

MODERN PLASTICS

MODERN PLASTICS



AUGUST 1946

16-10000

FIVE BRANDS OF "IRONS"— ONE BRAND OF PLASTICS



These five electric irons — made by five different manufacturers — obviously differ from one another. Even the two "home" irons are dissimilar . . . each embodying its own special features.

The three soldering irons, of course, are vastly unlike, as you can easily see. However, all five have one thing in common . . . molded Durez handles. Why?

Special Properties Required

Heat resistance, of course, is absolutely essential. Dielectric strength is another property which these plastic handles must possess. Then there are several other characteristics — impact

strength, pleasant "feel," and excellent moldability — which are also necessary to meet the exacting requirements of the manufacturers.

Durez Phenolics Are Versatile

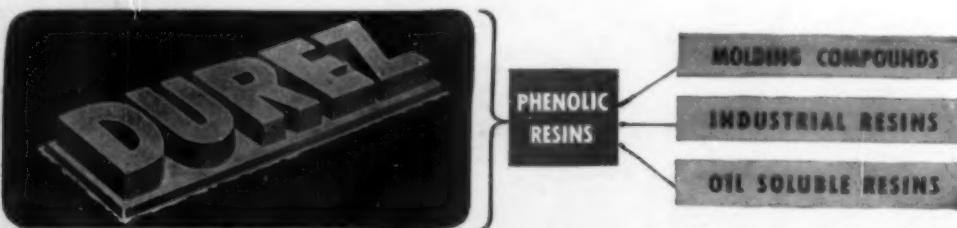
All these properties . . . and many more . . . are inherent characteristics, in varying degrees, in every one of the more than 300 Durez phenolic molding compounds which have been scientifically developed during the past twenty-six years. They account for the wide use of Durez throughout the electrical manufacturing industry.

The manufacture of such products as radios, electric toasters, vacuum cleaners and telephones, for example, con-

sumes many tons of Durez annually. Therefore, when it's a matter of handles . . . or any of a thousand-and-one other items which require a really versatile material . . . make it a point to look to Durez first.

Experienced Assistance Available

A staff of experienced technicians plus a wealth of proved product development data, are available at all times to you and your custom molder. Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc., 58 Walck Rd., N. Tonawanda, N. Y. Export Agents: Omni Products Corporation, 40 East 34th St., New York 16, N. Y.



PLASTICS THAT FIT THE JOB



The Finer the Kitchen Tool — The More Certain its Handle is *Catalin* . . . the Gem of Plastics

To the eye, Catalin is brilliant beauty . . . and an unmatchable richness of color. To the hand, Catalin's inherent qualities are further enhanced by staunchness, cleanliness and serviceability. These attributes, when allied with those of stainless steel, assure the utmost in kitchen tool satisfaction . . . for here, it is very essential that the handle end be as proficient as the operating end.

The Washburn Co. of Worcester, Mass., famed for their extensive line of "Androck" ware, use gem-like Catalin handles almost exclusively, knowing full well after many years of experimentation, that Catalin possesses definite over-the-counter sales appeal plus in-the-kitchen service advantages.

Catalin, the gem of plastics, will not soften when subjected to repeated washing. It is odorless, tasteless, non-inflammable, smooth and pleasing to the touch — never hot. When mounted over metal tangs, it will never twist, slip or work loose. Catalin handles itself gracefully and permanently!

As producer of the gem-like cast phenolics, polystyrene injection molding compounds, phenolic compression molding compounds and a host of thermoplastic and thermosetting liquid resins, we welcome the opportunity to sit in with product designers, engineers or manufacturers and their appointed fabricators or molders, at a time when creative pencils are busy. The

selection of the right material, combined with advance discussions as to proper processing methods and mold or arbor design, can gain much from a before-hand meeting of minds. Inquiries invited!

CATALIN CORPORATION OF AMERICA
ONE PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

CATALIN
THE GEM OF PLASTICS
Catalin
Made in U.S.A.

MODERN PLASTICS



VOLUME 23

AUGUST 1946

NUMBER 12

CONTENTS

General Section

| | |
|---|------------|
| The yen for a plastics business..... | 5 |
| A new material for upholstery..... | 91 |
| Pigments and plasticizers for upholstery.... | 93 |
| Finishing technique for upholstery..... | 95 |
| Unsupported sheeting for upholstery..... | 97 |
| This series of four articles comprises Part I of an article which will cover the use of vinyls in upholstery, exclusive of extruded monofilaments which will be discussed in yet another article. Part II is scheduled for September. | |
| Glorifying chopsticks with plastics..... | 99 |
| Designing lamps in plastics..... | 100 |
| For quality and beauty a variety of molded, fabricated and laminated plastic parts are combined in these individualized lamp designs. | |
| Phenolics stop seepage in oil wells..... | 103 |
| by E. S. BAUER | |
| The problem of water and gas intrusion in oil wells, which often makes continued operation of a well impractical, is now being solved in many fields through the use of a phenolic resin plug. | |
| Pan-shaped polystyrene light shields..... | 107 |
| by C. T. MASTERSON | |
| Polyethylene tubing in the green house..... | 108 |
| British nurserymen can now heat their hot beds, flower pots, etc., with a newly developed unit comprising about 36 ft. of polythene tubing, divided into two sections that are joined in permanent assembly. | |
| Thermoplastic binder for floor tiles..... | 110 |
| Floor and wall tiling offers a fertile field for the manufacturer of plastic materials, as this single example tends to show. | |
| Artificial legs must be light, strong, well fitted | 112 |
| by LEGRAND DALY | |
| A review of the work that one firm is doing with plastic materials in an effort to improve upon the artificial limbs now in general use. | |
| Piping light with acrylic materials..... | 123 |
| by HENRY PEARSON | |
| A complete report on the <i>why</i> of light piping and the many ways in which it can be put to account in the production of useful and decorative acrylic articles. | |
| A plywood amphibian plane..... | 128 |
| Combining plastics with other materials.... | 130 |
| by ROBERT C. SCULL | |
| Phenolics stamp out the price..... | 132 |
| No more grease pencils or cluttered box of ink-stained stamps to mark the price on such things as can goods. The new pricing unit is all-plastic, from the housing to the stamps themselves. | |

| | |
|---|------------|
| High fidelity in model trains..... | 133 |
| by MARSHALL FRISBIE | |

| | |
|--|------------|
| Polystyrene and ethyl cellulose chime housings..... | 136 |
| The popularity of chimes is enhanced by the plastic used for the housings and for some internal working parts. | |

Plastics-Engineering Section

| | |
|--|------------|
| The injection molding of nylon..... | 139 |
| by DR. RUSSELL B. AKIN | |
| This guide to the injection molding of nylon describes the modifications that must be made in the equipment, the handling of materials, the reuse of scrap and other pertinent data. | |
| Fabricating with metal working machines.. | 146 |
| by GEORGE BECKER | |
| Two examples of the speed-up in production that can be achieved by adapting metal working equipment to the production of plastic parts. | |
| Zinc alloy molds for short runs..... | 150 |

Technical Section

| | |
|---|------------|
| German manufacture of phenolic resins for molding and laminating..... | 155 |
| This translation, prepared by Dr. G. M. Kline and Mrs. I. G. Callomon, is based on an article written from material in the production manual of Dynamit A.-G., Troisdorf. | |
| Effect of temperature and humidity on mechanical properties of molded cellulose acetate..... | 159 |
| by W. E. WELCH, R. F. HAYES, T. S. CARSWELL and H. K. NASON | |
| Plastics digest..... | 166 |
| Technical briefs..... | 170 |
| U. S. plastics patents..... | 174 |

News and Features

| | |
|---|------------|
| Plastics products..... | 115 |
| Plastics stock mold..... | 138 |
| Books and booklets..... | 186 |
| New machinery and equipment..... | 188 |
| News of the industry..... | 192 |

"**EXECUTIVE and EDITORIAL OFFICE:** 122 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y. Published the 20th of preceding month by Modern Plastic, Inc., at Publication Office: Twentieth and Northampton Sts., Easton, Pa. Entered as second class matter, May 28, 1940, at the Post Office at Easton, Pa., under the act of March 3, 1879." Copyright 1946 by Modern Plastics, Inc. All rights reserved. Subscription \$5.00 a year, \$6.00 for two years in U. S., its possessions and South America. Canadian subscriptions \$5.50 per year. All other countries \$6.00 per year, payable in New York funds.



Saddle and gear by All Western Plastics Co., Alliance, Neb.

**Working saddle and gear another
interesting application for GEON raw materials**

THAT saddle isn't a show piece—although it very well could be. It's a working saddle—and all the gear is working gear. All are made from GEON polyvinyl materials for the same reasons that GEON is the ideal raw material for such things as shower curtains and acid tank linings, baby pants and wire insulation, handbags and upholstery.

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MODERN PLASTICS



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MODERN PLASTICS is regularly indexed in the Industrial Arts Index and in Industex.

The yen for a plastics business

"I wanna get in plastics!" The jangle is increasing in intensity by the hour. Fortunately, the field for plastics is large and comprehensive, and the industry would be foolish if it failed to properly utilize the public's curiosity concerning it. But the danger of a boomerang when inexperienced operators start turning out inferior products is vicious and far reaching.

It is apparent that hundreds of fledgling entrepreneurs are under the impression that all they have to do to cash in on this booming industry is to set up a press in an old garage and start turning out finished products. This office and many others in the industry receive scores of letters from street car conductors, carpenters, beehive makers, cheese producers, and from others in almost every imaginable calling who admit no knowledge of the subject but think plastics have a great future—who want to get in on the gravy train and how do you go about it?

This situation becomes even more cluttered up by the intervention of Congress, many of whose members insist that veterans and small businessmen, even though their background of plastics or chemistry is completely nil, must have a certain proportion of the available presses and raw material. The government is doing no veteran or small businessman a favor when it helps to set him up in a business about which he has no knowledge and little chance of success.

The plastics industry can have no legitimate excuse for keeping the field to itself—new blood is certain to come into this expanding enterprise. But industry leaders point out that the way to get into the business is by first gaining experience with a reputable firm. They are concerned about the harm that will come to all of them, including the newcomers, when green hands start producing inferior goods.

Plastics is no business for a novice. Poorly compounded vinyls that become tacky leave a poor impression upon a customer. A molded soap box or cigarette container warped out of shape irritates the user. A lamp shade designed like some monstrosity handed down from the days of Charlemagne adds no prestige to the plastics industry. It requires skill, experience and knowledge to produce satisfactory plastic products, just as it requires special knowledge to manage a bank, operate a farm or erect a building.

Production problems for plastics are severe and irksome. All important companies now boast of a highly trained chemical and engineering staff, for processors state that it's not *what* you use but *how* you use it that brings results. The proprietor of a one-man molding shop soon discovers that something more than a press and molding material are necessary. He finds that he can't do business for long on one mold, that molds are scarce and mold makers more so. He must have equipment to dry his molding material and more equipment to finish it. He can't make money knocking off gates with a file nor cutting them off with scissors.

Yes, the plastics industry is glamorous with great markets in prospect. But it is impossible to jump in the stream and keep afloat unless the jumper knows how to swim.

Case Histories from the RICHARDSON files

PRODUCT RE-DESIGN



United Air Lines food storage container, made of Laminated INSUROK by Valco Mfg. Co., Chicago.

Problem: To produce containers to hold either hot or refrigerated foods. Must be compact, lightweight; must resist abuse and possess good insulating characteristics.

Solution: Richardson Plasticians recommended use of INSUROK, Grade T-705 post forming material for outer and inner liners, as well as for tray supports and dry ice containers. Low thermal conductivity reduces wall thickness required for standard insulation materials.

Valco Mfg. Co., Chicago, makes these food storage boxes for United Air Lines . . . using INSUROK T-705. The designing skill behind the successful material recommendation made here is available to you now. Let Richardson Plasticians give you complete information.

INSUROK Precision Plastics

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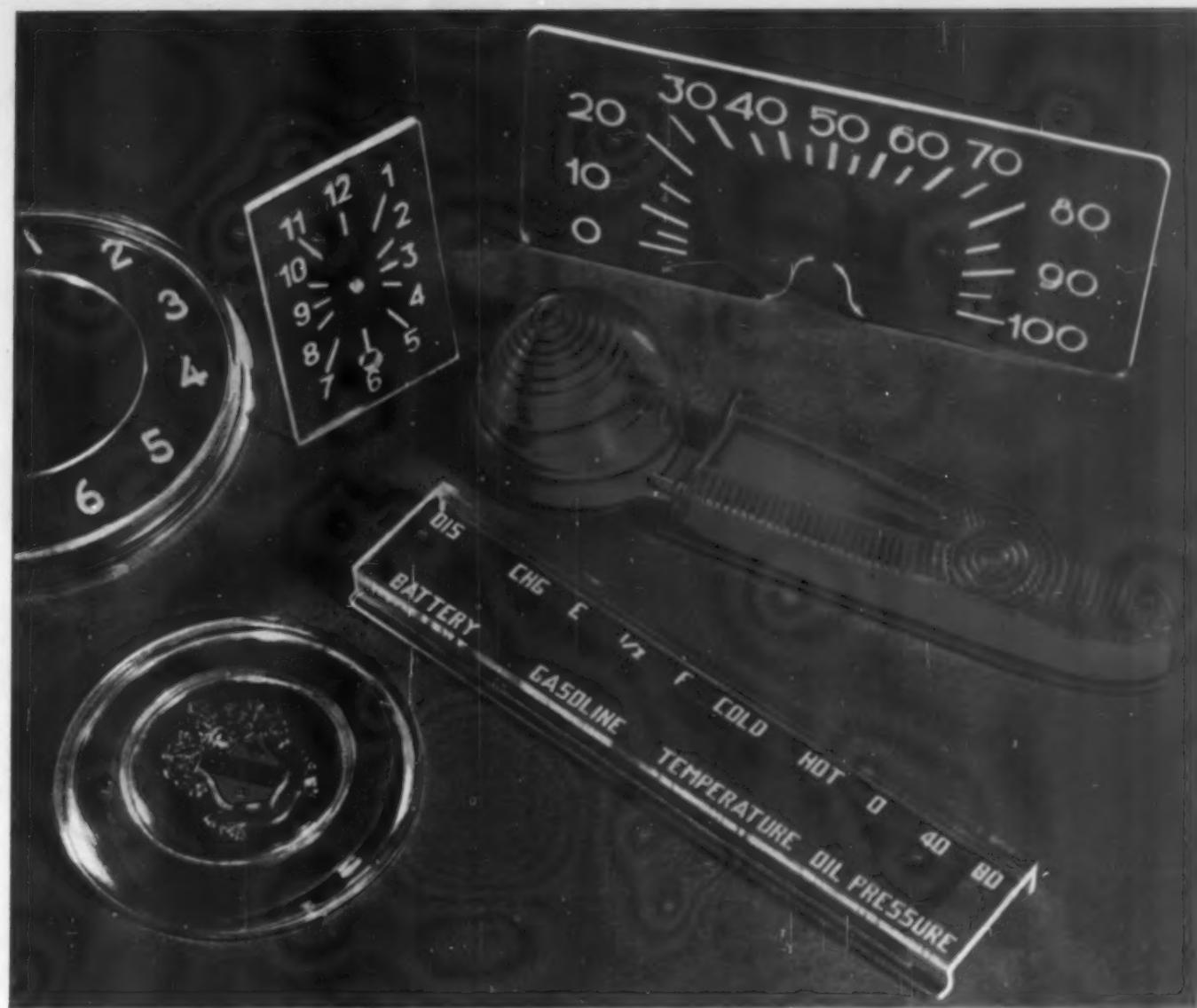
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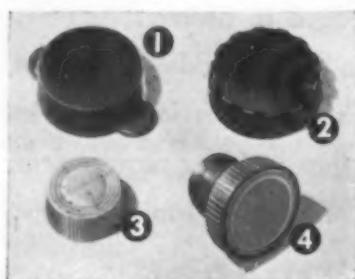
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WHAT TIME?.. HOW FAST?.. GOT GAS?

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On 15 different makes among the 1946 cars, you find 58 parts made of "Lucite"—clear indication that the automobile makers are giving Mr. and Mrs. America the beauty, the smart styling, the performance they demand.

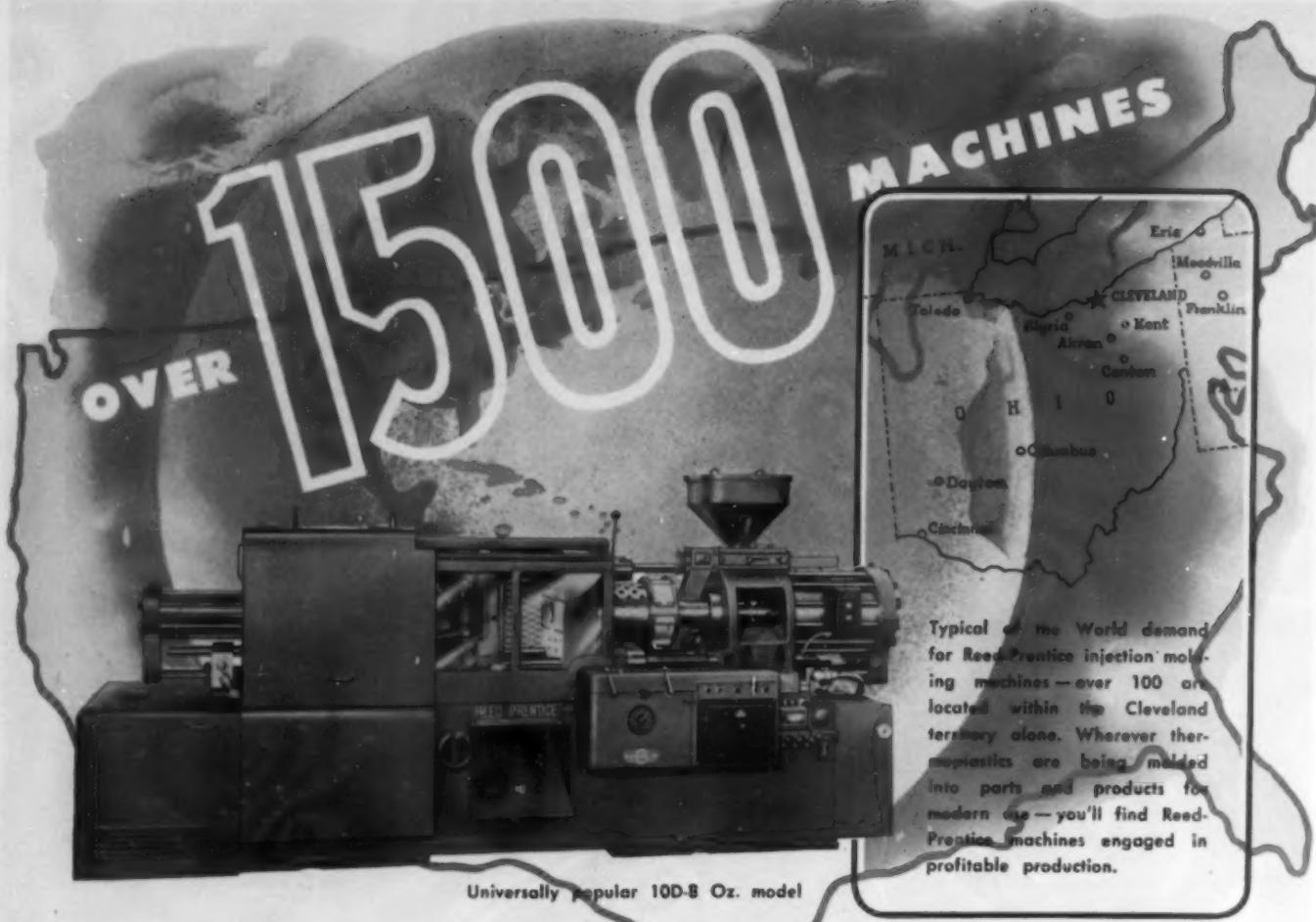
Wherever "Lucite" acrylic resin is used, lasting beauty is gained. The crystal clarity, high optical qualities, the "edge-lighting" property of "Lucite" give excellent service... add smartness. Resistance to weathering helps "Lucite" keep its sparkle for years.

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Parts molded by: Michigan Molded Plastics, Dexter, Mich.; Plastic Molders, Inc., Chicago; Hoosier-Cardinal Corp., Evansville, Ind.; Electric Autolite Co., Bay City, Mich.; Franklin Plastics, Franklin, Pa.

from the day they got a full knowledge of the DuPont plastics. E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Plastics Dept., Room 368, Arlington, N. J.





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order, closely follow the chart of the plastic industry — Massachusetts, 201; New York, 295; New Jersey 189; Illinois, 190; California, 85 — characteristic of the engineering leadership Reed-Prentice is pledged to protect.

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As this series of ads reveals, Kurz-Kasch customers have reaped these benefits for many years. If your problem is compression or transfer molding—if you want to take advantage *today* of tomorrow's bright ideas—let us tell you about Kurz-Kasch's molding facilities. Send for your Free copy of our booklet, "A Businessman's Guide to the Molding of Plastics."

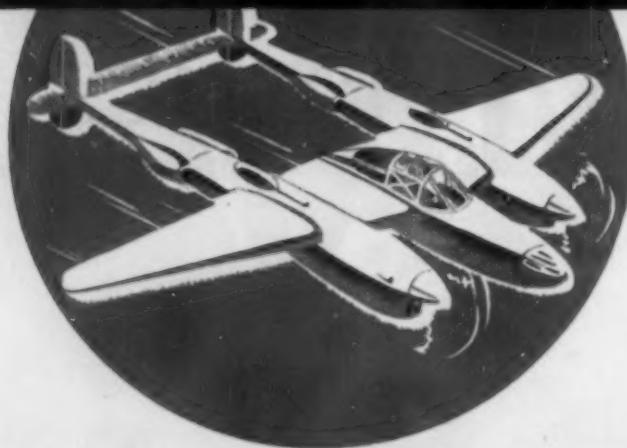


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AND HELPED CLEAR THE SKIES OF KAMIKAZE PLANES



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WE CAN HELP YOU WITH YOUR PLASTICS PROBLEMS, TOO!

PROLON PLASTICS

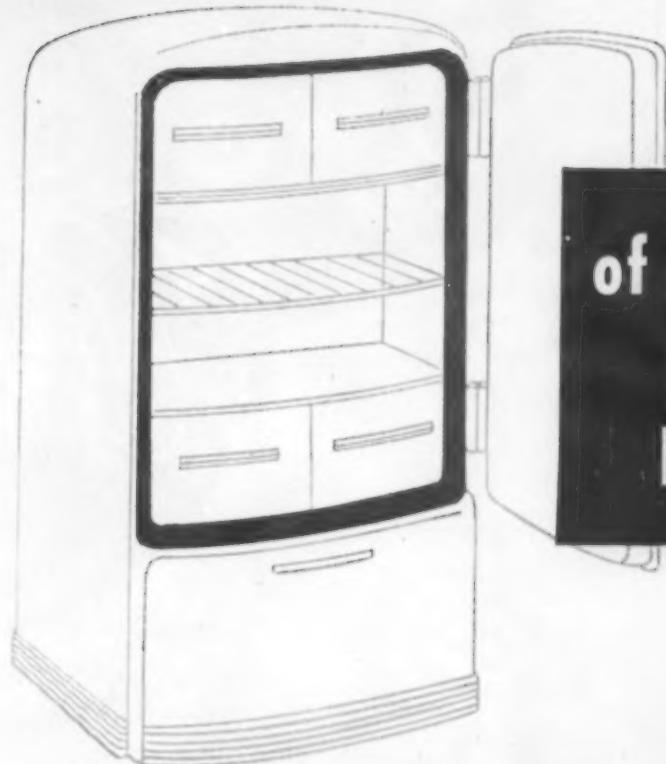
We have the equipment (modern, up-to-date machines and presses) . . . we have the craftsmen (skilled labor experienced in turning out work to meet the exact specifications and rigid standards of the Armed Forces) . . . we have our own planning and mold-making departments (to save you money by practical, workable, and economical designs!) . . . we have the experience (100 years in the plastic business). Let our research engineers figure out your plastic problems . . . large or small.

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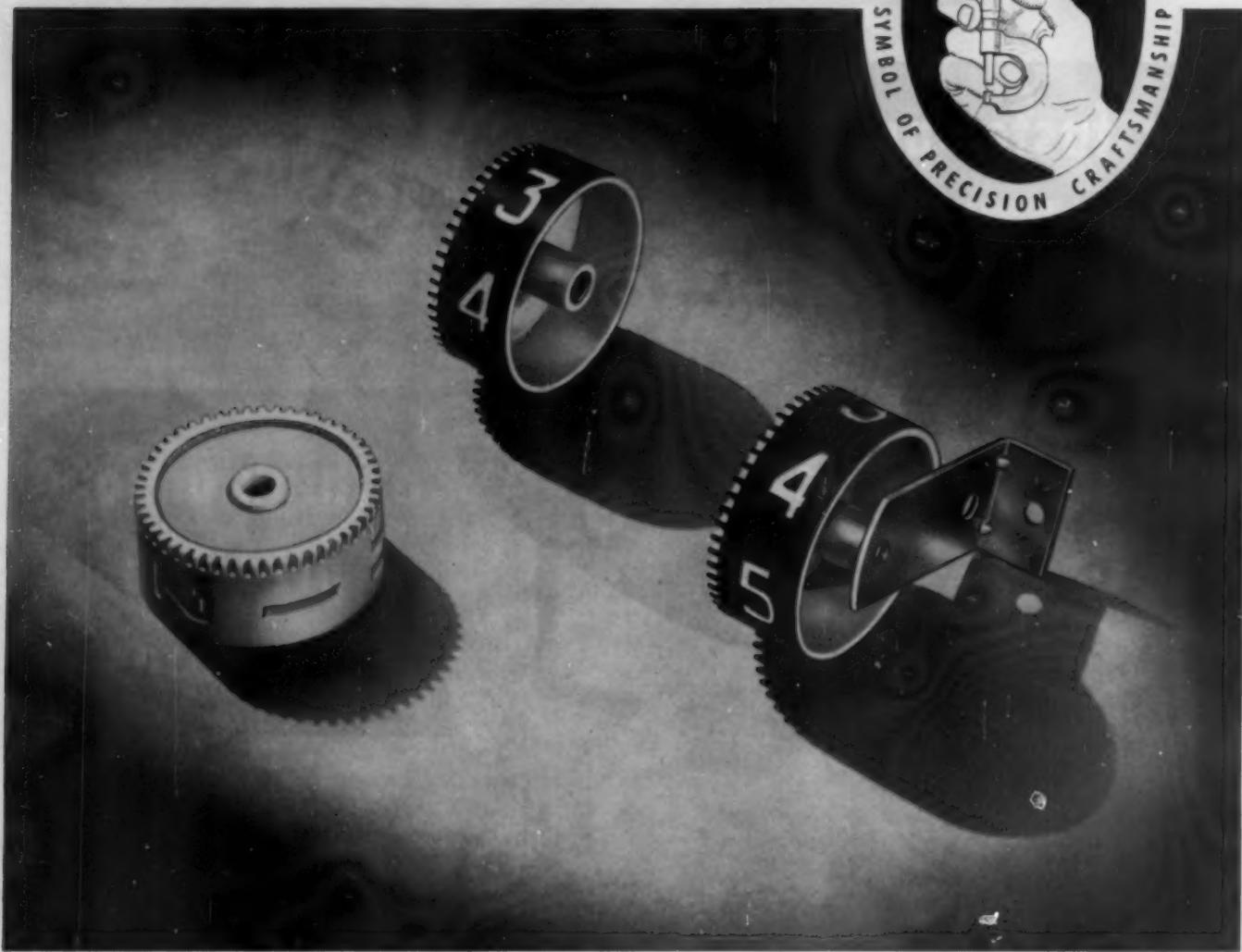
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ENGINEERED BY Santay



*P*rint specifications for a molded dial drum entirely devoid of parting lines, each station smoothly depressed into the radiused surface of the dial and all tolerances to .002 overall variation would make even a good molder sit up and think before accepting.

After successfully producing over a quarter of a million of these dials from a multiple cavity mold with no apparent sign of telltale flash to indicate any wearing surfaces, we feel inclined to sit back and examine our reaction to acceptance of such a part without thinking twice about it.

*Molded for Zenith Radio Corporation.

If a part can be molded and is a good application for Plastics, Santay will engineer it with no hesitancy about the difficulties to be encountered. The simplest piece as well as the most complex remains on even terms during the engineering process—nothing is left to chance. Each minute detail is worked out in advance to insure correct dimensions and proper functioning of the mold—supporting the fact that *superior* injection molding is 90% dependent on good tools. Next time why not depend on Santay to engineer your molded parts. Our staff of trained experts are at your beck and call with no obligation on your part.

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Door Chime Housing. Wt: 2-1/4 ozs.
Production: 60/hr.

Toilet Tissue Fixture. Wt: 3 ozs.
Production: 60/hr.

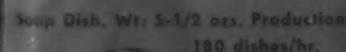
PROVEN DESIGN for **MOLDING POLYSTYRENE**



Towel Bar Brackets. Wt: 4-3/4 ozs.
Production: 360 brkts/hr.



Robe Hooks. Wt: 2-3/4 ozs. Production:
205 hooks/hr.



Soap Dish. Wt: 5-1/2 ozs. Production:
180 dishes/hr.



The new 16 ounce injection machine illustrated above is one of several H-P-M "All-Hydraulic" units installed in the plant of Columbus Plastic Products, Inc. This custom molder specializes in the production of polystyrene parts. At left are depicted typical polystyrene moldings made with their H-P-M machines.

Now is the time to replace your obsolete injection machines. Have you investigated the efficiency of each machine in your molding plant? Are repairs and down time "eating up" your profits? New H-P-M injection machines will lower your manufacturing costs! Call in an H-P-M engineer today to discuss your particular problems. Built in stock quantities, H-P-M machines can be delivered promptly in any standard size - 4, 9 or 16 ounce capacity.

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THE BRASS RING?

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TO USERS AND PROSPECTIVE
USERS OF PLASTIC MOLDINGS

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**WE'LL GIVE YOU ONE—
TO BOONTON**



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Just phone our New York office and ask for the Guided Tour Department. They will arrange a trip through the factory.

Should you be too busy for a day in the country, the folks in the Chanin Building are fully competent to discuss design for molding—and, by the way—if urged, will push the button on our automatic projection machine so you can see the factory, on film, in color, while resting comfortably in an armchair.



BOONTON MOLDING COMPANY

MOLDERS OF PLASTICS • PHENOLICS • UREAS • THERMOPLASTICS

122 EAST 42nd ST., NEW YORK 17 • MURRAY HILL 6-8540

FACTORY—BOONTON, NEW JERSEY



The Charles S. Welsh Memorial Award for outstanding packaging in 1946 to Chen Yu Cloud Silk

Molded

In highly competitive fields the molded plastics container can give merchandise the extra eye appeal that wins consumer approval. It is a packaging method that offers greatest opportunity for individuality and styling.

The molded container eliminates losses due to breakage in transit, and reduces shipping costs because of its light weight.

Plan the molded container with Lumarith plastic in mind. This tough Celanese plastic offers unlimited color possibilities including crystal clear transparency . . . can

be injection molded by the fastest processes . . . molds to satin smoothness . . . is chipproof and easy to wipe clean with a damp cloth.

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*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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A Celanese Plastic

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Hazleton, Penna.

DOMINANT from the ROCKIES to the SEA

Located in sunny California, American Extruded Products serves the entire country, but especially the West Coast. We do nothing but extrude plastics—all kinds, all shapes and sizes. We have the largest plant on the West Coast devoted to this type of work. We have been serving Western industry with many types of work. We handle their custom requirements, working with their engineers and production men. We maintain a large assortment of extruded stock items such as rods, tubes, tapes and profiles which are available for immediate delivery.

The consumer knows us, too, for our unusual applications for the home. Plastic garden hose—made of vinyl— $\frac{1}{3}$ as light as rubber and much longer-lived—is one of our contributions to better living. Bright-colored shelf edging is die-stamped from extruded strips into a colorful kitchen commodity which the housewife finds especially attractive.

For these and for many other reasons, American Extruded Products leads the West Coast—and is gaining a national reputation in extruded plastics.



AMERICAN EXTRUDED PRODUCTS CO.

1001 N. LaBrea Avenue

Hollywood 38, California

MEETING A RIGID TEST

...practically zero deflection under full load



The 450-ton Lake Erie Hydraulic Press illustrated meets this exacting requirement. For even the slightest deflection of the press platens under full load would damage the laminated panels produced by Fabricon Products, Inc. of Detroit, Mich.

★ ★ ★

Rugged construction is but one of the many features of all Lake Erie Hydraulic presses. For example, in producing Fabricon Laminated Panels, accuracy of control is equally vital. The necessity for exerting and maintaining pressures in an exact range with variable rates of closing and opening are other requirements that had to be met. These requirements are fully realized...automatically...by the press illustrated. For once the molding cycle is started, the press automatically closes, turns on the steam in the press platens, cuts off the steam, turns on water cooling circuits, and opens at the proper time interval for removal of the laminated panels.

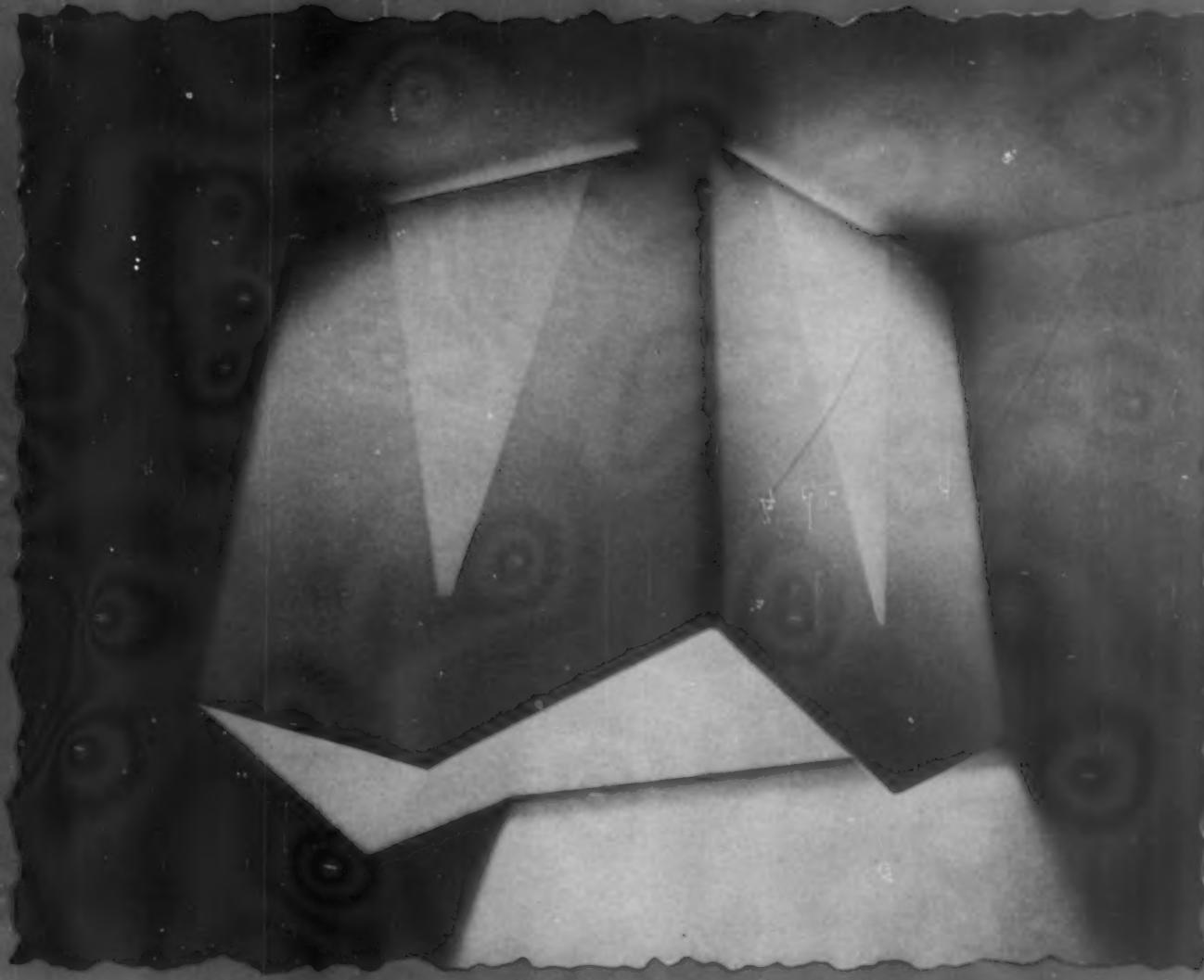
No matter what features you are looking for in a press...sturdy construction, precision control, reliable operation...you will find all of them in Lake Erie Hydraulic Presses. A complete range of types and sizes is available for molders...compression molding presses, duplex molding presses, multiple-unit molding presses, laboratory and test presses...self-contained or accumulator operated. Consult Lake Erie about your specific press needs or write today for Hydraulic Press Bulletin 544. No obligation, of course.



LAKE ERIE
ENGINEERING CORP.
BUFFALO, N.Y. U.S.A.

LAKE ERIE
ENGINEERING CORPORATION
868 Woodward Avenue, Buffalo 17, N. Y.
Offices in Principal Cities and Foreign Countries

Leading manufacturer of hydraulic presses—
all sizes and types—plastic molding...
metal working...processing...rubber vul-
canizing...stereotyping...special purpose.



"LIGHTING THE WAY" TO A NEW ERA

IT took a war to give plastics the prominence that for years has been their just due.

Now, at last, they have gained universal recognition as a separate and distinct material containing many unusual inherent characteristics which made them better suited for many jobs than any other materials known.

It has long been a policy at Norton to recommend the use of plastics only when it has been scientifically ascertained that they will do a better job. It is this and similar policies by others in the industry that have "lighted the way" to a new era . . . an era of plastics properly used. The Norton molded lampshade illustrated serves as a good example of this point.

On trains, all equipment naturally

is subjected to rugged treatment. Quite often customary materials such as are used in the home, will not stand up . . . and this is particularly true of lampshades. The railroad requires an item which not only is eye-appealing, but also will withstand regular cleaning as well as constant vibration and occasional rough handling. Thus this molded plastic shade.

Perhaps you or your design engineers are struggling with a materi-

als problem. Maybe it's a special container. Then again it might be some functional item such as a handle or a housing . . . something which you think might be better if molded of plastics.

A competent answer to your question awaits you at Norton. Drop us a line giving full details. Norton Laboratories, Inc., Lockport, N. Y. Sales Offices: 347 Fifth Avenue, New York City; 9 South Clinton Street, Chicago.

NORTON *Laboratories, Inc.*
COMPRESSION AND INJECTION MOLDING



intricate metal shapes made inexpensively

Now the fanciest metal shapes, imaginable, can be made quickly and inexpensively. Molded or fabricated plastics Metaplated precisely to any desired thickness with any kind of metal finish offer manufacturers the

ideal method of large scale production of fine merchandise at low cost. Metaplast has many processes for metal finishes on plastics . . . our engineering department will be glad to discuss such problems with you.

★★★exquisite shiny colors applied to roll acetate or cellophane★★★

Metaplast COMPANY INC.
205 W. 19th ST., N.Y. 11, N.Y.

California: 1027 N. Seward, Los Angeles 38

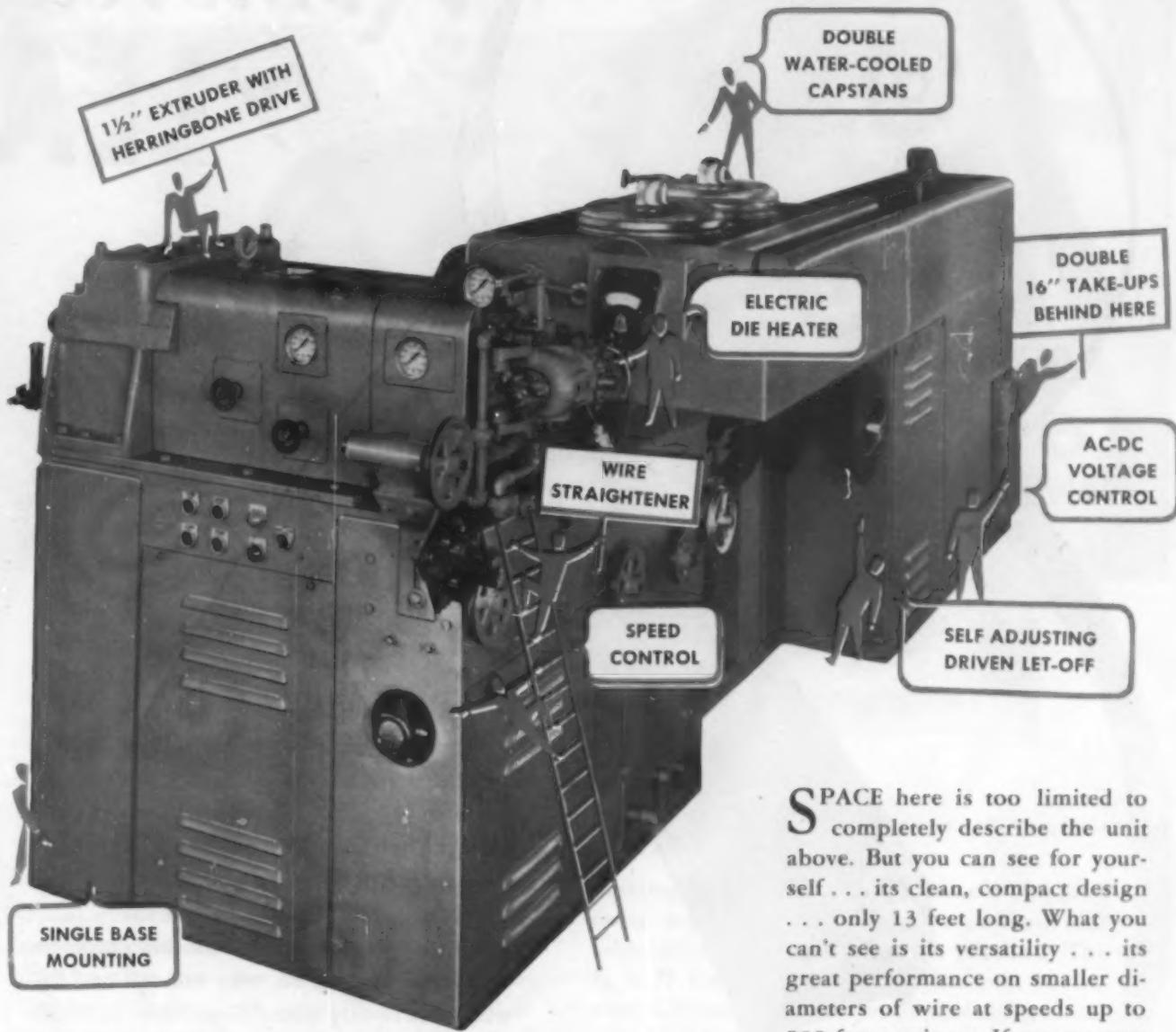
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M E T A L P L A T I N G O N P L A S T I C S



Any way you look at it...

This 1½" NRM Wire Covering Unit Sparkles With Features



SPACE here is too limited to completely describe the unit above. But you can see for yourself . . . its clean, compact design . . . only 13 feet long. What you can't see is its versatility . . . its great performance on smaller diameters of wire at speeds up to 800 feet a minute. If you want to add a great little unit to your wire covering capacity, you'll need more information of course . . . just drop us a line, today.



NATIONAL RUBBER MACHINERY CO.
General Offices: Akron 11, O.

Plastics
MACHINERY DIVISION

RESIDUAL FLASH



*Removed
by LEA*



The American Insulator Corporation, New Freedom, Pennsylvania, finds in a LEA Method and a LEA Composition the answer to a residual flash removal problem. First there is a brushing operation to remove the bulk of the flash; then LEA takes over to neatly complete the finishing. The rough edge of residual flash, shown in the picture, is removed by the LEA Method with LEA Composition.

Perhaps you, too, have a finishing problem on plastic parts. If so, why not call on LEA, with over twenty years' experience in finishing, to help you solve it. Write us in detail about what you wish to accomplish. Send samples.

THE **LEA** MANUFACTURING CO.

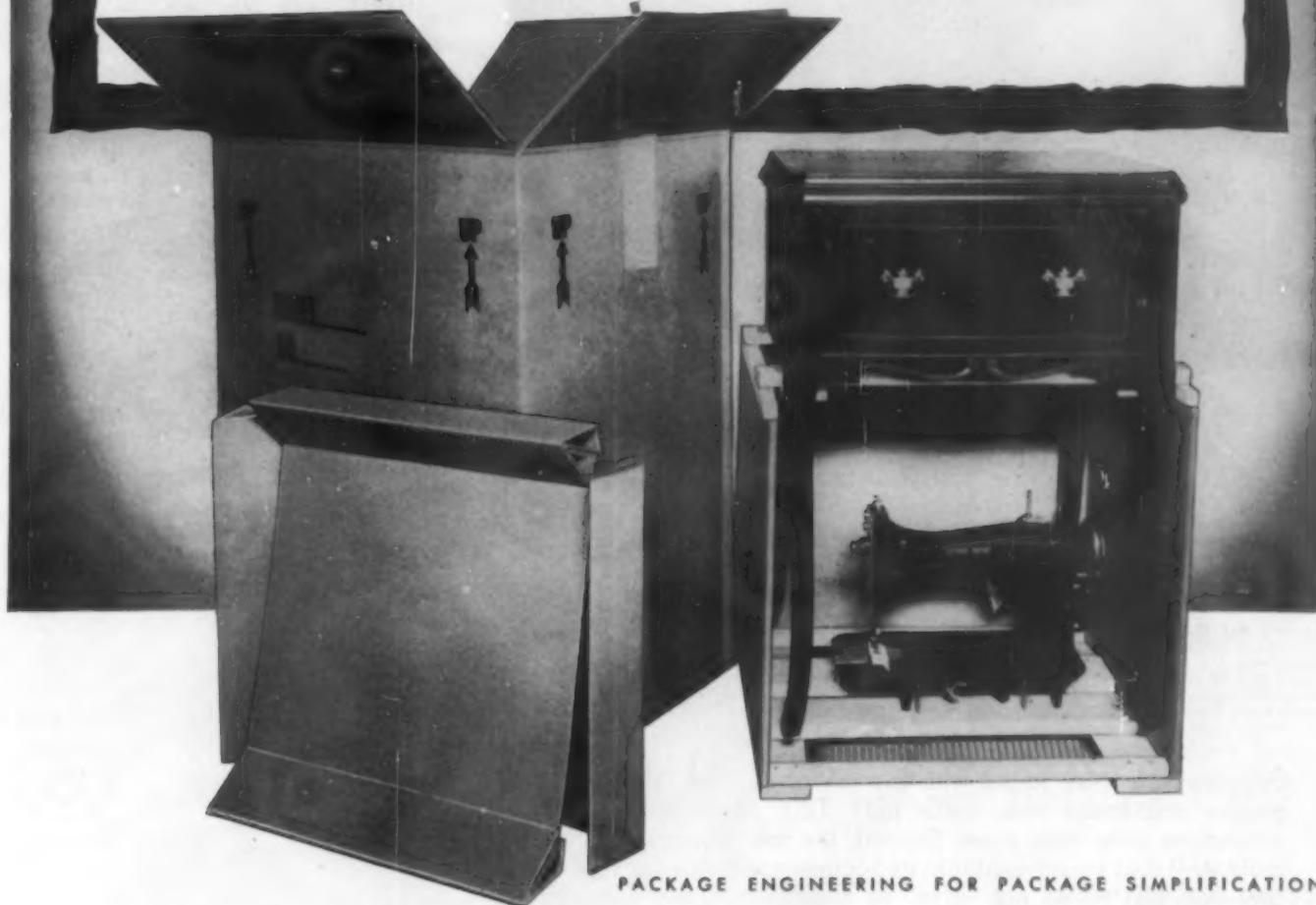
BURRING, BUFFING AND POLISHING . . . MANUFACTURERS AND SPECIALISTS IN THE
DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS

16 CHERRY AVENUE, WATERBURY 86, CONNECTICUT

BETTER PACK RIGHT.....THAN WRONG



Have you wished for a way to simplify your entire packaging procedure . . . to rescue it from the costly, time consuming maze arising from old-fashioned methods? Then submit your packaging problems to the H & D Package Laboratory for free analysis. It's as simple as that.



PACKAGE ENGINEERING FOR PACKAGE SIMPLIFICATION

Now—while the box industry is awaiting additional raw materials to meet customers' full requirements—is an especially opportune time to plan your new package design. A corrugated shipping box, properly engineered to your specific needs, assures safe delivery of your products. That is its primary duty. In addition, however, the engineered shipping box reduces handling costs, improves ware-

housing, curtails complaints, lowers shipping costs, expedites packing and unpacking, and adds advertising value to the product. The H & D Package Laboratory has one fundamental function—to improve packaging methods. That it does so is a matter of record. The Little Packaging Library is yours for the asking. The Hinde & Dauch Paper Co., Executive Offices, 4604 Decatur Street, Sandusky, Ohio.

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



FACTORIES IN: Baltimore * Boston * Buffalo * Chicago * Cleveland * Detroit * Gloucester, N. J.
Hoboken * Kansas City * Lenoir, N. C. * Montreal * Richmond * St. Louis * Sandusky, Ohio * Toronto



CUT MOLD MAKING COSTS WITH STEELS THAT GIVE YOU

LONG PRODUCTION RUNS

MIRROR FINISHES

EASY MACHINING AND HOBBLING

CORROSION RESISTANCE

HARDENING ACCURACY

MAXIMUM STRENGTH

EXTRA WEAR RESISTANCE

Hearing Aid Coil Form
Mold Made of Carpenter
Stainless No. 2 Mold
Steel by Worcester
Moulded Plastics Co., for
Zenith Radio Corp.

Suppose you were faced with the job of making these plastic coil forms with walls only .010" thick. First, tolerances were very close. Second, the job required a mold steel that would maintain its accuracy in hardening and one that would not "give" or distort under terrific pressure and heat. Then too, absolute protection against corrosion was vital. Carpenter Stainless No. 2 Mold Steel not only met the above requirements but provided smooth, lustrous finishes over long runs...with less time required for re-polishing mold cavities!

This job shows what CAN be done when the expert mold maker teams up with clean, sound Carpenter Mold Steels. So get in touch with your nearby Carpenter representative today. You'll find his experience a great help in solving your problem of cutting mold costs.

THE CARPENTER STEEL CO., 112 W. BERN ST., READING, PA.

For useful information on how to select the right steel for your job, send for the free, 36-page book "Tooling Up For Plastics". A note to us on your company letterhead, indicating your title, is all that's required. Write today.



AVAILABLE FROM
COMPLETE STOCKS...

Carpenter
ELECTRIC FURNACE
MOLD STEELS
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In Conveniently Located
Warehouses: Buffalo, Chi-
cago, Cincinnati, Cleveland,
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delphia, Providence, St. Louis



"DON'T 'DEAR CHIEF' ME... ...CUT DOWNTIME AND REJECTS...OR ELSE!"

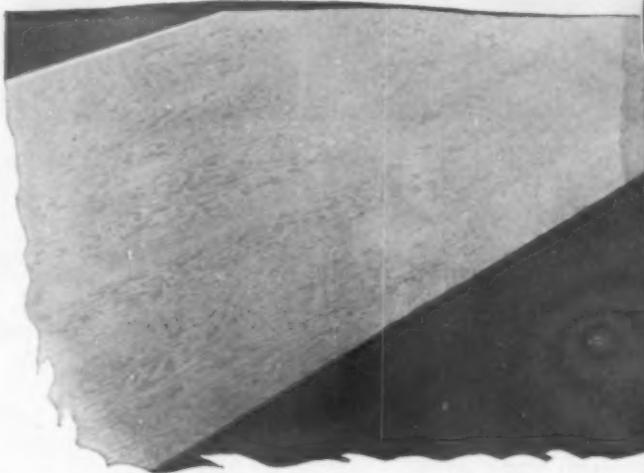
I HAD WRITTEN:

Mr. D. M. Whitney, President
John Doe Plywood Company
New York, New York

Dear Chief:

Our problem is resins. We don't seem to be able to get resins that will function successfully and uniformly within given ranges of operating variables. We have to "re-adjust" resin for every run. Then results are not dependable. Will continue experimenting with resins and work on getting speedier re-adjustments.

Sincerely,
J. T. Bailey
J. T. Bailey
Superintendent



...and that's where Interlake comes in!

JUST as Interlake has developed specification resins (together with necessary non-deteriorating catalysts) that perform uniformly and dependably for the plywood industry—so, in many other fields, Interlake Specification Resins have eliminated resin "adjusting", cut costs, and speeded production.

BRING YOUR RESIN PROBLEMS TO INTERLAKE, draw freely upon the wide experience of our research staff. We will gladly work with you on any resin problem, or discuss with you the pos-

sible advantage of using resins in any operation or process. Write Interlake Chemical Corporation, Plastics Division, 1911 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland 14, Ohio.

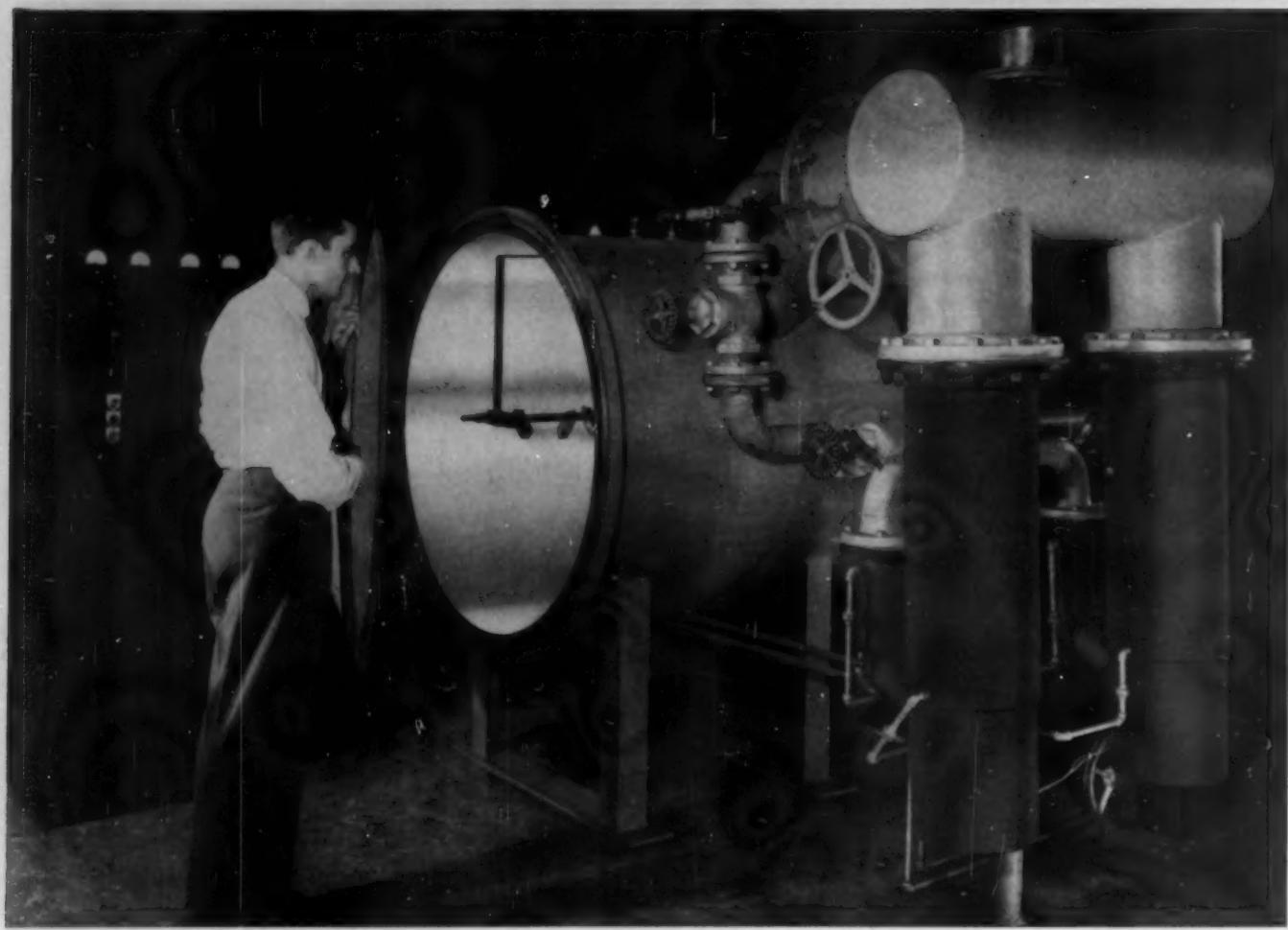
2500 SQUARE FEET IN ONE SHEET!

PHOTO ABOVE shows 50 foot long plywood sheet fabricated by Washington Veneer Company, Olympia, Wash. Used in building boats and houses.

**INTERLAKE
CHEMICAL**
Corporation

• PRODUCTS FROM COAL •

*Specificity
IN RESINS*



Are You Interested In
DECORATIVE COATINGS ON PLASTICS?

You can evaporate mirror-like metal films on plastic pieces in your own plant.

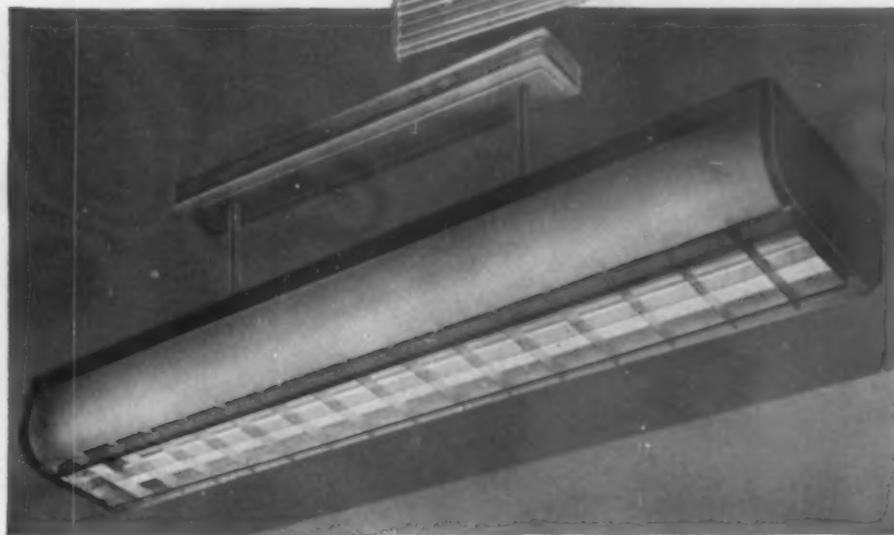
High production and low cost are built into the INDUSTRIAL HIGH VACUUM COATING UNIT TYPE NO. 3103.

This new application of a standard process is made possible by this outstanding new development in High Vacuum Equipment.

Please write for complete details. VACUUM ENGINEERING DIVISION,
National Research Corporation, Boston 15, Massachusetts.

HIGH VACUUM FOR INDUSTRY
NATIONAL RESEARCH CORPORATION
Vacuum ENGINEERING
DIVISION

*A Polystyrene
Extrusion by
Yardley*



PANELS FOR FLUORESCENT FIXTURES

Because they understand lighting problems thoroughly, Yardley engineers perfected plastic diffusion plates superior to glass in many respects. Even the coldness of normal fluorescence can be overcome by skillful pigmentation.

These plastic panels are dimensionally stable whether extruded in straight or curved shapes. Advantages over glass include easier handling, lower initial cost, lighter weight, simpler packing and shipping.

Y

ARDLEY Plastics Co.

142 PARSONS AVE.

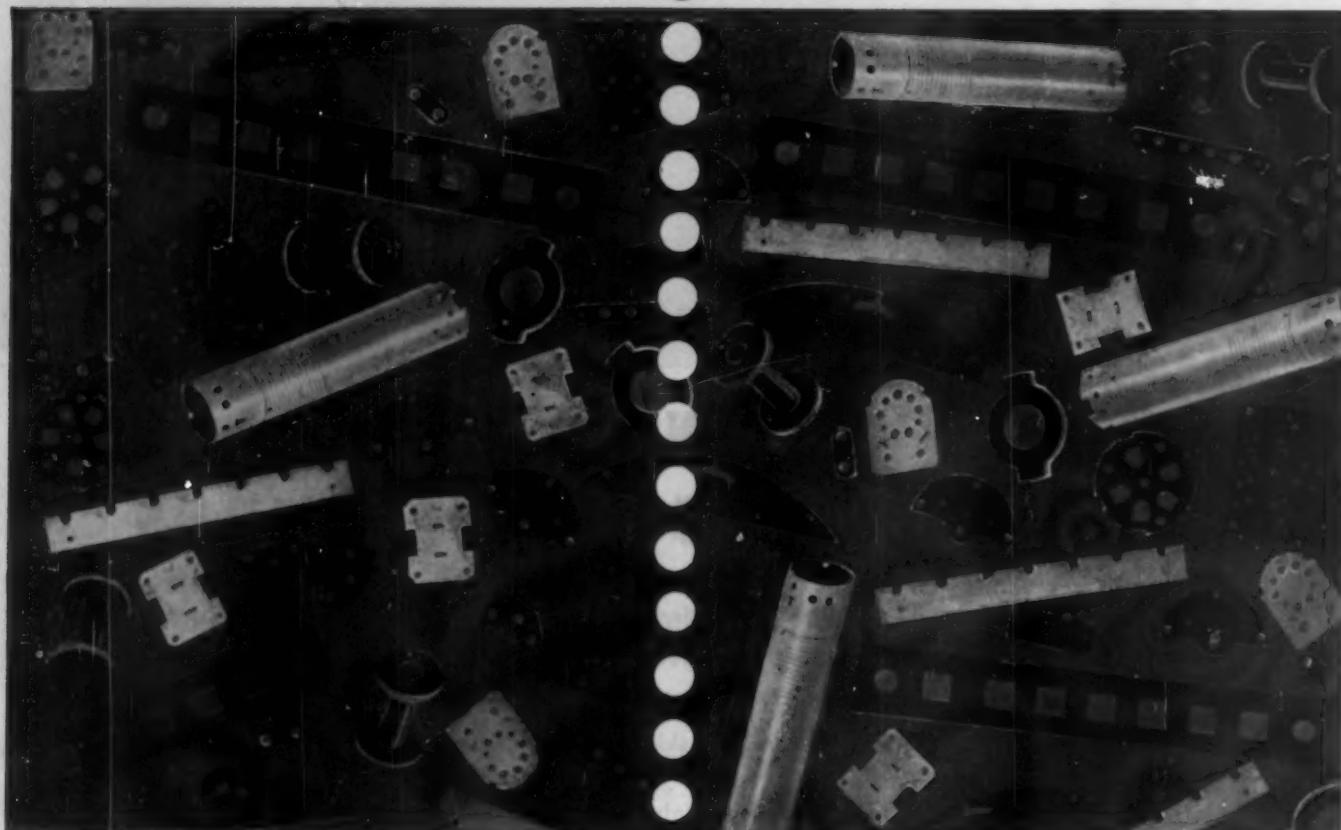
COLUMBUS 15, OHIO

Extruders of SARAN, CELLULOSE ACETATE, BUTYRATE, POLYSTYRENE, STYRALLOY and VINYL. Also Injection and Compression Molding.

PLENTY of Completely Machined Electrical Insulating Parts

Large increases in machining equipment for Formica electrical parts installed to meet the demands of war, now make it possible for Formica to handle the machining of a much greater volume of parts, and to provide prompt service.

Modern equipment capable of a high level of accuracy and uniformity in the output has raised the quality of Formica machined parts.



If you are interested in a steady flow of high quality laminated plastic insulating parts, send your blue prints for quotations.

The Formica Insulation Co.

4673 Spring Grove Ave.
Cincinnati 32, Ohio

FORMICA

WE'RE NOT SATISFIED WITH A *Once over*



Sometimes even an "eagle eye" doesn't catch certain details. Here at General Industries we know you'd not be content with just a visual inspection of finished plastics molded pieces. Instead, accurate and scientific testing devices tell us that your product is right when it leaves our plant.

Our plastics molding combines special skills and experience with the most modern equipment and mechanical discoveries. This combination assures high quality...pays dividends in increased salability.

No, we're not satisfied to make your product just good. We want it to be outstanding. That's why our mold makers pay special attention to accuracy . . . why we've added heatronics to our plastics molding team . . . why we devote the utmost care to the finishing process . . . and why our final inspections are done with precision instruments and meticulous attention to details.

Consult us on your plastics molding problems, without obligation, for the best service that science and human ability can provide.





DISSTON MOLD STEELS

SUPPLIED IN THREE SPECIAL TYPES TO
MEET ALL MOLD REQUIREMENTS . . .

In order to meet the widely diversified mold needs of the plastics industry, Disston provides three different types of steels. Thus, whatever the basic method you employ or the size and shape of your products, one or another of these high quality steels will exactly suit your needs. Each is composed of carefully selected ingredients, and is produced in electric furnaces by modern steel practice with every process under rigid control.

DISSTON PLASTIRON . . . a low carbon iron that withstands extreme hobbing. Recommended for difficult shapes and short runs.

DISSTON PLASTALLOY . . . a low carbon steel containing sufficient nickel and chrome to assure great core strength and resistance to wear, yet permit easy hobbing. Recommended for medium runs and a wide variety of products.

DISSTON PLASTIKUT . . . a "cut mold" steel with alloy content for maximum core and case strength. Because of its hardness, Plastikut must be machined instead of hobbed, but its ability to stand up under long runs makes its use economical.

All Disston Mold Steels are melted and hot-worked with great care, and are specially inspected to assure freedom from porosity and inclusions. They are uniformly sound, carburize evenly and produce unusually smooth cavities.

Whatever your mold or hob problems, Disston engineers and metallurgists will be glad to help you solve them.



Write for Folder

Tells what to look for and what to avoid in selecting mold and hob steels. Also contains analyses of Disston Mold and Hob Steels and other helpful information.



HENRY DISSTON & SONS, INC., 834 Tacony, Philadelphia 35, Pa., U. S. A.

DISTRIBUTORS

METROPOLITAN NEW YORK AND NORTHERN NEW JERSEY
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381 Congress Street, Boston 10, Mass.

DESIGNED TO THE PLASTICS INDUSTRY'S REQUIREMENTS



ELECTRONIC
HEATERS

5 Kw, 40 Megacycles . . . for Faster Preheating*

G.E.'s new plastics preheater is designed to meet all these requirements. Its 5-kw output and 40-megacycle operation (by means of a watercooled oscillator tube) provide faster heating, stepping up production. With a sturdy construction for heavy-duty industrial use and accessibility for easy maintenance, repair costs are kept down—its compact design ($49\frac{3}{16}$ " h x $19\frac{1}{2}$ " w x $33\frac{11}{16}$ " d) and portability features permit it to be placed conveniently between two presses. And with its simplified operation and automatic cover, increased operating efficiency is made possible.

- Add up the important advantages you obtain by installing the new G-E preheater in your shop: Accelerated Production + Low Maintenance + Greater Operating Efficiency = *Increased Plastics Production at Lower Unit Cost.*

There's a heating specialist located in a G-E Office near you. He will be glad to supply you

THE NEW G-E PLASTICS PREHEATER

Here are the requirements that a leading plastics manufacturer prescribed for an electronic plastics preheater:

- FAST HEATING
- SIMPLIFIED OPERATION
- STURDY CONSTRUCTION
- MINIMUM FLOOR SPACE
- EASY MAINTENANCE
- PORTABILITY
- AUTOMATIC COVER
- TWO TIMERS

with information on this new preheater, as well as advise you on the selection of electrical equipment for all types of heat-treating processes. Or, mail the coupon below.

* For example, this new preheater will heat one pound of wood-flour phenolic compound from 70° F to 250° F in 12 seconds.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY,
Sec. 675-136
Schenectady 5, N. Y.

Please send me Announcement GEA-4623, which describes the new fast-heating 5-kw Electronic Preheater.

Please have a heating specialist contact me at the earliest opportunity.

Name.....

Company.....

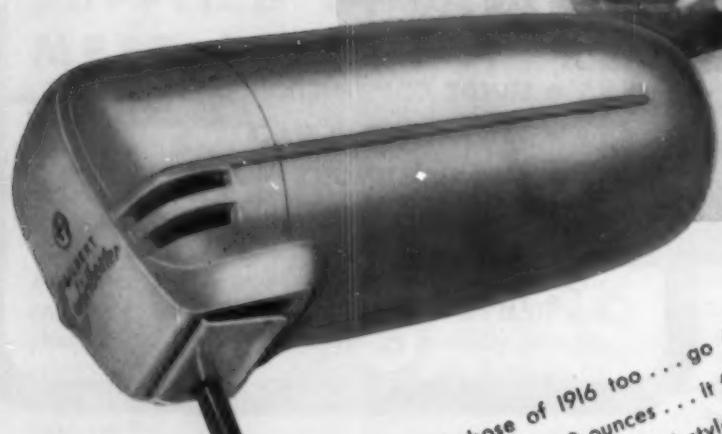
Address.....

City State

GENERAL  ELECTRIC

Light-weight NIXON E/C Makes Light Work of Mixing

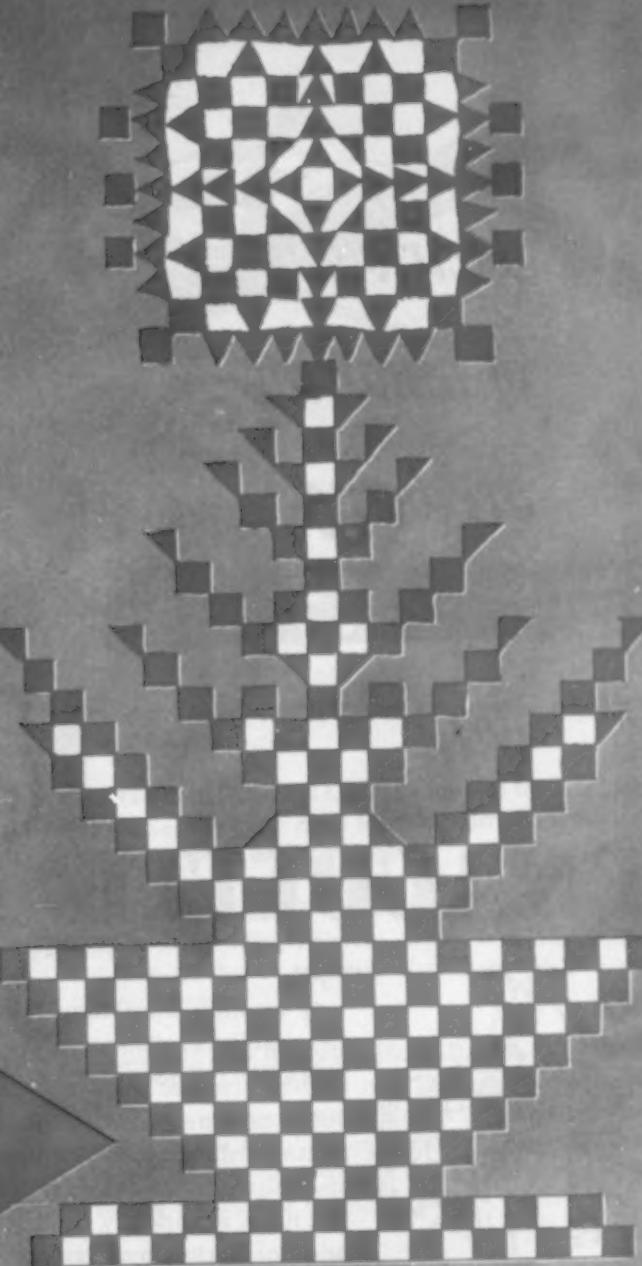
C/N
CELLULOSE NITRATE
C/A
CELLULOSE ACETATE
E/C
ETHYL CELLULOSE



Watch 1946 brides . . . and those of 1916 too . . . go for the new A.C. Gilbert's Whirlbeater. It weighs only 30 ounces . . . it fits a woman's hand as easily as a spoon . . . and it's portable. Old style beaters and mixers are too heavy, too awkward to handle. With the Whirlbeater you pick it up, flip the switch and whip up a bowl of mashed potatoes or scrambled eggs quicker than you can say "NIXON E/C (Ethyl Cellulose)". The plastic material from which the housing is molded. Just another smart use of a Nixon Plastic. Keep Nixon in mind in connection with your plastic requirements.

NIXON NITRATION WORKS
NIXON • NEW JERSEY

Only the finest can be the result of painstaking effort



Molders of Plastics



GENERAL MOLDED PRODUCTS • INC

OFFICE AND PLANT • DES PLAINES • ILLINOIS • Suburb of Chicago

*Heirlooms
of tomorrow
are being
made today
with*

PENACOLITE



Furniture finer than the finest produced by the most highly skilled craftsmen of the past is being produced today with PENACOLITE room temperature setting adhesives.

Take, as example, the Algonquin Breakfront of the Beacon Hill Collection pictured above. Manufactured by the Kaplan Furniture Company which specializes in authentic reproductions of early American and English furniture, it perfectly duplicates the classical style and rich finish of the original Boston masterpiece.

Thanks to PENACOLITE the joints and veneers are permanently secured in strengths up to 4500 psi; are impervious to heat and moisture changes; are completely resistant to molds, fungi, acids, and organic solvents.

What improvements and savings can PENACOLITE work in your operation, on your product? Investigate its easy spread-on application, superior working qualities, rapid cures at reduced temperatures, and excellent results.

For information regarding PENACOLITE adhesives, write Pennsylvania Coal Products Company. Details covering intended uses, materials to be treated, and production methods will enable us to suggest the PENACOLITE best suited to your purpose.

Write Department B-8.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL PRODUCTS COMPANY

PETROLIA, PENNSYLVANIA

• Distributed in Canada by **CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED**, Montreal, Canada

"Who let him in?"



This oversized oarsman doesn't belong in the picture. Strong enough, yes—but much too heavy.

Many materials are like that too; they can't offer KYS-ITE's unusual combination of strength and lightness . . . plus these other "ahead-of-the-field" features found in no other type of material.

GREAT STRENGTH WITH LIGHT WEIGHT—Pre-formed before curing, an even distribution of phenolic resin on interlocking fibres results in great tensile and compressive strength and with an impact strength up to 5 times that of ordinary plastics.

WIDE RANGE OF SHAPES—Complicated pieces with projections and depressions, large or small shapes and sections—all these and more, too, are molded successfully in KYS-ITE.

KYS-ITE CAN "TAKE IT"—Unusually durable and

resistant to abrasion, impervious to mild alkali and acid solutions.

INTEGRAL COLOR—KYS-ITE's lustrous finish is highly durable; the color is an integral part of the material itself. A wipe and it's bright!

NON-CONDUCTOR—KYS-ITE's dielectric properties make it invaluable where safety is a factor. Also a non-conductor of heat. Non-resonant and non-reverberating.

CONTINUING HEAVY DEMAND FOR KYS-ITE prevents us from handling new specialty orders at this time. As manpower and materials become more available, we see this situation improving, however. In the near future we hope we can again offer our complete service on molded plastics problems.

KEYES FIBRE COMPANY
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York
Plant at Waterville, Maine

KEYES
MOLDED PRODUCTS

KYS-ITE articles indicating the range of items we mold to specifications and deliver complete, ready for use.



KYS-ITE

Preformed Plastic Combining Long-

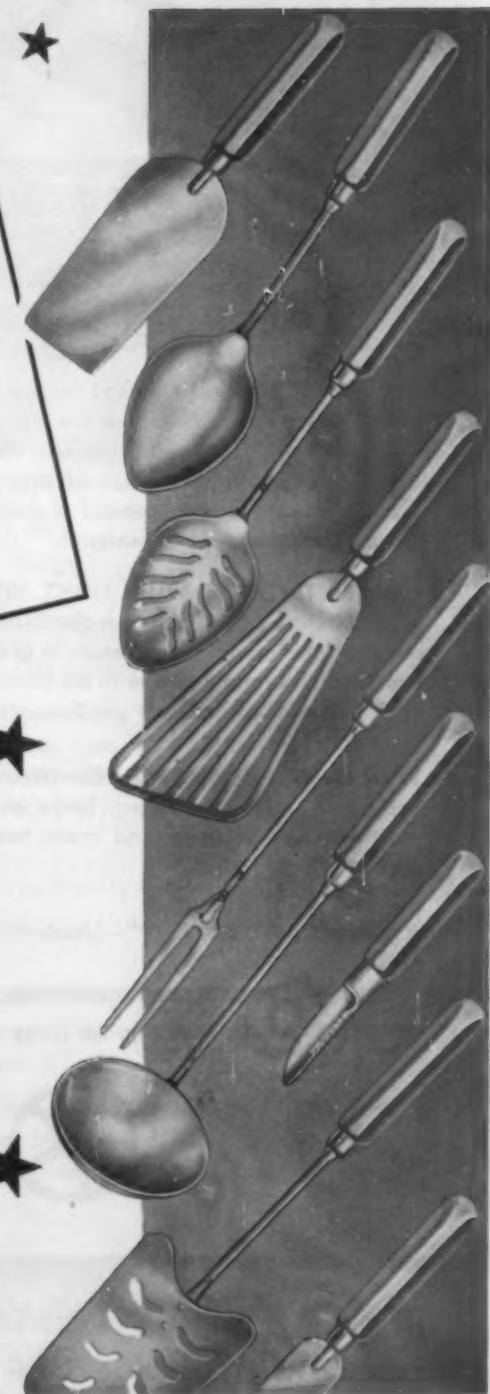
Fibered Wood Pulp and Synthetic Resin

*Trademark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

**FABRICATION ADDS
BEAUTY TO UTILITY**

Taylor Instrument Companies' Baroguide base and case, The Turner & Seymour Mfg. Co. kitchen tool handles, and Emerson radio cabinets are striking examples, among many others, of the greater sales appeal of our plastic fabrication. You, too, may have a product which can be skillfully treated to provide similar benefits. Our greatly enlarged and modernized plant offers greater fabricating facilities than ever before. A new conveyor system, new controlled precision mechanisms, and close, expert supervision promote efficiency and allow for greater economy. Our engineers and designers will gladly submit recommendations.

PLASTIC
Turning Co. Inc.
LEOMINSTER, MASS.





the plastic

THAT OPENS THE DOOR

That door knob is very much in the picture! It's made of Styron, a Dow plastic that has proved its capacity for easing "situations" for householders across the land.

Mother's smile tells you she knows Styron's bright, smooth surfaces make her work easy, despite dirt and stains and children with sticky hands. She knows that Styron isn't easily harmed, even by acids!

Styron's qualities are demanded in more and more places in the home where its hardness and stability really count, where its sparkling colors—clear or opaque—add decorative luster. Styron is opening the door to manufacturers of hundreds of products that mean more comfort and joy of living for us all.

Dow chemists are gratified at Styron's welcome in American households—in gleaming refrigerator parts, in lighting fixtures, in home hardware and appliances. Their research has created a material worthy of the finest products—Styron, the name you can *depend on* in plastics!

PLASTICS DIVISION
THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

New York • Boston • Philadelphia • Washington • Cleveland
Detroit • Chicago • St. Louis • Houston • San Francisco
Los Angeles • Seattle

STYRON

THE NAME YOU CAN DEPEND ON IN PLASTICS

Styron is Dow Polystyrene, a plastic whose properties make it readily adaptable to many kinds of products. Dow also produces these plastics: Saran for wear-resistant fabrics that can be kept clean with a damp cloth, window screen that can't rust and pipe and tubing that defy corrosion and chemicals; Ethocel for durable molded products; Saran Film and Ethocel Sheeting for protective packaging; and materials for coatings and finishes.

Dow Plastics include: Styron, Saran, Saran Film, Ethocel and Ethocel Sheeting



Economy and Utility -

**IN PLASTICS
AND METALS**

The range of products and parts where plastic and metals can be combined to decided advantage is growing rapidly . . . costs are cut . . . streamlined design becomes practical . . . color can be readily incorporated. For instance, this Auto-Lite distributor cap assures the highly important precision positioning of the metal contacts, provides a high insulation factor, gives low-cost construction . . . and even this utilitarian item shows the modern color eye appeal possible through plastics. The nipples are plastic, too, in a material which resists both ozone and oil in breakdown tests far surpassing any normal field conditions.

Distributor cap of plastics and metals, nipples of Elastomeric plastic, together with distributor and spark plug wires; all precision manufactured by Auto-Lite.

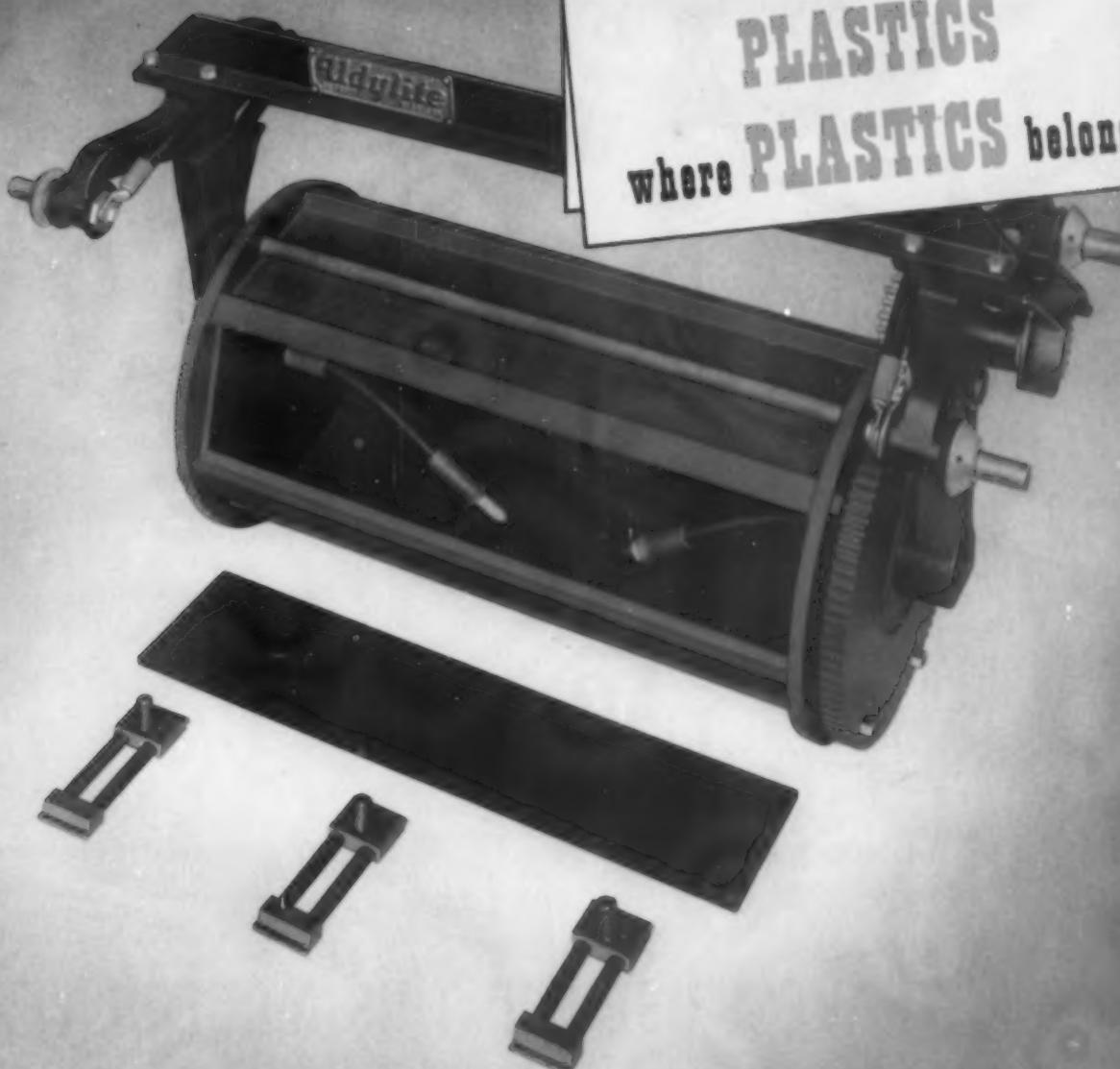
See our catalog in Sweet's File for Product Designers.

THE ELECTRIC AUTO-LITE COMPANY
Bay Manufacturing Division
Detroit 2, Michigan Bay City, Michigan

Auto-Lite

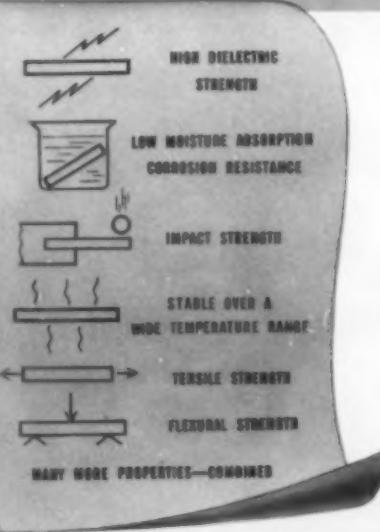
Tune in the Auto-Lite Radio Show Starring Dick Haymes
Every Thursday Night, 9:00 P.M.—E.T. on CBS





PLASTICS
where **PLASTICS** belong

Using Resistance to Chemicals and Wear



THIS IS A *Plating Barrel*. And you might look a long while before finding a more appropriate application of plastics.

Several kinds of plating barrels are made of Synthane *laminated* plastics. Which is understandable because Synthane opposes the inroads of a variety of corrosive plating solutions, resists punishment from tumbling pieces.

Synthane has many more good properties and an army of practical uses . . . electrically, chemically, mechanically. If you've a place for this versatile material, let us pitch in and help you . . . with the right design, the right plastics for the job . . . the right men and equipment for economical fabrication. Write for our complete catalog of Synthane Plastics today.

SYNTHANE CORPORATION • 8 RIVER ROAD • OAKS • PENNSYLVANIA

SYNTHANE
S

SYNTHANE TECHNICAL PLASTICS • DESIGN • MATERIALS • FABRICATION • SHEETS • BARS • TUBES • FABRICATED PARTS • MOLDED-MACERATED • MOLDED-LAMINATED



THE Egyptians STARTED IT

THE Romans HAD A WORD* FOR IT



GRANDPA SAT ON IT



You HAVE A USE FOR THIS MODERN VERSION

Our type of plastics—laminated phenolics—is exactly what its name implies—made by applying heat and pressure to layers or **laminae* of paper, fabric or other materials impregnated with heat-reactive resins.

The Egyptians were probably the first to discover the principles of laminating, using thin overlays of wood chiefly for beauty. Later, however, thin sheets of wood were bonded for economy and strength as well.

Now, in laminated phenolics such as Synthane, you

have in a single non-metallic material an excellent dielectric, resistance to corrosion from many chemicals, oils, waters, and atmospheres, mechanical strength, light weight ($\frac{1}{2}$ the weight of aluminum), ease of machining, and many more useful properties.

If you have not yet fully investigated the "laminates", or through military service have been out of touch with their uses, write in for a copy of the complete Synthane catalog today.



GET THIS GUIDE TO SYNTHANE

SYNTHANE

PLAN YOUR PRESENT AND FUTURE WITH SYNTHANE
TECHNICAL PLASTICS • SHEETS • RODS • TUBES • FABRICATED
PARTS • MOLDED-LAMINATED • MOLDED-MACERATED

SYNTHANE CORPORATION, 8 RIVER ROAD, OAKS,

Gentlemen:

Please send me without obligation the complete catalog
of Synthane technical plastics.

NAME _____

COMPANY _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

ZONE _____

STATE _____



light weight

chemical resistance

dimensional stability

low-temperature strength

COLOR AND TRANSLUCENCE

excellent electrical properties

LOW COST

Specify

L U S T R O N

Beauty and style... mass-produced... for mass sales.

Those eight words do more than describe these smart salad sets molded by Standard Products, St. Clair, Michigan. They also outline one of the biggest opportunities Lustron opens up to alert manufacturers.

With Lustron, Monsanto's versatile polystyrene, you get a combination of luxury appearance with low cost that no other type of plastic can match. You get a lustrous, gem-like surface in your product and you have rainbow-wide range of clear, sparkling colors to choose from. Yet Lustron's low cost per pound, light weight, and adaptability to the fastest, most efficient molding techniques make it the most economical of all thermoplastics to use.

If you would like to reach a mass market with mass-produced beauty and style... or if you have a specialized problem where the many other superiorities of Lustron listed above will be useful... write, wire or phone for technical data, samples and further information. **MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY**, Plastics Division, Springfield 2, Massachusetts. In Canada, Monsanto Canada, Ltd., Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver.

The broad and versatile Family of Monsanto Plastics includes: Lustron® polystyrenes Cerex® heat resistant thermoplastics Vinyl acetals • Nitron® cellulose nitrates Fibestos® cellulose acetates • Thalid® for impression molding • Resinox® phenolics Resimene® melamines • Forms in which they are supplied include: Sheets • Rods • Tubes Molding compounds • Industrial resins Coating compounds • Vuepak® rigid, transparent packaging materials.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



You've Got to "Know the Ropes" to Stay Out Front—



--and Gering Leadership is Well Established—

For twenty years, Gering ingenuity in methods and in cold logic has devised many improvements in reclaiming and vitalizing what was once known as "waste" in Plastic production. Today most of the residue sent to Gering for "rehabilitation" is converted to practically prime powders.

It's not only in knowing *what* to do, but *how* we do it! Cleaned, de-metalized, ground and plasticized—it pays to have the GP treatment for your scrap!

*Send us a sample for prices . . .
Telephone: CRanford 6-2900*



GERING PRODUCTS, Inc.

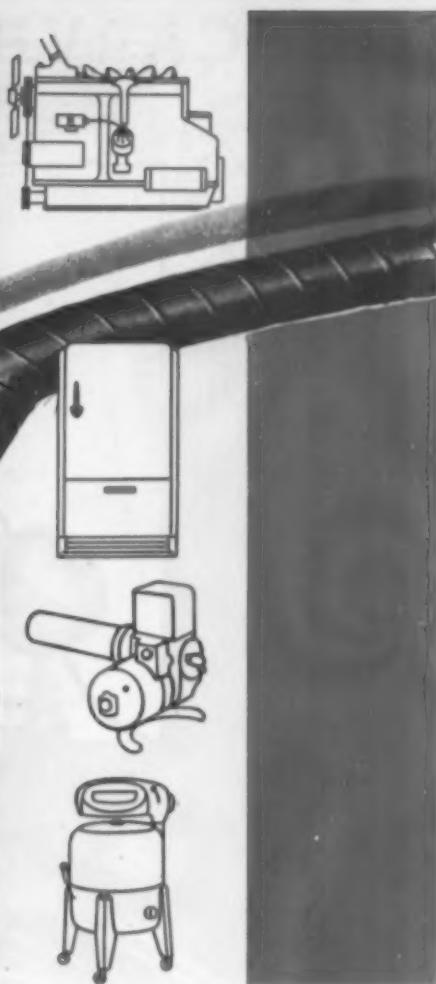
NORTH SEVENTH ST.

KENILWORTH, N. J.

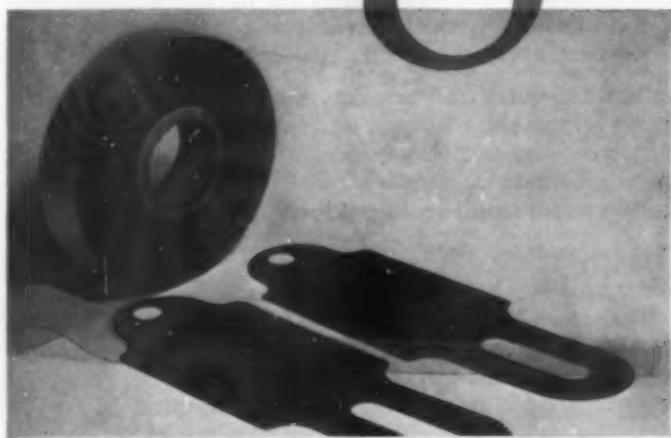


"Masters of Magic in Thermoplastic conversion"

The New Way to
Insulate and Protect
 harnesses and leads



WRAP WITH **Fibron** PLASTIC TAPE



Transparent Fibron Plastic Tape permits ready inspection.
 Plastic gaskets also available.



IRVINGTON
Varnish and Insulator Company

Irvington 11, New Jersey, U.S.A.

Whenever equipment wiring must withstand severe operating conditions, attacks from moisture, oils, and chemical fumes as well as mechanical abuse, wrap harnesses and leads with protective Fibron Plastic Tape. This black or transparent tape is tough, remains flexible at low temperatures, and has good insulating properties.

Extremely elastic, Fibron Plastic Tape wraps smoothly and evenly over irregular surfaces and will not bulk in sharp corners.

Can be Fused into Homogeneous Structure

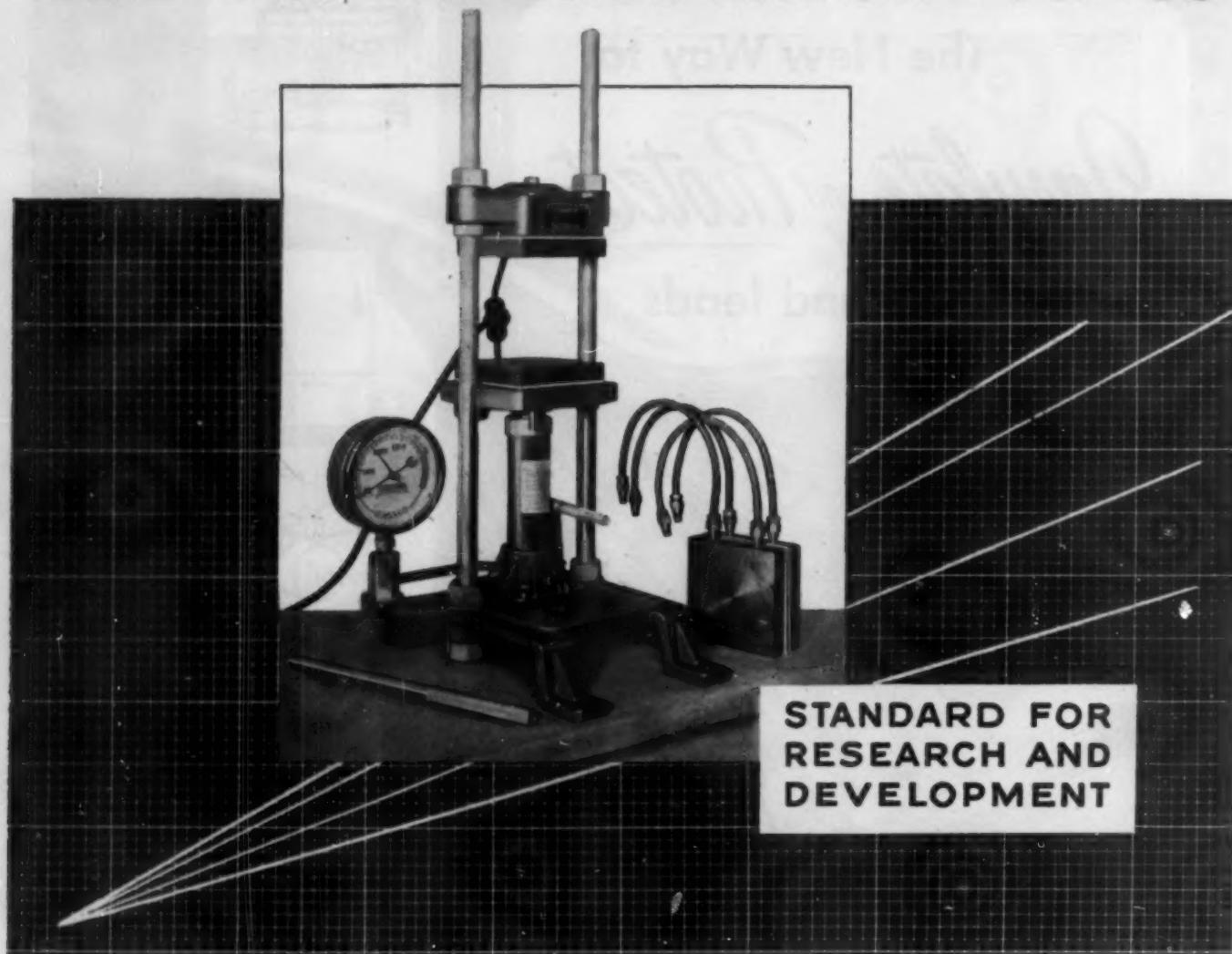
Ends can be instantly bonded by heat sealing, or the completely wrapped harnesses infra-red or oven baked to form a solid mass of insulation.

Note the outstanding characteristics of Fibron Plastic Tapes as listed below. Plan to test these products now. Generous samples will be gladly sent on request.

Outstanding Properties of Fibron Plastic Tapes

| Thicknesses | #1 Black .008" .012" .020" | #3 Transparent .020" |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| Widths | 1/2" to 3" | 1/2" to 3" |
| Dielectric Strength (.012" tape) | 1000 VPM | 750 VPM |
| Tensile Strength, lb. per sq. in. (dumbbell specimen tested) | 1600 | 1600 |
| Elongation | 250% to 400% | 350% |
| Brittleness Temperature | -41 deg. C. | -38 deg. C. |
| Bonding Temperature (depending on method used) | 130°-150° C. | 135°-155° C. |
| Specific Gravity | 1.25 | 1.22 |

THE CARVER LABORATORY PRESS



**STANDARD FOR
RESEARCH AND
DEVELOPMENT**

Foremost among the aids in plastics development is the Carver Laboratory Press. This small, powerful press is just what you need for your research program. Accurately controlled pressures up to 20,000 lbs. are produced quickly and smoothly by hand operated lever. In chemical and plastics research the Carver press performs countless tasks.

Carver Laboratory Press accessories include electric and steam hot plates and test cylinders.

Additional Carver interchangeable equipment includes swivel bearing plates, cage and filtering equipment, etc. The press and various of the accessories are patented. Send for latest catalog describing Carver Press equipment and indicating many uses. Prompt deliveries.

MANY important developments in plastics have originated from research and experimental work conducted with the Carver Laboratory Press. Recognized by its characteristic design, this press has been standard equipment in plastics laboratories for 16 years. It is useful and dependable

- for making quick and accurate small-scale pressing tests.
- for development, research and instruction work.
- for testing single cavity molds.
- for preparation of samples.
- and even for small-scale production.

The Carver Laboratory Press is small, compact,

- has a pressing capacity of 20,000 lbs.
- weighs only 125 lbs.
- operates under self-contained hydraulic unit, giving any precise variations in pressure that may be desired.
- large accurate gauge of finest construction is rigidly mounted on base.
- special gauges are available for low pressure work.

**FRED S. CARVER
HYDRAULIC EQUIPMENT
343 HUDSON STREET • NEW YORK 14**

PLYON is Versatile...

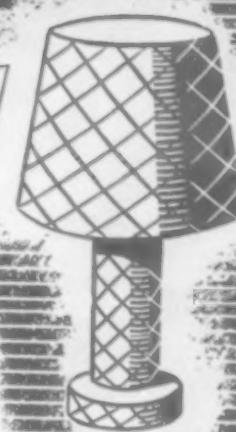
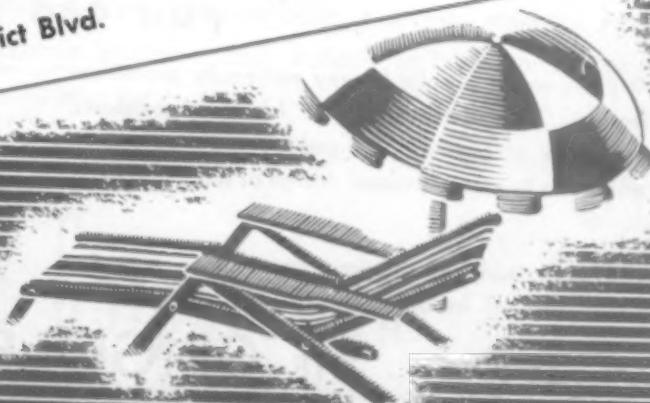
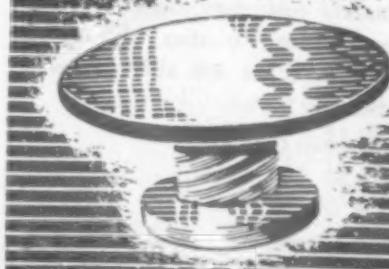
In the building and construction field PLYON, the new laminate material, wins instant approval as a wall covering. Not only because of its "color appeal", but because it is hard wearing, acid resistant...washable yet waterproof. PLYON is the ideal answer for drainboards and splash surfaces. PLYON, too, is perfect for lampshades. PLYON may be opaque or translucent in a variety of patterns and colors. Its wearability and ease of cleaning makes for plus sales appeal for table tops, table mats, counters...yes, even for umbrellas, rain-coats and outdoor furniture that gets tough wear yet must always look "dressed up". PLYON can take it and still give Sunday-best appearance. And speaking of versatility, we've developed PLYON to meet a wide range of requirements from complete rigidity to complete flexibility. Moreover, PLYON bonds easily and permanently to other surfaces. Perhaps you have an application you would like to discuss with us? Drop us a line and tell us about it.

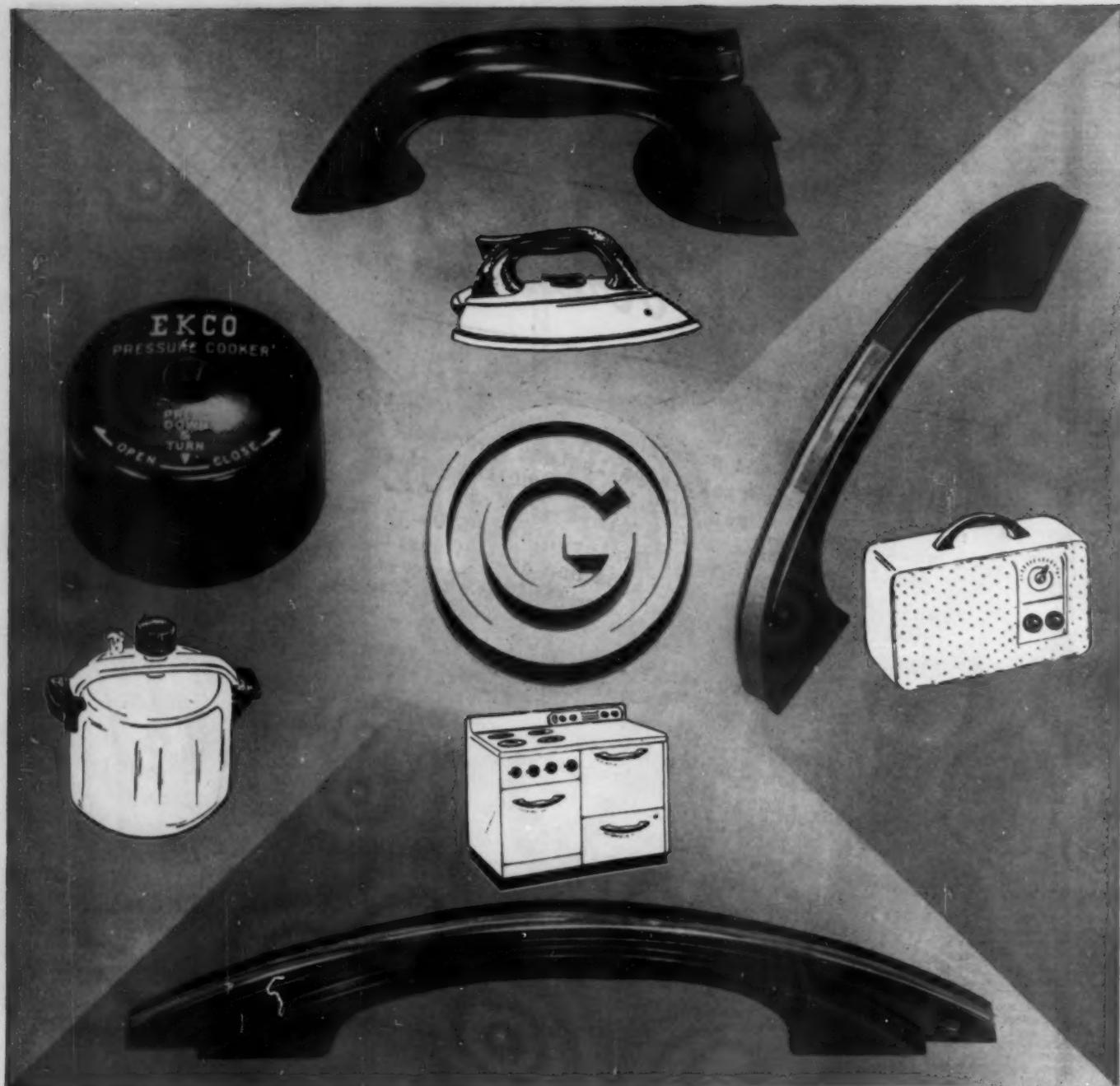
Swedlow PLASTICS CO.

(CREATORS OF PLYON)

5527-33 District Blvd.

Los Angeles 22, Calif.





For Versatility in Plastic Molding you can depend on GRIGOLEIT

For 19 years we've supplied many nationally prominent manufacturers with parts and trim for their products. The versatility of our facilities and our molding experience enable us to create unusual design or standard plastic items.

For reasonably early availability, we offer an extensive "standard" line of handles, knobs and other parts for

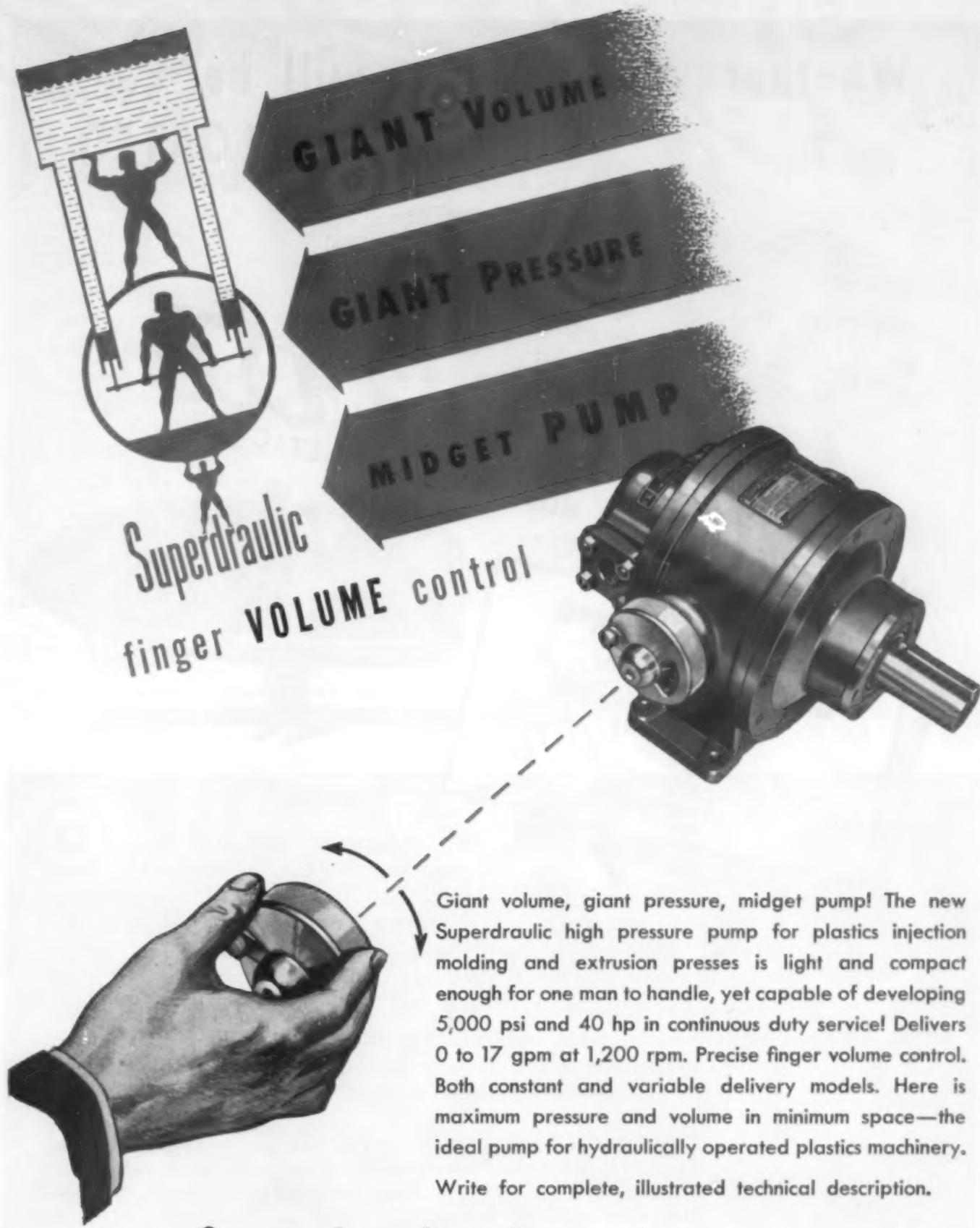
stoves, furniture and household appliances; also a large "stock" line of closures for foods, drugs and cosmetics.

We also maintain a complete custom-molding service in thermo-plastic and thermo-setting plastics. Operating our own metal and tool shops, we are able to insure perfect blending of plastics and metal.

Write for 1946 Catalog

THE GRIGOLEIT COMPANY

744 NORTH STREET
DECATUR 80, ILLINOIS



Superdraulic Corporation

HYDRAULIC PUMPS • MOTORS • TRANSMISSIONS • VALVES

MILLER AT FORD ROAD

DEARBORN, MICHIGAN

AUGUST • 1946 47

Whether your product will be BURIED or FLOATED



Illustrated are just two of the many new products that are being better-built with CO-RO-LITE, The Rope Fibre Plastic. The 9' dinghy is one of an important new fleet that is taking form in this material. Others range upwards to a trim 17' sloop. CO-RO-LITE has proved in use its adaptability to boat-building.

The casket is being made by F. H. Hill Co., Inc., Chicago, after an intensive series of tests showed that CO-RO-LITE samples buried in the ground, and subjected to fungus in incubators were unaffected. These tests were conducted in comparison to wood, copper and brass.

CO-RO-LITE is equally effective with fluid pressure or high pressure. Long, tough, interlocking rope fibres reinforce all sections of the molded unit, imparting great impact, flexural, compressive, and tensile strength in a range of densities comparable to wood.

CO-RO-LITE:- Rope fibres impregnated with thermo-responsive resin:- Product and Process Patented Patents No. 2,249,888 and No. 2,372,433; other patents pending. Co-Ro-Lite Boat Patent No. 2,376,753.



COLUMBIAN ROPE COMPANY

460-92 Genesee St., Auburn, "The Cordage City," N.Y.

Canadian Licensee: Canadian Bridge Engineering Company, Ltd.,

Box 157, Walkerville, Ontario, Canada.

PLASTICS for Electronics



AMPHENOL

The physical and electrical properties of plastics have played a large and important part in the tremendous development and expansion of the field of electronics. In electronics, plastic is not used as a substitute, but as a prime factor in the engineering, design and operation of circuits and component parts.

Polystyrene, Acrylics, Vinyls and other plastics have excellent dielectric properties that can be controlled to a high degree and are superior to other known dielectrics in most indicated applications. The ease with which these materials may be fabricated makes for lowered costs, particularly in custom designs. For quantity production of compression and injection molding, extrusion and machining of plastics for communications and electronic applications - look to Amphenol.

AMERICAN PHENOLIC CORPORATION
CHICAGO 50, ILLINOIS
In Canada • Amphenol Limited • Toronto



SUPERIOR PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS



Artistry, Accuracy and "Know-How"

on INJECTION
MOLDINGS

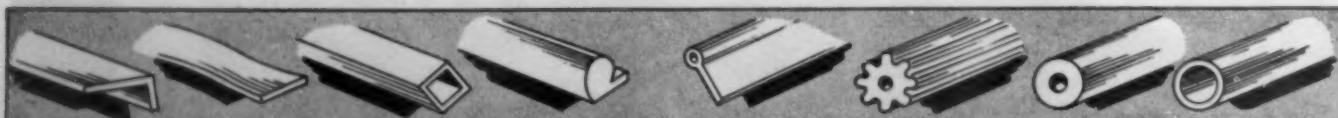


*—and plenty of what it takes
in ingenuity!*

Also
manufacturers
of Extrusion
Moldings—

YOU specify the size, the shape and the dimensions—or leave it all to us. We render BOTH types of Molding service, in endless variety—up to 22 ounces per shot; accurately made—beautiful to behold!

AN EXPERT TECHNICAL STAFF ALWAYS AVAILABLE



CELLUPLASTIC CORPORATION

PLASTIC CONTAINERS
AND
PLASTIC PRODUCTS



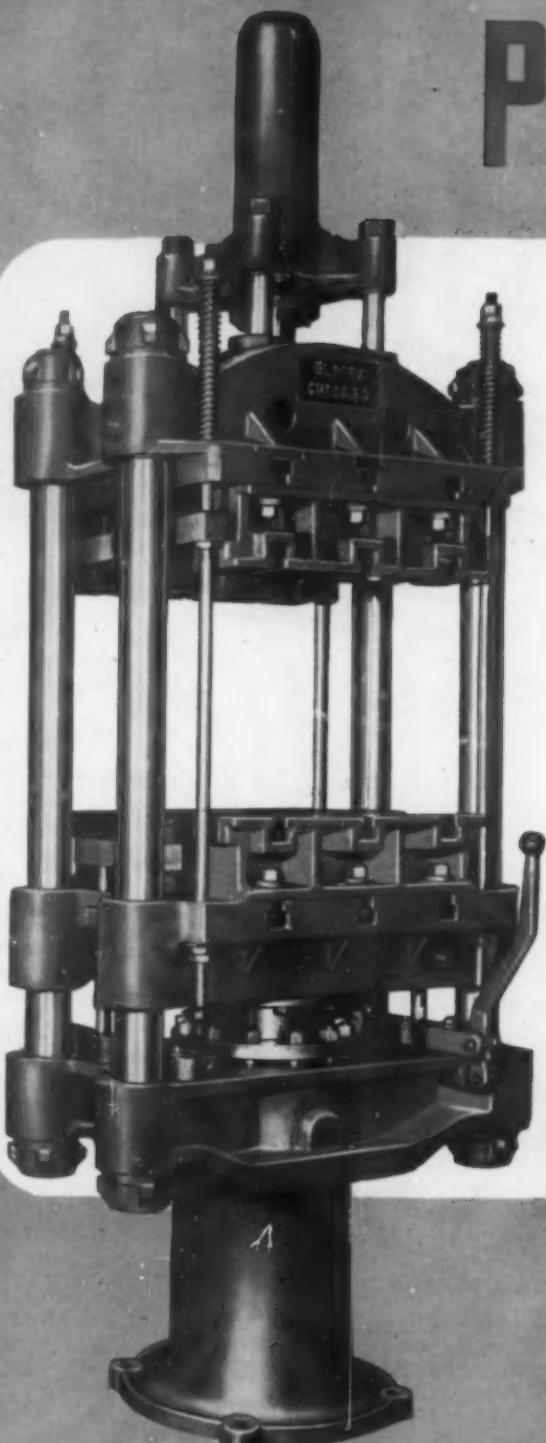
44 AVENUE L

NEW YORK OFFICE—630 FIFTH AVENUE

WEST COAST CONTAINER SERVICE COMPANY LOS ANGELES 27, CAL.

NEWARK 5, N. J.

TRANSFER MOLDING PRESSES



ELMES ENGINEERING WORKS of
AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES
225 No. Morgan St., Chicago 7, Ill.
Also Manufactured in Canada

Whatever your transfer molding needs, you'll find that Elmes builds *exactly* the press for you. Intimate knowledge of molding problems is combined with long-time experience in molding equipment to give you the kind of performance you want.

FOR EVERY PURPOSE

Elmes transfer molding presses may be complete and self-contained, or without the motor and the cooled and filtered pumping unit when intended for accumulator operation. Manual or time-cycle push-button control is optional. Independent control of transfer ram, with or without time cycle, is available when desired. All have interchangeable transfer ram heads, and top and bottom bolsters.

Elmes transfer presses cover the full range of types and sizes. Elmes assistance to plastics molders covers the full range of service. Write today. Distributors from coast to coast.

ELMES

Since 1851

HYDRAULIC EQUIPMENT

METAL-WORKING PRESSES • PLASTIC-MOLDING PRESSES • EXTRUSION PRESSES • PUMPS • ACCUMULATORS • VALVES • ACCESSORIES

TAG CAN TELL YOU *How to Make Heat Behave*

PROBLEM: We mold pieces of intricate shape, with one section $\frac{7}{16}$ " thick, and have been troubled with uneven flow into the mold and sticking. Can this be eliminated?

ANSWER: Preheating of the compound and a slightly longer holding time will virtually eliminate sticking and uneven flow. Be sure the temperature is right as the compound goes into the press!

PROBLEM: In molding small parts for electronic assemblies from phenolic compounds, what are some causes of cracking and warping?

ANSWER: Cracking and warping are caused by stresses in the material, set up by non-uniform and incomplete heating. Heat material to the correct temperature, and be sure that all sections are of uniform temperature.



TAG Celectray Controller, which operates electronically for speed and accuracy. One of a complete line of TAG instruments for industry.

In molding plastics, the temperature must be right . . . if it isn't you'll be plagued by any of dozens of problems like those mentioned above. If you're having molding troubles, or if you're considering new installations, you'll be interested to learn just how TAG Instruments can help. There's a complete line of TAG Instruments, all of them designed and built to give you the utmost in accuracy and efficiency.

TAG engineers, who have kept pace with the rapidly changing needs of the plastics industry, are available without obligation to assist you in correcting faulty heat control, or in planning new installations. Write us . . . we'll be happy to send you full information and descriptive literature.

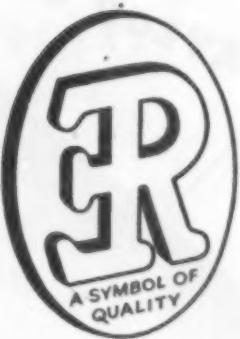
C. J. TAGLIABUE Division 540 Park Ave., Brooklyn 5, New York

PORTABLE PRODUCTS CORPORATION
MANUFACTURERS OF: LAWN MOWERS • ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES • PRECISION STAMPINGS
INDUSTRIAL INSTRUMENTS • RADIOS • SAFETY EQUIPMENT



ERIE RESISTOR

Custom molded plastics



ERIE Resistor is prepared to take your product at any point in its development, and carry it through to finished form. You may have only a nebulous idea; you may have finished drawings; you may have a metal part which you would like to replace with plastic; you may have an expensive part, made by hand operation, which you would like to reproduce with the economy of automatic processes; you may have a product which answers all your requirements, except for strength, or insulating properties, or color appeal.

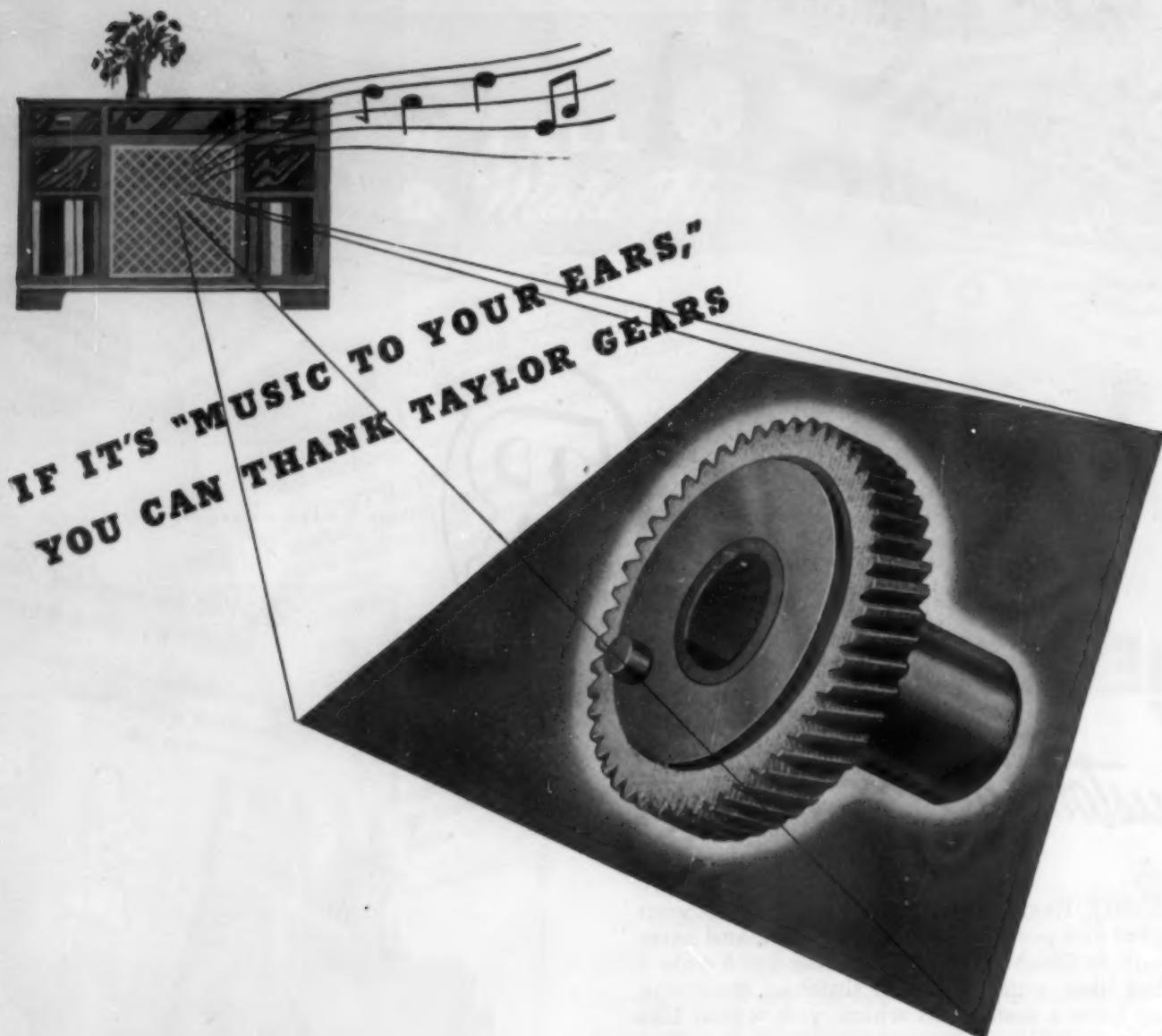
We have dealt with all these problems, and many others, and solved them to the enthusiastic satisfaction of our customers. Parts that made products more serviceable; designs that united beauty with utility; nameplates that made trademarks decorative spots of eye-catching appeal; containers that built sales and profits; there is a versatility in these accomplishments impossible without the most versatile of materials with which to work, but impossible also without the enthusiastic and cooperative skill of artists, engineers, and operators.

Think of your product in terms of possible improvement by the use of plastics; and, when you think of plastics, think of Erie Resistor custom molded plastics.



Plastics Division

ERIE RESISTOR CORP., ERIE, PA.
LONDON, ENGLAND • • TORONTO, CANADA



In the Green Flyer Two-Speed Electric Phonograph Motor made by The General Industries Company, Elyria, Ohio, the gears are helical cut from blanks of Taylor Phenol Fibre.

Four factors dictated the choice of Taylor Phenol Fibre: (1) Fibre gears mesh silently, eliminating any mechanical undertone to the music. (2) Grade C Fibre used in these gears is unusually resistant to the lubricants and compounds in which the gears are constantly bathed. (3) The wear-resistance of this material insures the long life of the gears. (4) The easy machineability of Taylor Phenol Fibre eliminates production trouble.

Other grades of Taylor Phenol Fibre gear stock are specially fabricated for everything from the tiny, precision-built gears in electric clocks up to the heavy gears that are used in the gear trains of machinery. They can be cut into helical, spur, bevel, or worm gears by your local gear cutter.

If your product uses gears, you can probably improve its operation by specifying and using Taylor Silent Gear Material. Our engineers will be glad to go into a huddle with you, without obligation. Write for further facts, samples, or a consultation in your plant or ours.

TAYLOR FIBRE COMPANY

LAMINATED PLASTICS: PHENOL FIBRE • VULCANIZED FIBRE—Sheets, Rods, Tubes, and Fabricated Parts
NORRISTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA Offices in Principal Cities LA VERNE, CALIFORNIA

"Amos did them . . . **RIGHT!**"

Small
**BUT IMPORTANT
REFRIGERATOR
PARTS**

Molded
IN PLASTICS

PLUG CONNECTION for
Refrigerator Thermostat Control and Electric Clock—
molded in polystyrene, moisture resistant with good electrical properties.

SOCKET for Refrigerator Light—molded in flexible, rubber-like vinyl resin plastic; long-lived and impervious to moisture or condensation.

WHETHER YOU NEED
PLASTIC PARTS
FOR ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
OFFICE MACHINES OR INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT
Special Handles and Control Knobs for
TOOLS / RADIOS / AUTOS / PLANES
CASES FOR / CLOCKS / CAMERAS / JEWELRY
BATHROOM FIXTURES / MEDICAL ACCESSORIES
Or Anything Else that's a
Practical Plastic Application
You Get the Job Done Right by

Inherent capacity to stand up and perform under the worst conditions of moisture and temperature is absolutely essential in electrical parts like these. Frequent servicing costs for the appliance buyer eventually cost the manufacturer his reputation. So these jobs came to Amos . . . and Amos did them *right!*

Amos quality controls . . . of materials, die-making, molding, finishing . . . watch over the product-reputation of Amos customers, assuring dependable injection-molded plastic parts, large or small, with the right characteristics to meet service conditions.

Just send us your drawings or write us about any parts problem you may have. We may already know the answer—and Amos engineers have a way of finding new answers when the problem demands it.

AMOS MOLDED PLASTICS, EDINBURGH, INDIANA

Division of Amos-Thompson Corporation

One of the Most Modern Plastic Molding Plants in the Industry



CUSTOM Molders of

Plastic Parts and Products

Injection Molding Specialists

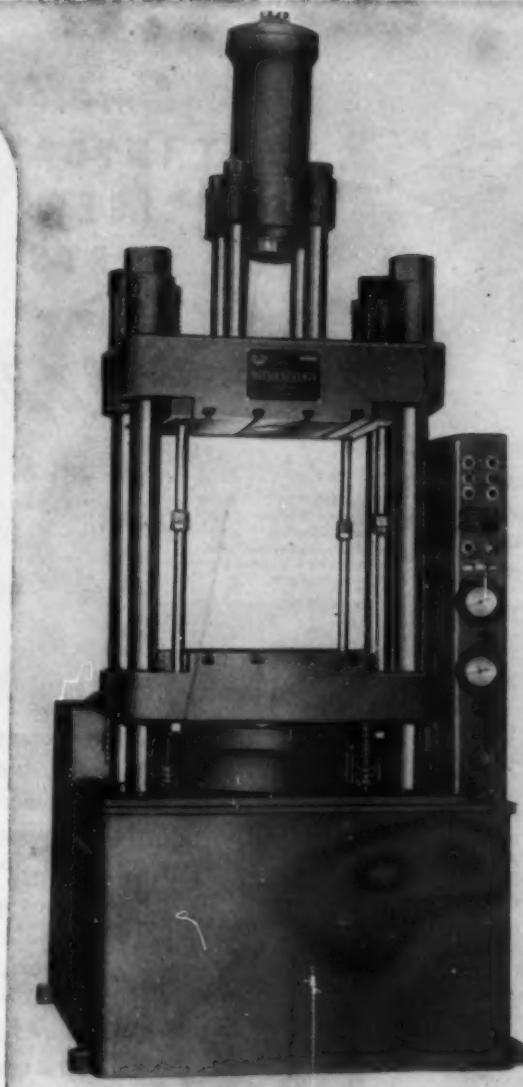


SPEEDY, LOW COST TRANSFER MOLDING

Transfer molding presses, such as the Watson-Stillman completely self-contained press shown here, are so designed that the molder can obtain the maximum number of parts per dollar of mold investment. Auxiliary ram type Transfer molds are lowest in original cost, since neither intermediate platen nor loading space are required.

Presses of this type, with these inexpensive Transfer molds, are used for small wiring-device parts such as fluorescent "tombstones" and are operated on cycles as low as forty-five seconds. Costs are further reduced by the low finishing expense, an important advantage of all Transfer molding. Many manufacturers are now producing special Transfer presses.

By using the Transfer molding process, you can get better appearance and uniform strength in your products. Transfer molding produces plastic parts with delicate inserts, thin wall sections or long thin holes safely, quickly and economically.



SHAW INSULATOR COMPANY

160 COIT STREET



IRVINGTON 11, N. J.

PLASTICS LITERATURE AVAILABLE

When your production plans call for thermosetting plastics, the logical first move is to consider Transfer molding. A list of licensed Transfer molding companies in your vicinity will be furnished promptly upon receipt of your request. Choose one — and allow him to work closely with your engineers and designers for best results.

To learn more about the specific advantages of Transfer molding, write Shaw. Engineering help in the form of bulletins and technical articles will be gladly sent you. Between the resources of Shaw and the Plax Corporation, Hartford 5, Conn., you can obtain assistance in almost all plastic methods and materials.

DATA ON PLAX ETHYL CELLULOSE PRODUCTS



Supplied in a full color range, from clear to black, in film, sheet, rod, tubing, blown ware and fiber, Plax Ethyl Cellulose products have the following characteristics:

MECHANICAL

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Specific Gravity | 1.07-1.18 |
| Tensile Strength, p.s.i. | 2,000-9,000 |
| Modulus of Elasticity in Tension, p.s.i. $\times 10^3$ | 1-3.5 |
| Compressive Strength, p.s.i. | 8,000-20,000 |
| Flexural Strength, p.s.i. | 3,000-12,000 |
| Rockwell Hardness | M25-M65 |
| Impact Strength, ft. lbs. per in. of notch, $\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$ notched bar Izod Test | 2-5.0 |

ELECTRICAL

| | | |
|---|-----------------------|--------------|
| Volume Resistivity, ohm. cms. (50% rel. hum. @ 25° C.) | 10^{15} - 10^{14} | |
| Dielectric Strength, short-time volts per mil, $\frac{1}{2}''$ thick | 400-700 | |
| Frequency | Dielectric Constant | Power Factor |
| 60 | 2.5-3.5 | 0.005-0.015 |
| 10 ³ | 2.5-3.5 | 0.005-0.025 |
| 10 ⁶ | 2.0-4.0 | 0.007-0.030 |

THERMAL

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Distortion Temperature, °F | 120-200 |
| Softening Point, °F | 200-260 |
| Specific Heat, cal. per °C per gram | 25 to .40 |
| Burning Rate | Slow |
| Thermal Expansion, 10 ⁶ per °C | 10-14 |

CHEMICAL EFFECTS

| | |
|------------------|----------------|
| Weak Acids | Slight |
| Strong Acids | Decompose |
| Weak Alkalies | None |
| Strong Alkalies | Slight |
| Organic Solvents | Widely Soluble |

Ethyl cellulose is particularly noted for its lightness, its ease of fabrication, and its maintenance of toughness and flexibility at sub-zero temperatures. It is tasteless, odorless, and non-toxic. For data on sizes available, write Plax.



PLAX SPECIALTIES

Polystyrene, Polyethylene, Methacrylate, Cellulose Acetate, and Cellulose Acetate Butyrate are among the other materials produced by Plax in the following forms: Rod, Tube, Sheet, Slab, Film, Fiber, Special Extruded Shapes, Blown Items, and Machined Parts. Not all materials are available in all forms listed.

Between the resources of Plax and the Shaw Insulator Company, Irvington 11, N.J., you can obtain help and counsel in the use of most plastic materials and processes. For interesting literature on the materials listed above . . . write Plax.

133 WALNUT STREET ★ HARTFORD 5, CONNECTICUT

3 WAYS TO INCREASE PROFITS WITH PLASTICS

EXTRUSION

Plastex serves the production manufacturer economically and efficiently in extruding both functional and decorative plastic parts of all thermoplastic materials.

FABRICATION

Plastex engineers work closely with the manufacturer in selecting the right materials for the most satisfactory and economical production of all fabricated parts.

ASSEMBLY

Plastex assembly lines assure additional savings in the fast and accurate assembly of completed products or individual units. Central location means shipping economy.



Plastex engineering and tool shop facilities are immediately available for consultation and development service. Contact Plastex today.

PLASTEX

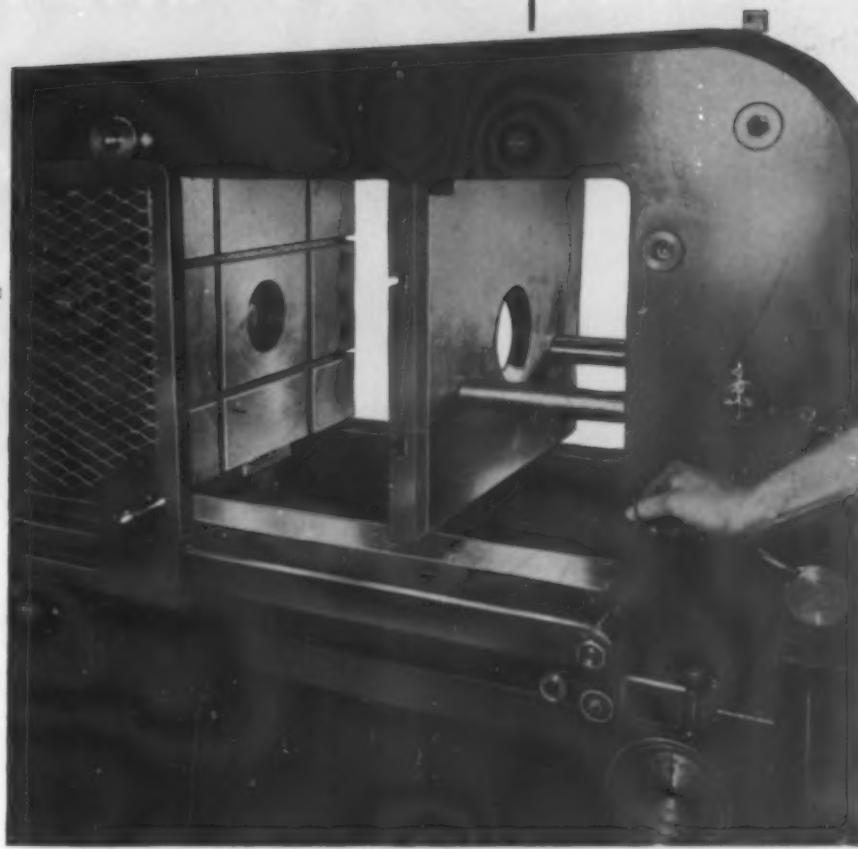
THE PLASTEX CORP. • COLUMBUS 3, OHIO

THE LEVER THAT SAVED A THOUSAND MAN-HOURS

THIS little lever saves so many man-hours in injection molding time that it is becoming the talk of the injection-molding industry. It is on a new DEMATTIA press. It pushes the forward platen away from the frame, hydraulically, in a matter of seconds.

So, when a new mold is started, the waste material, excess sprues, gates, etc., can be quickly removed instead of having to be pried out laboriously.

This special feature allows of quick die changes with a minimum of time-wasting and is one of the important reasons why the new DEMATTIA press is becoming famous in plastics for performance, long life, low upkeep.



*Exclusive DEMATTIA Features**

1. Actual die-clamping pressure over 400 tons.
2. Complete injection time two seconds.
3. Solid plate frame.
4. Plasticizing capacity: over 130 lbs. per hour.
5. Patented rolling action toggles non-wearing.
6. One piece welded steel base.
7. Injection pressures controlled to 30,000 lbs.
8. Hydraulic adjustment for die changes.
9. Valves, fittings, etc., mounted outside for accessibility.
10. Compact, saves space—only 38 inches by 12 feet.
11. Net weight 16,000 lbs. approximately.

*Above specifications refer to 12-ounce machine.

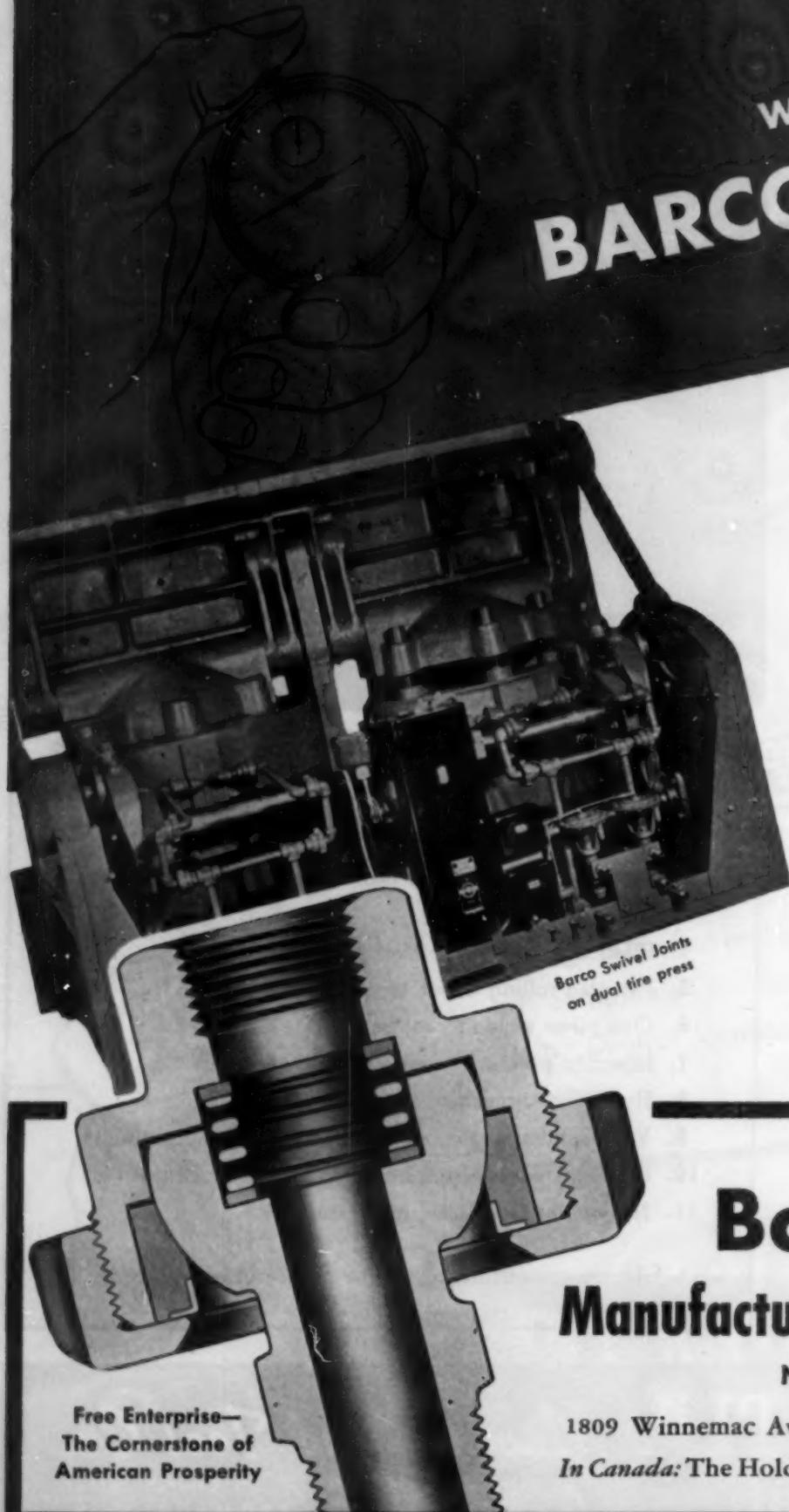
DEMATTIA Machine and Tool Co.

CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY

New York Office — 50 Church Street
Cable Address: BROMACH, N. Y.

INSTANT PRESSURE RESPONSE

WITH
BARCO SWIVEL JOINTS



Because Barco Swivel Joints do not expand under pressure, they permit hydraulic pressures to respond instantly.

Barco is designed for tire and tube molds, platen presses, die casting machines, cylinders—hydraulic machinery using any kind of liquid or gas. It will not leak under alternating steam or cold water, and the 360-degree swivel movement with side flex takes care of piping misalignment. Barco's maintenance costs are very low, and it has many safety features.

Barco Manufacturing Company

NOT INC.

1809 Winnemac Avenue, Chicago 40, Illinois

In Canada: The Holden Co., Ltd., Montreal, Can.

Free Enterprise—
The Cornerstone of
American Prosperity

for phosphorescence,
too,

choose

LUSTRON

New phosphorescent Lustron combines a new afterglow potency of more than double any pre-war product . . . AND all the important, additional qualities of Lustron polystyrene.

Bright Ideas . . .

The list of possible applications of this superior phosphorescent is limited only by the imagination of molders and manufacturers. Some of the following are already in production: door hardware, street markers and house num-

bers, switch plates, flashlight casings, religious objects, premiums, light pulls, drawer pulls, sick room equipment, costume jewelry, stagecraft, telephone dials, clocks, signs, handrails, instrument panels for radio, motor car and aircraft.

If you desire additional technical information, samples, or counsel on adapting this phosphorescent Lustron to your products, write, wire or phone: MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Plastics Division, Springfield 2, Mass.

Light weight
Chemical Resistance
Excellent Electrical Properties
Low Temperature Strength
Dimensional Stability
Low Cost

Special Phosphorescent Lustron Data:

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| VISIBLE 6 TO 8 HOURS | After exposure to sunlight or other illumination, Lustron molded parts glow visibly for six to eight hours. This compares to the two or three hours life of prewar varieties. |
| CHOICE OF COLORS | Available in green, green-blue, blue and bright blue. Daylight colors: green to gray. |

©Lustron Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.



Shortcut to Production

**KEARNEY & TRECKER ROTARY HEAD MILLER COMPLETES
COMPLEX 3 PART DIE DIRECT FROM BLUEPRINT TO WORK-
PIECE. NO TEMPLETS OR MODELS REQUIRED**

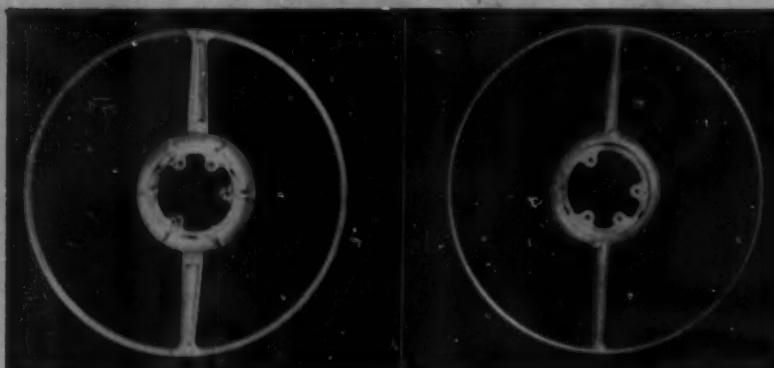


1. Shows set-up of completed elector half of die. Note rotary table using power take-off from machine for circular milling. All operations on die face completed in single set-up. Total set-up and machining time for this piece — 69.4 hours.

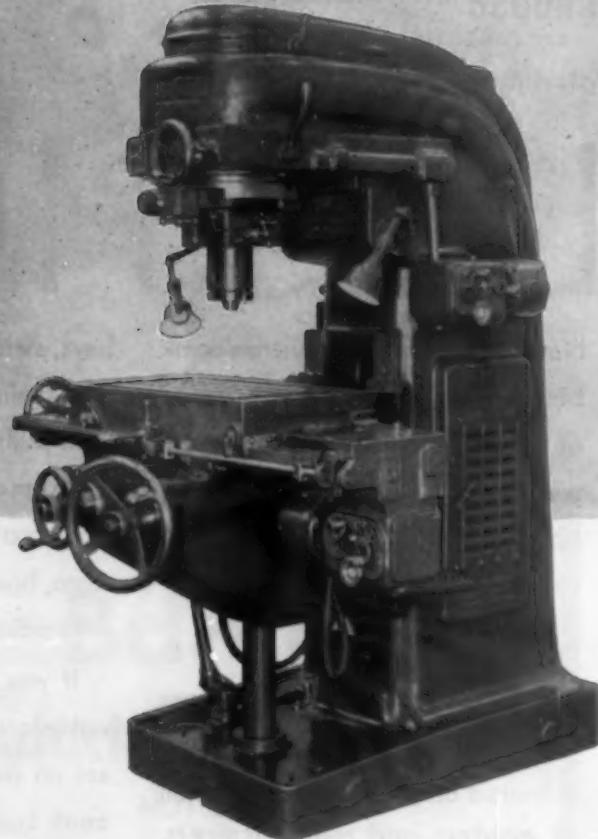
2. Set-up for cover half of die. All operations on die face completed in

single set-up. Total set-up and machining time for this part — 74.2 hours.

3. Set-up for machining center insert part of die. Note deep narrow slots — end milled. Universal Spiral Dividing Head provides for positioning of work piece. All operations on die face completed in single set-up. Total time for set-up and machining — 86.2 hours.



Both sides of the finished horn ring for an automobile steering wheel — as it comes complete from the die being machined above.



DIRECT — ACCURATE — FAST — are the three factors that make the Kearney & Trecker Rotary Head Milling Machine so outstanding for toolroom, experimental, and manufacturing work. **DIRECT** — because it mills intricate shapes in a single set-up, transmitting blueprint dimensions direct to the workpiece without the aid of models or templets. **ACCURATE** — because there is exact control of all mechanical movements. **FAST** — because initial preparation and multiple set-ups are eliminated.



For complete information write for Catalog 1002C.

Please give your business connection.

Kearney & Trecker
CORPORATION

MILWAUKEE 14, WISCONSIN

This insulating block, made of canvas-base laminated, grade "C" Dilecto, is used in electrical switch boxes for signal equipment. To meet service requirements it must be structurally strong—and retain its electrical insulating properties under the extremes of temperature and moisture. It also must be easy to machine to meet volume production schedules and be dimensionally stable to facilitate installation.



For Real Engineering Help On Non-Metallics Look to Continental-Diamond First

If it's a question of building better insulation characteristics into your product to improve its overall performance, bring your problem to C-D technicians.

Here is a helpful, cooperative service that begins with a study of the job you want your product to do. It is that job which determines the exact C-D insulation material in one of the many types and grades or combination that best meets your particular insulation requirements.

A suggestion or two simplifying the design may be made also—possibly a method of fabrication providing a short cut to faster, more economical production and assembly of parts.

Take advantage of this seasoned C-D engineering help which avoids costly mistakes, wasted effort and product failure that go hand-in-hand with "second guessing." Phone, wire or write our nearest office and a C-D technician will be on his way to you.



C-D PRODUCTS

THE PLASTICS

DILECTO—Thermosetting Laminates.
CELORON—A Molded Phenolic.
DILECTENE—A Pure Resin Plastic Especially Suited to U-H-F Insulation.
HAVEG—Plastic Chemical Equipment, Pipe, Valves and Fittings.

THE NON METALLICS

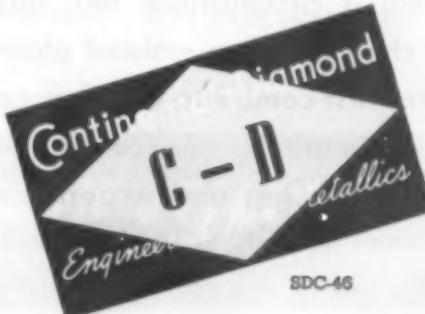
DIAMOND Vulcanized FIBRE.
VULCOID—Resin Impregnated Vulcanized Fibre.
MICABOND—Built-Up Mica Electrical Insulation.

STANDARD & SPECIAL FORMS

Available in Standard Sheets, Rods and Tubes; and Parts Fabricated, Formed or Molded to Specifications.

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Bulletin GF gives Comprehensive Data on all C-D Products. Individual Catalogs are also available.



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Established 1895. Manufacturers of Laminated Plastics since 1911—NEWARK 28 • DELAWARE



Precision Production of MOLDS for LAMINATES

Molds produced by Allied are being used for many of the modern applications of molded plastic laminates. This is not a circumstance that happened by chance. When molded plastic laminates first came into prominence, Allied had complete, unexcelled manufacturing facilities and experienced personnel which were immediately adapted to this type of mold-making. This department has continued to keep

pace with every new development in the field.

If your mold specifications call for highest accuracy, deepest draws, or finest finishes, Allied has proved in the past—and is proving today—that it will meet every requirement.

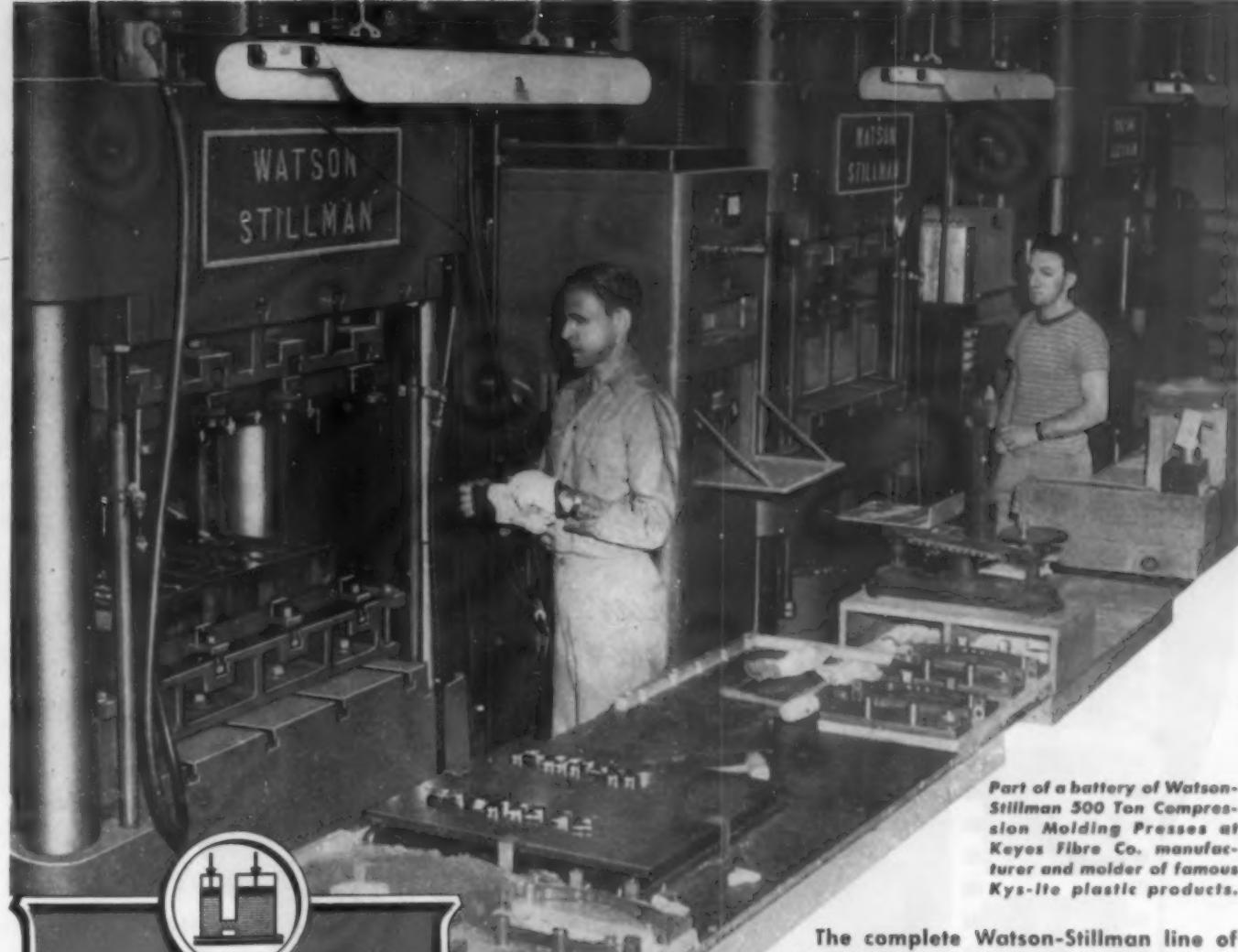
ALLIED PRODUCTS CORPORATION

DEPARTMENT 8-B

4622 LAWTON AVENUE
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SPECIAL COLD FORGED PARTS • STANDARD CAP SCREWS • HARDENED AND PRECISION GROUND PARTS • SHEET METAL DIES FROM THE LARGEST TO THE SMALLEST • JIGS • FIXTURES • STEAM-HEATED PLASTIC MOLDS • SPECIAL PRODUCTION TOOLS • R-B INTERCHANGEABLE PUNCHES AND DIES • DIE MAKERS' SUPPLIES





Part of a battery of Watson-Stillman 500 Ton Compression Molding Presses at Keyes Fibre Co. manufacturer and molder of famous Kys-ite plastic products.

For
**PRECISION
MOLDING**



The complete Watson-Stillman line of plastics molding machinery may hold the answer to your molding problems. Whether for single purpose molding, day after day, or when material and type of mold varies from job to job, W-S presses can "take on" all jobs. This is one reason why W-S Plastic Molding Machines are specified throughout the industry, in addition to this, their versatility, dependability and economic operation will be found outstanding.

If you are molding, or want to mold any plastic material it will pay you to contact Watson-Stillman. A complete laboratory and a trained engineering staff are at your service. Write or call the nearest W-S agent.

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TWENTY YEARS AGO

the movies learned to talk

THEN Broadway saw a dramatic presentation by Warner Brothers, using a synchronized system for high-quality sound developed by Bell Telephone Laboratories and produced by Western Electric.

Epochal for the motion picture industry, the occasion was only one of many landmarks set up by the Bell System along the stream of communication development.



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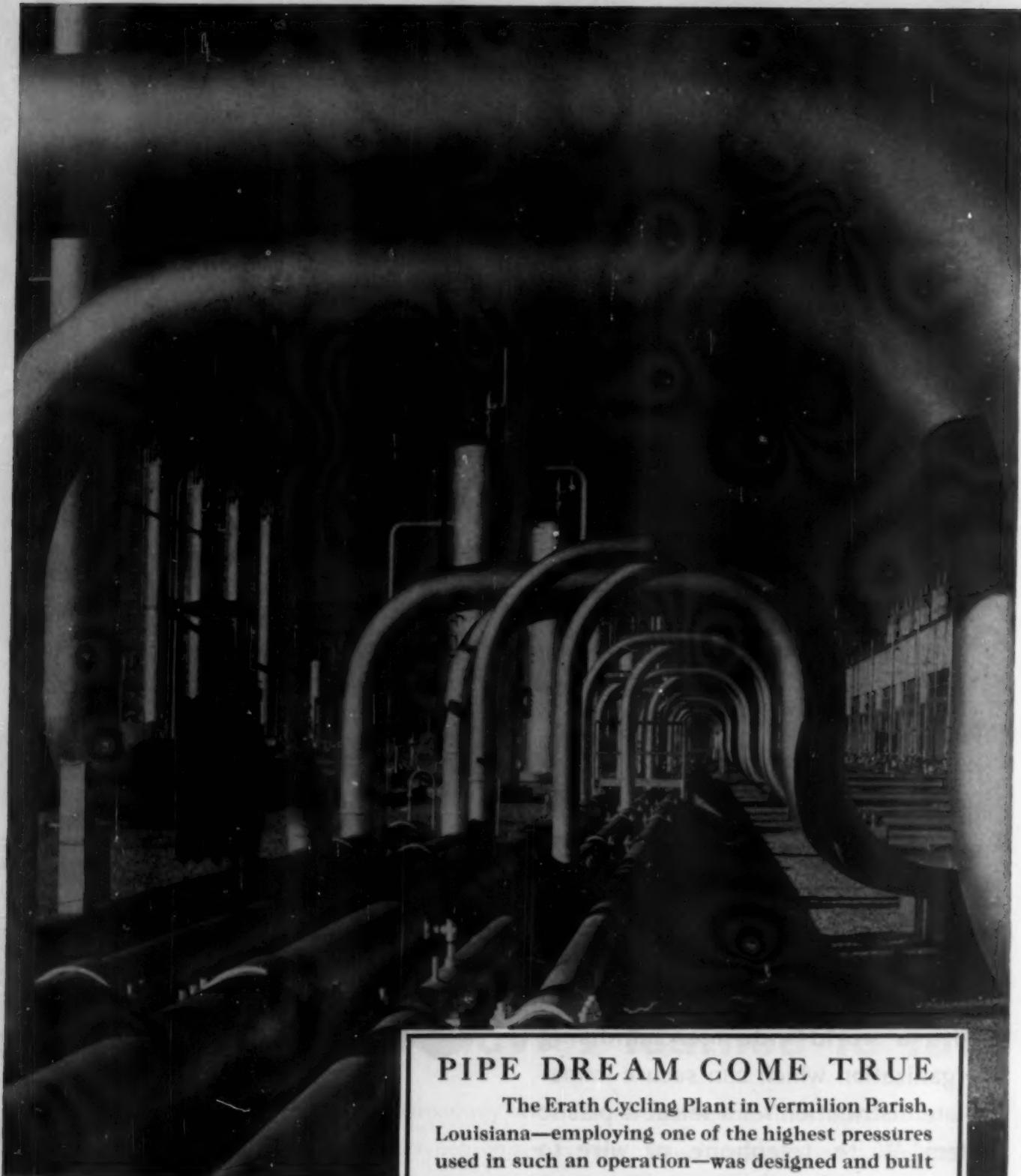
*Let's design it
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Perhaps you have developed an idea for a plastic product or part and need the advice and experience of an engineering organization like ours. We specialize in molding saleable plastic items and can tell you quickly if your idea is practical and if it has merchandising value. We are affiliated with a world-wide merchandising organization which can secure immediate distribution for a saleable plastic item. Write, telephone, or wire to Pyro Plastics Corporation, Westfield, New Jersey.

PYRO PLASTICS CORPORATION

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PIPE DREAM COME TRUE

The Erath Cycling Plant in Vermilion Parish, Louisiana—employing one of the highest pressures used in such an operation—was designed and built by Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation.

We offer industry wide experience in engineering and construction problems—from the most complicated to the simplest.



STONE & WEBSTER ENGINEERING CORPORATION
A SUBSIDIARY OF STONE & WEBSTER INC.

BUCKEYE ALUMINUM USES

Cold Molded Plastics
FOR THE HOT SPOTS

The favorable heat distortion point of cold molded plastics makes them especially suitable for use where exposure to high temperatures is encountered. These knobs and handles were molded from Aico's own Cold Molding Composition.

AICO cold molded plastic handles and knobs have scored a sales point for Buckeye Aluminum. Because they will seldom become too hot to handle comfortably, they are an attractive inducement to every housewife who has experienced the nuisance of hot pads—the sting of seared fingers. Their soft, smooth finish is a pleasing contrast to the shiny, sparkling metal. Write for Aico's new illustrated book. Get acquainted with plastics. See how you can add plus features to your product by using Aico precision molded plastics.

Aico

PRECISION MOLDING
FOR OVER 30 YEARS WITH
ALL METHODS, ALL MATERIALS

AMERICAN INSULATOR CORPORATION
NEW FREEDOM, PENNA.

Sales Offices—Cleveland, Detroit, New York, Philadelphia

HOW TO MAKE MACHINES DO MORE

...AT LOWER PRODUCTION COSTS

the answer...

ROLLWAY with Right Angle LOADING

the advantages...

1. Solid cylindrical rollers of greater roller mass and uniform roller cross-section . . . greater resistance to shock loads and vibration . . . longer life expectancy under continuous heavy-duty service.
2. All loads carried at right-angles to the roller axis. No compound loads, no oblique loads, and no resultants of oblique loads can be brought to bear.
3. No wedging of rollers . . . no pinch out . . . less roller end-rub and wear-back . . . less rubbing friction.
4. Only pure radial or pure thrust loads can be imposed upon any single bearing assembly. Unit pressures per roller are substantially reduced.
5. Greater load-carrying capacity secured in a given dimension.

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ROLLWAY

CYLINDRICAL ROLLER BEARINGS

SALES OFFICES: Philadelphia • Boston • Pittsburgh • Youngstown • Cleveland • Detroit • Chicago • St. Paul • Houston • Los Angeles

BUILT-IN TEMPERATURE ANTICIPATION*

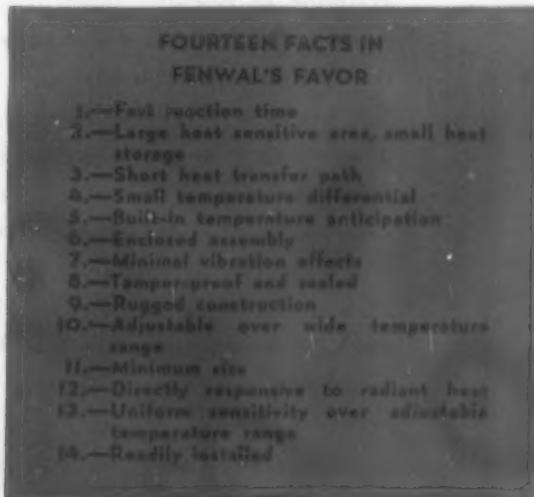
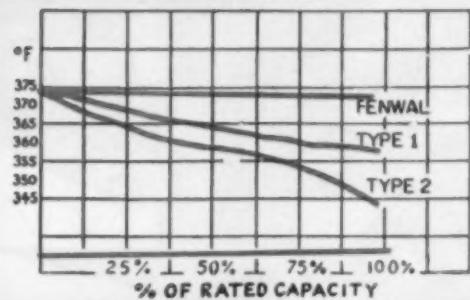


How can a thermostat have built-in temperature anticipation? Fenwal engineers, in designing THERMOSWITCH Control components, have selected materials with suitable coefficients of expansion to provide anticipation effects. The engineered heat transfer lag between these components creates built-in temperature anticipation without a change in calibration point. Built-in temperature anticipation in the THERMOSWITCH Control is a function of heat transfer only and it is not affected by increase in electrical load. No auxiliary heating units are needed.

Conventional practice of using auxiliary heaters for producing temperature anticipation effects always results in loss of control temperature with increased electrical load.

Chart shows the small variance of set point of the THERMOSWITCH Control with increased electrical load in comparison to the change in set point with increasing load found in Type 1 or Type 2 thermostats.

The Fenwal THERMOSWITCH Control embodies many other advantages not found in other types of thermal control units. Write for a copy of the Thermotechnics Booklet which includes "Fourteen Facts in Fenwal's Favor."



* #5 of "Fourteen Facts in Fenwal's Favor"



FENWAL INCORPORATED
35 PLEASANT STREET
ASHLAND MASSACHUSETTS
Thermotechnics for Complete Temperature Regulation

ITACONIC ACID



| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Molecular Weight | 130.10 |
| Appearance | White, crystalline, solid |
| Melting Point | 167-168°C. |
| Solubility in Water | At 20°C. a saturated solution contains 7.6 grams of Itaconic Acid per 100 grams of solution. |

This unsaturated dibasic acid, now available in research quantities, offers many possibilities as a raw material in the field of chemical industry.

It can be used as a raw material in the preparation of resins of various types.

Its esters can be polymerized to yield colorless, transparent plastics of varying characteristics, depending on the alcohol with which the acid is combined. They can also be co-polymerized with other monomers, opening a wide range of possibilities.

Its structure indicates that it might

prove a useful raw material for the preparation of wetting agents.

It can be converted to citraconic or mesaconic acid and forms an anhydride.

Reduction yields methyl succinic acid which, in turn offers other possibilities as a raw material.

Itaconic Acid is not yet being prepared in commercial quantities, but limited amounts are available for laboratory research.

For samples and further information, please inquire of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 81 Maiden Lane, New York 7, N. Y.; 444 West Grand Ave., Chicago 10, Ill. 605 Third St., San Francisco 7, Cal.



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Manufacturing Chemists Since 1849



"Plasti-Clogs" molded for the
Metropolitan Line, Chicago

A FIRM FOOTHOLD IN PLASTICS

These Plasti-Clogs exemplify the contributing factors to our firm foothold in plastics . . . meticulous designing . . . sound engineering practices . . . painstaking molding craftsmanship.

Their quality was assured in advance by an inflexible preliminary analysis that puts the stamp of superb quality on all products molded by the Elmer E. Mills Corporation. Briefly it is this: When you consult us regarding your plans or products,

our engineers analyze them with these questions: Should a plastic be used? Will the application of plastics contribute improved appearance and functional stability? If the answers are "Yes," our skillful molding techniques will insure your product's high quality. If the answer is "No," you will be candidly told why.

Our firm foothold in plastics is at your disposal. Use it freely and without obligation,



Write on your letterhead for the new Injection Molded and Extruded Plastics catalogue. Or, for detailed information about **MILLS-PLASTIC®** pipe, tubing and fittings, write for circulars containing data and illustrations.

*Trademark Reg.

ELMER E. MILLS CORPORATION

Molders of Tenite, Lumarith, Plastacele, Fibestos, Lucite, Crystallite, Polystyrene, Styron, Lustron, Laolin, Vinylite, Geon, Nylon, Plexene, Polyethylene, Cerec, Forticel, **MILLS-PLASTIC®**, Saran and other Thermoplastic Materials.

153 WEST HURON STREET • CHICAGO 10, ILLINOIS

All type H blocks
are 2" wide; all
type S blocks are
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ " wide.



Stock Mold Terminal Blocks

Standardized, stock-mold terminal blocks to serve all industries quickly and efficiently are in steady production at Insulation Manufacturing Company's plant.

Type H (Bakelite) comes in four sizes: 4, 6, 8, and 12 terminals. The 6 terminal block is illustrated. It is available with copper grounding strip, plastic covers and white marking strip.

Type S (Shellac) comes in three sizes: 4, 8, 12 terminals only.

These blocks are standard circuit connectors in many industries. The molds are ready-made and can be put on presses to deliver any quantity.

In addition to manufacturing Stock Mold Terminal Blocks, we offer our molding facilities to all industries for making custom Terminal Blocks as well. We manufacture these electrical items for a number of large companies in all fields.

INSULATION MANUFACTURING CO.
CUSTOM MOLDERS OF PLASTICS FOR INDUSTRY

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The case for
Dielectric Heating

Sure cure for housing problems: ... boost output 169%

High-powered cost cutting makes a strong case for any industrial process, and dielectric heating did just that when it sent production soaring 169% in this plastics operation.

The old way of producing heavy-sectioned motor housings involved molding powders in a two-cavity mold. But this required a 10-minute cure, limiting production to 130 pieces per day. Demand for a doubled output required another \$12,000 mold (plus 14 weeks' waiting) and, in addition, the use of a second press.

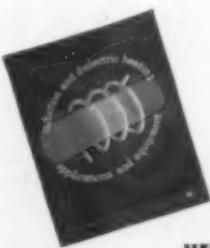
The new way simply switched powders to preforms and preheated them with a

standard Westinghouse 5-kw, r.f. generator. Results: curing time was slashed from 10 minutes to 3 minutes and production of the two-cavity mold rose from 130 units per day to 350 . . . a 169% boost!

Better yet, holes once drilled in the housing could now be molded since the new uniform plasticity reduced breaking strain on the mold pins.

This is just one example of the way dielectric heating does an effective, profitable job for the plastics industry. Ask your nearest Westinghouse office today for the full story. Westinghouse Electric Corporation, P. O. Box 868, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

J-02074



HERE'S FREE HELPFUL INFORMATION

on both induction and dielectric heating . . . their principles and theories; where to use them; how to select them; actual case histories of their use. Write for your copy today, on your business letterhead, please. Ask for B-3620.



Westinghouse
PLANTS IN 25 CITIES... OFFICES EVERYWHERE

Electronics at Work

DURITE

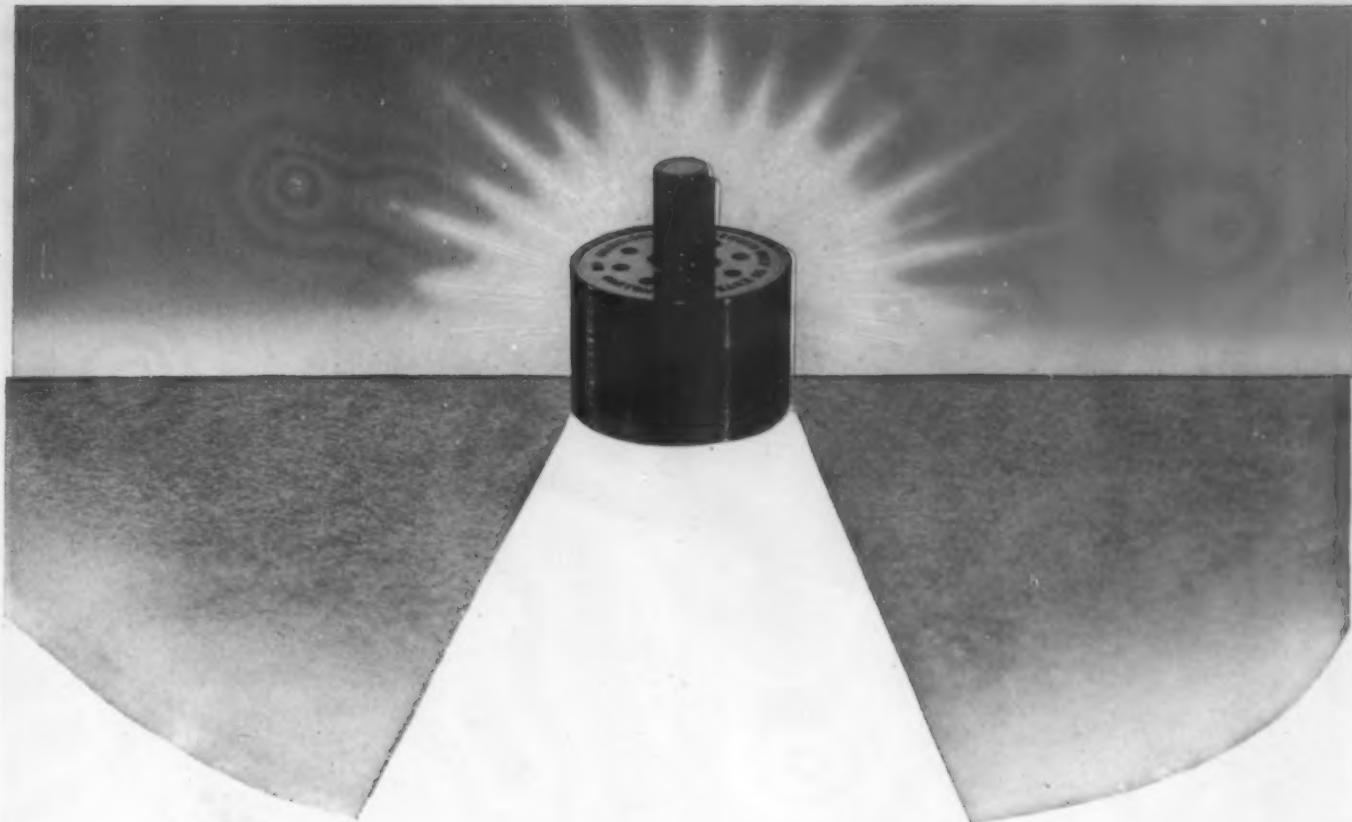
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Fabric base radio speaker
diaphragms impregnated
with Durite Phenolic Resins.

INDUSTRIAL RESINS
ADHESIVES & CEMENTS • MOLDING COMPOUNDS

DURITE PLASTICS INCORPORATED • 5000 Summerdale Ave. • Philadelphia 24, Pa.



SMALL PLASTIC ITEMS—A BIG SPECIALTY

Hundreds of different types of small thermo-setting plastic items are manufactured each year by the Owens-Illinois Glass Company.

They are produced with utmost efficiency and economy . . . according to the high standards of strength, uniformity and attractiveness we have

always maintained for all our plastic closures.

For small thermo-setting plastic items, we suggest you write to our Plastics Division, for making small plastics in big volume is our specialty.

LOOK FOR THIS  TRADE MARK

PLASTICS DIVISION
OWENS-ILLINOIS GLASS COMPANY
TOLEDO I, OHIO BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES



• In the bustling New York-Philly area where they mold plastics for airplanes, electronics, specialties and every kind of gadget, they'll tell you, "If it's plastic, the LESTER will mold it."

• An old name in the young plastic industry, LESTER stands for much of the real progress made in molding machine design. . . . We are both machine and mold makers, out here at LESTER, determining (1) what the plastic molder wants and then (2) building equipment that will do the job. This policy explains the long list of LESTER "firsts."

• And now the new * line of LESTER machines is ready. It's for molders who want to set new highs in machine performance and new lows in production costs. We invite you to . . .

Write today for data on the new LESTERS, from 4 to 32 ounce capacity.

LESTER

INJECTION MOLDING MACHINES

Distributed by **LESTER-PHOENIX, INC.**
2621 CHURCH AVE., CLEVELAND 13, OHIO

*The new LESTER shown above is model L-2½-8, the 8 ounce companion to the 6 ounce machine exhibited at the New York plastic show. . . . Exclusive features . . . Vertical injection with internally heated torpedo . . . one-piece, rigid, cast steel frame . . . a really closed mold . . . larger, stronger die height adjusting screw . . . automatic ejection (16 ounce and over) . . . electrical, mechanical and hydraulic safety guard.

"ETHYL" CHANGES A TIRE FOR THE BETTER...



adds distinction and durability to many products

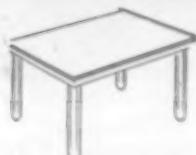
Made by Lyon, Inc., from Celanese "Celcon"



The new plastic "Whitewalls", made by Lyon, Inc., Detroit, show how easily and economically ethyl cellulose trim can keep non-plastic products *in trim* even in rigorous outdoor service.

Unique in its combination of impact strength, dimensional and temperature stability, moisture and chemical resistance, color permanence, and fabricating economy, ethyl cellulose was the logical material for the job.

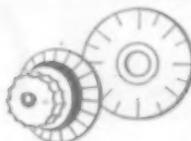
Ethyl cellulose is available in easily-formed sheets, such as used for these "Whitewalls", or it may be fabricated into finished products by high-speed injection molding or screw extrusion. Investigate its possibilities for improving *your* product's salability today.



Wear-resistant,
washable trim for
tables, sinks



Colorful
fixtures for
bathrooms



Dimensionally
stable dials and
trim for radios

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CELLULOSE ACETATE
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*For general-purpose
production plastics*

Hercules does not make plastics or molding powder, but supplies the high-quality cellulose derivatives from which they are made. For data, please write to
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"Your Plastics Department"



Partial view of molding room at Minnesota Plastics Corp.

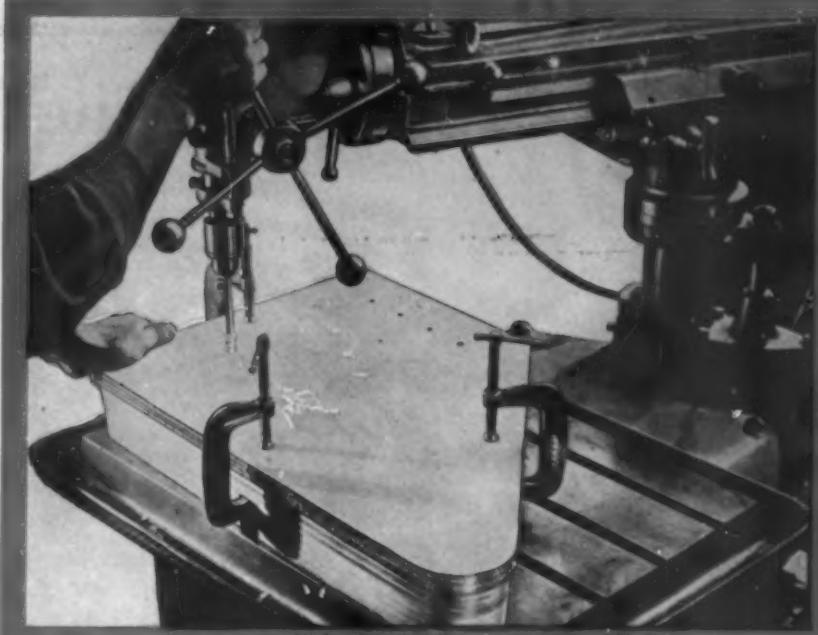
Quality Precision molding from the
experiment stage to full production.

Complete Service

MINNESOTA PLASTICS CORP.

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The Walker-Turner

RADIAL DRILL

- ... Head swings 360° horizontally (complete circle).
- ... Head swings 90° vertically (45° right and 45° left).
- ... Gliding ram travels 18".
- ... Drills to center of 62" circle.
- ... 16 spindle speeds from 110 to 8300 r.p.m.

*Price: \$423.00 less base and motor

AND IT MOVES TO THE WORK

Fabrication costs can make or break any plastics plant. To finish thousands of pieces a day, each minor operation must be easy and fast and the equipment must be flexible enough to accept a different job, requiring changes of speed, angles and spindle travels at a minute's notice.

Read the specifications of the Walker-Turner Radial Drill above. See how it drills one or a 100 holes in a stack of plastics pieces at any angle or speed, without moving the work.

Think what a low priced Walker-Turner Band Saw or Surfacer would do and how special attachments could be devised on any of the machines listed below, to reduce the costs on your special work.

These machines are replacing heavier equipment in thousands of plants. High capacity—with low initial investment and unusual flexibility—are vital to plastics fabrication in competitive markets.

**SOLD ONLY BY AUTHORIZED INDUSTRIAL
MACHINERY DISTRIBUTORS**

*F.O.B. Plainfield—slightly higher west of the Rockies and in Canada



16" Band Saw for
wood and plastics
Speeds: 200 to
5300 s.f.m.

*Price:
\$132.00
less base
and motor



SURFACER
10" Disc—Belt speeds 1050, 1760 and
3100 f.p.m.—Tilting Table—Bench or
floor models—Speeds: 765, 1350 and
2275 R.P.M.—*Price: \$46.75



MACHINE TOOLS

DRILL PRESSES—HAND AND POWER FEED • RADIAL DRILLS • RADIAL SAWs
METAL-CUTTING BAND SAWS • POLISHING LATHES • FLEXIBLE SHAFT MACHINES
RADIAL CUT OFF MACHINES FOR METAL • MOTORS • BELT & DISC SURFACERS

an example

from Our Production Files

ENGINEERED PLASTICS FROM DESIGN TO FINISHED ASSEMBLY



PLASTICS ENGINEERING had an important responsibility in the production of this molded brush block. Designed for propeller pitch control, the part is subject to direct motor vibration. The number and shapes of the metal inserts added to the intricacies of molding. In successful production, the plastic material affords required strength and electrical properties. Inserts are molded in, in permanent alignment. Field service problems are eliminated. • You benefit from PMI plastics laboratory research and engineering experience when you take up your product problem with Plastic Manufacturers. For information on our plastics services and facilities, write for new Catalog Folder MP 8 — in handy form for reference.



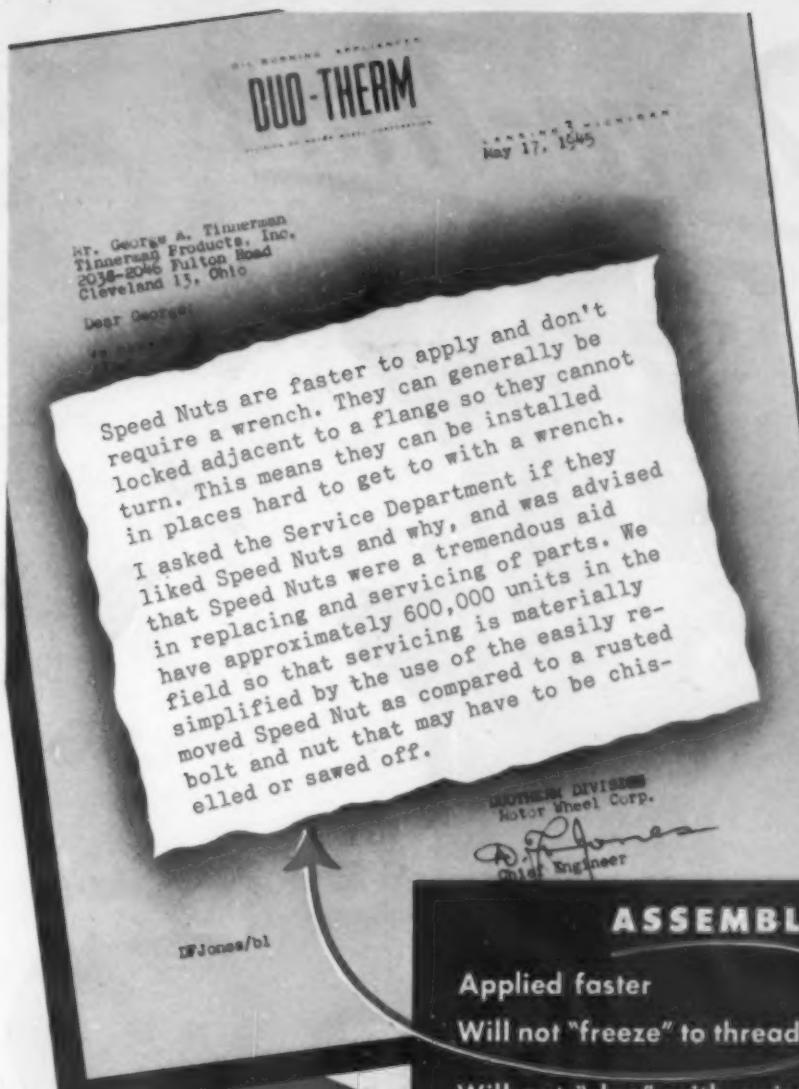
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INCORPORATED
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

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Let Duo-Therm's Chief Engineer, D. F. Jones, tell you what he thinks. His letter above leaves no doubt about the advantages of SPEED NUTS in the manufacture and servicing of hundreds of thousands of fuel oil heaters by the

Let SPEED NUT USERS tell you why They Changed to SPEED NUTS

No. 2 in a series, "The Customer Talks"

ASSEMBLY

- Applied faster
- Will not "freeze" to threads
- Will not "clog" with paint
- Reduce assembly costs
- Eliminate lock washers

ADVANTAGES

- Eliminate handling of material
- Perform multiple functions
- Weigh less
- Prevent vibration loosening
- Protect fragile materials against damage

Duo-Therm Division of Motor Wheel Corporation.

SPEED NUTS help keep down the costs on Duo-Therm's modernized assembly lines. And the ease with which SPEED NUTS are removed greatly speeds up servicing their units in the field.

Why postpone the improvement of your product assembly? Eliminate waste motions, unnecessary parts and useless weight by changing to SPEED NUTS. Send your complete assembly details when writing for samples as SPEED NUTS are made in over 3,000 shapes and sizes.

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Speed Nuts *

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* Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

F A S T E S T T H I N G I N F A S T E N I N G S

Cut Down-Time

DIE AND COLOR CHANGES
IN 30 MINUTES

ADJUST DENSITY AND FILL
WHILE MACHINE OPERATES

You get *bigger output per machine* with the new Defiance Plastic Pre-form Press—in two ways! (1) It's built for high speed production; and (2) it greatly reduces down-time! For example, die and color changes can be made in 30 minutes—not 4 or 5 hours. And density and fill can be quickly adjusted without interrupting operation of the machine.

There are many more practical, cost-reducing Defiance features—*designed by plastics engineers for the plastics industry*. Wide range of shapes and sizes . . . Uniformity of weight and density cuts down molding rejects and assures small flash, less handling and filing. 30 gram preforms are being made with less than plus or minus 1% variation . . . Large die space

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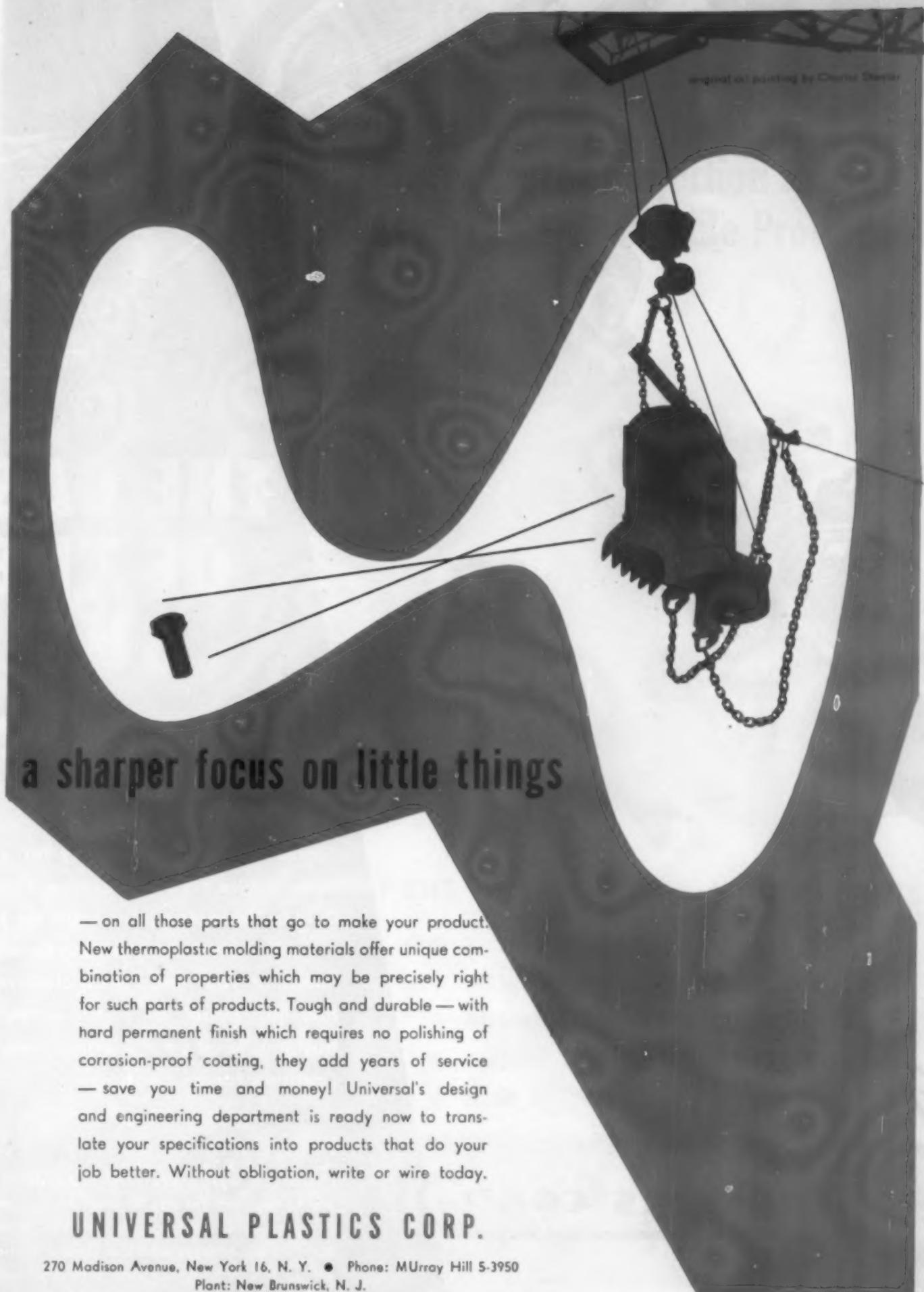
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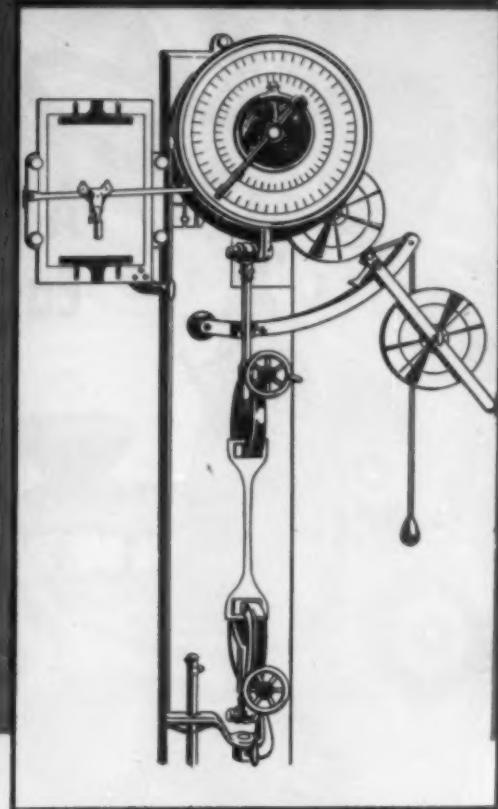
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A new material for upholstery

Plastic materials for furniture and automobile coverings gives a combination of desirable qualities.
Part II of this article will appear in September

IN November 1943, the MODERN PLASTICS' News Bulletin printed an editorial entitled "Keep your eye on the vinyls." The article called attention to the versatility and vast possibilities envisaged for this plastic product which was then in limited production only but had already proved its utility in scores of applications under most severe wartime service.

Today vinyl resin production is greater than that of any other group of plastic resins except the phenolics, latest production figures issued by the Bureau of the Census indicating a 12,000,000 lb. total for March 1946. Today all resin producers assert that they are months behind on orders. This situation is most amazing to the experts who predicted that vinyl production facilities had been vastly overbuilt during the war. Indeed the

prospects have become so favorable that one of the two present producers has announced plans to double production, two other companies are building new plants and several additional chemical, oil and rubber companies are planning to enter the field.

Greatest poundage during the war went into wire and cable covering but large quantities were diverted to free film and coated fabric for protecting men and equipment against the elements. It is believed that in peacetime the greatest markets will include, in addition to insulation, such products as floor coverings, upholstery, shoes, phonograph records and lightweight film for shower curtains, aprons, etc.

This article is devoted exclusively to the use of vinyls in upholstery. These are the higher chloride content,

Unique space effects are achieved here by a combination of "walls that aren't walls" and padded wall sections covered with a vinyl coated fabric which is obtainable in almost every color and surface design

PHOTO, COURTESY PANTASOTE CO., INC.





PHOTO, COURTESY U. S. RUBBER CO.

Vinyl coated fabric upholstery was used on the backs as well as the seats of the single chairs and booths in this food shop in San Francisco

heavier molecular weight resins such as Goodrich Chemical Company's Geons or polyvinyl chloride and the Bakelite Corporation's vinyl chloride-acetate resins which are, generally speaking, a combination of approximately 90 percent vinyl chloride and 10 percent polyvinyl acetate, known to the trade as VYNW. Another is polyvinyl butyral as produced by the Monsanto Chemical Company and E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., which will be discussed in Part II of this article. Still another is vinylidene chloride, or Saran, manufactured by the Dow Chemical Company. The last named, with quite different characteristics but widely used for upholstery, is not considered in this article but will be taken up in a later issue.

Plastic upholstery but by another name

Plastic upholstery is not new, although it has previously been called artificial leather, leathercloth, leatherette, art leather and other names that connote simulation of leather. It was generally associated only with textiles. Known as pyroxylin, the material consists of a fabric base coated with nitrocellulose that is plasticized with castor oil. It has been in existence for 30 years or more, steadily gaining in quantity production. According to Bureau of Census statistics the amount of pyroxylin spread in April 1946 was 6,800,000 lb., and 8,600,000 linear yards of pyroxylin-coated fabric with a total value of \$3,600,000 was shipped in that month. The average monthly shipment in 1941 was approximately 9,000,000 yards.

Pyroxylin upholstery is used largely for flat slip seats on stools, dinette chairs, hassocks, office chairs, metal furniture, theatre seats and outdoor furniture. In the automotive industry it is used for kick pads and trim, including seat upholstery.

Rubber-coated fabrics have also been extensively used in upholstery for institutional furniture and particularly in the automotive field where they are popular

for truck cabs and other uses where heavy duty service is encountered.

The advent of vinyl resin in large quantities coupled with expert knowledge of its processing, which was acquired by manufacturers due to war requirements, has added a new and potent material to the upholstery field. Customers have succumbed to its appeal in record time. The word plastic used in connection with upholstery is a guaranteed attention getter at furniture shows and distributing centers. The story is told that one of the early exhibitors labeled his chairs as *artificial leather* without attracting attention while another with the same type material a few booths away called it *plastic upholstery* and was swamped with visitors.

Vinyl upholstery may be either a coated fabric or unsupported film. The thickness of the latter is measured by thousandths of inches—one thousandth equals a mil. Now and then it is spoken of by gage rather than mil. General thickness for such things as flat-bottomed chairs is 10 to 12 mil; for cushioned seats, from 20 to 24 mil. One mil in thickness is equivalent to approximately one ounce per square yard in weight. Width of the unsupported film is generally 36 in. but widths of 50 in. are common in the coated-fabric field.

The fabric backing and coating compound

Fabrics most commonly used for backing are 1.12 and 1.30 sateen (weighing that many pounds per lineal yard); and broken twills which, when coated, weighs from 20 to 30 oz. per lineal yard of 50-in. material. Other fabrics used for the lighter-weight coated goods that are generally employed for flat work are 1.85 drills which weigh from 12 to 18 oz. when coated, and 2.25 sheeting with a finished weight of 10 to 15 ounces. The sateens have high tensile and tearing strength, have a diagonal weave and can be napped to give a soft feel. Twills weigh about the same as sateen but have a different construction. Drills and sheeting are lighter in

weight and have a square weave. The choice of fabrics depends on the end use and the customer's desire.

Four new Fiberglas cloths, designed specifically for use as a base for coated fabrics when high solids vinyl resin compounds are applied by the knife method, have also been recently announced.

The coating compound consists principally of resin, plasticizer, pigment, filler and stabilizer. To 100 parts of resin is added from 40 to 70 parts plasticizer and from 10 to 60 parts of the other materials listed above. Just what materials are used depends upon the choice and experience of the compounder who knows that unwise loading reduces the resistance of the finished products to flexing. He knows too that some of these materials

may act as a catalyst which serves to decrease the useful life of the product.

In part at least, the particle size of the filler determines the extent of degradation. Tests of one material manufacturer have shown that the finest particles of carbon black cause the least amount of degrading while York whiting, with the coarsest particles, provides the highest loss. Another use for whiting as a filler is as an absorbent for the chlorine in the resin and as a means of helping to maintain the chlorine in the coating compound as a salt.

The stabilizer, usually an organic metal salt, is highly important. It holds the vinyl in place and gives it life and stability.

Pigments and plasticizers for upholstery

Efficiency of vinyl products depends upon quality of compounding materials and skill in blending

IN part at least, color accounts for the sharp sales appeal of the vinyls, as it does with other plastics. This is particularly evident when the vinyls are in competition with rubber which is not so receptive to pigments as the thermoplastics, which have a relatively high refractive index and are therefore brilliant in gloss.

But experienced chemists who have worked with other materials assert that pigments have to be studied all over again when used with vinyls. In the early days of development some pigments were known to leave the vinyl coating and stain garments or other materials on contact. Pigments must be selected cautiously for they may act as a catalyst, although they function as a stabilizer when used with pyroxylin. Soluble dyestuffs are said, in most cases, to be unsatisfactory for vinyl as moisture might cause coloring to come out.

Inorganic pigments are generally safe to use because they are inert to vinyl as they are to pyroxylin. But some of the organic pigments, while generally inert to vinyl have been known to migrate occasionally. It is extremely dangerous to accept advice on pigments except from the most reliable authorities and experienced users who have studied structural formations of the materials concerned. Manufacturers recognize this difficulty and generally make recommendations concerning pigments for various types of compounds.

Plasticizers

The essence or secret of vinyl compounding depends to a large extent upon the correct use of plasticizers. It is plasticizer that helps to give vinyl that soft hand. But too much of it will make a cushion seem draggy or difficult to slide upon.

At the last meeting of Society of the Plastics Industry, C. W. Dorn, J. C. Penney Co., spoke of plasticizers

working out of shoe soles possibly by contact with other materials. He mentioned brittle baby pants that had been improperly plasticized, shower curtains made stiff by soap and water, belts from which the plasticizer came out and stained clothing. The same thing could happen to upholstery.

Plasticizers are contrary and perverse. When one is added to give a certain characteristic to the compound, it sometimes takes away another desired quality. Thus, if too much is added for tear strength, the finished product may lose some of its flex life. Another plasticizer might add drapability but migrate under certain conditions or give forth an unpleasant odor.

Vinyl is more sensitive to temperature than rubber, and the plasticizer affects stiffness as temperatures vary. Increased amounts of plasticizer improve flexibility at low temperature, but results in some sacrifice of tensile strength and pliability at room temperature or above. A plasticizer can be added that will prevent cold cracking and help to minimize stiffness at below zero temperature, but up to date it has been difficult to blend plasticizers so that the same compound will permit flexibility at low temperatures and prevent tackiness at high temperatures of around 180° F.¹

It is well known that an excessive amount of plasticizer lowers stitch strength—an important quality of upholstery. A 30 percent plasticizer content is recommended by some authorities as the closest to ideal, but much depends upon the purpose for which the finished material is to be used. In other words, it is not yet possible to incorporate all the best qualities that plasticizers can give to a vinyl compound without sometimes bringing in either some degrading or some less desirable qualities.

(Please turn to next page)

¹ Interior automobile temperatures seldom exceed 140° F. on the hottest days. Most applications for upholstery have a narrow range of temperature.

The merit of various plasticizers

It has been established that a plasticizer such as tri-octyl phosphate will prevent cold cracking and maintain reasonable flexibility at -40° F. in 20 or 24 mil upholstery or at even lower temperatures when it is employed in 10-mil material. It is known that tricresyl phosphate will prevent film from burning. Developers of Paraplex declare it will minimize lacquer lifting; it is generally stated in the trade that dioctyl phthalate has most acceptable all-purpose characteristics including flame resistance and low temperature flexibility.

Space forbids discussion of all the various plasticizers and their respective claims to merit, but it is a wise chemist indeed who knows the *which*, *when*, and *why* of plasticizers so that he can obtain, for example, the finest hand possible and still maintain a balance between all the other necessary characteristics to give the maximum service life.

According to a Bakelite Corporation pamphlet, abrasion resistance improves according to the increasing amount of plasticizers used. In their test on a Kelly-Springfield tester it was found that a 20 percent plasticizer concentration registered an abrasion volume loss of 106 at 25° C. while a 50 percent concentration registered only 50. The measuring figure of 100 is the A.S.T.M. Rubber Comparison Standard (D 396-40). The different types of plasticizers used in the tests also showed varying abrasion losses of from 53 to 70. The report concludes that the amount of plasticizers to be used is based on the amount required to achieve the de-

sired properties rather than on any preconceived stipulation regarding the composition.

Plasticizers must have a low rate of volatile loss, but a loss of 1 percent in 10 days, which seldom occurs, does not necessarily mean that, on continued exposure, this rate of loss would be maintained. In some cases a small fraction is lost rapidly, after which the rate of loss diminishes.

Three types of plasticizers

There are three types of plasticizers most often used. The newest, and one which processors have great hopes may solve many of their problems, is the solid type such as the acrylonitrile or Buna N grade like Hycar and similar synthetic rubber compounds. Its boosters claim that once this material is thoroughly incorporated in a vinyl compound there is little likelihood of its leaving or migrating.

Most commonly used at present are the chemical plasticizers which have a solvent action on vinyl resins. If the wrong plasticizer is used it would evaporate or come to the surface where it would be wiped off, as on the cushion of a truck seat, and the film would become brittle.

Another group of plasticizers is the oil-type derivatives of castor and other vegetable oils. They do *not* dissolve the vinyls, and in high temperatures the oil exudes. When used, they are placed in combination with solvent types and have one particular advantage in that they help give a low cold-crack resistance.

PHOTO, COURTESY B. F. GOODRICH CHEMICAL CO.



Polyvinyl coated fabric of all types is particularly applicable to boats for upholstery, cushions, sail covers, etc., because of material's resistance to salt spray, oil and flames



PHOTO, COURTESY PANTASOTE CO., INC.

Postwar automobiles use vinyl upholstery for trim, kick pads, etc., because it is easily sponged off and resists cigarette burns and chemicals including gasoline and alcohol



PHOTO, COURTESY T. BAUMRITTER CO., INC., AND DAYSTROM CORP.

Unsupported film in brilliant color is ideal upholstery for the new-type metal frame dinette chairs which are lightweight and built to withstand plenty of hard knocks

Finishing technique for upholstery

WHILE vinyl upholstery can be processed on either spread or calender equipment, the calender is less costly. Rubber-coating equipment has been widely used but, due to the higher temperature needed for proper calendering, best results have been obtained from calenders built especially for plastics.

It is believed that rubber coating was first practiced in the U. S. by the Hodgman Rubber Company in 1829 when they dissolved para rubber in benzene and brushed it on fabric. Today's process, involving bulky and complicated machinery housed in plants covering scores of acres in all parts of the country, is a far cry from that original manual operation.

There are few industries where trade secrets are guarded more carefully and know-how is more prized. All the older companies brag that they have the best chemists in their field and that their knowledge and experience give them advantages over competitors. Workmen and technicians are looked upon as artists. They tend to look down their noses at newcomers and maintain that it is impossible to turn out a satisfactory product without experience, especially the skill acquired during wartime when the coated fabric industry improved its technique at a rate that would take many years to equal in peacetime. The ability to specify proper compounds and the skill exercised in finishing the material on specially designed equipment is probably the most important asset any coated fabricator can possess.

The new calenders

The big new calenders designed specially for plastics are the pride and joy of the few processors who own them. They cost from \$150,000 to \$200,000. A complete calender line of the most modern type costs approximately \$500,000. High-pressure steam is used for heating the four calender rolls, each of which is heated at different temperatures with a differential of between 230° and 350°, or even more, according to some of the operators. The rolls are carried in water-cooled journal boxes which are lubricated by means of a circulating system of forced lubrication, which means that oil is pumped to the bearings in accordance to their need as determined by an automatic thermostat system.

The entire mechanical operation is as precision controlled as possible. Experience has shown a variation of from 5 to 10° F., when operating at high temperatures, will effect the quality of the product. It is also possible, by improper adjustment of calendering or operating equipment, to produce sheeting which contains an excessive amount of residual strain, thus reducing the fatigue life of the vinyl upholstery.

Preparing fabric for coating

In coating fabrics, to insure adequate adhesion of coating to the base fabric, suitable means must be provided for preheating the fabric prior to its entering the calender nip. Means for cooling the goods after it comes



PHOTO, COURTESY T. BAUWERTHER CO., INC.

Unsupported film upholstery receives severe test in this deep spring cushioned heavy furniture for living room or den. Hundreds of pieces have been delivered with no complaints recorded

off the calender must also be provided to prevent sticking at the wind-up end of the unit. It is customary to base coat the fabric with an adhesive before applying the coating compound. The base coating, which is spread coated, is a vinyl compound compatible with the coating compound. Without the base coat it would be necessary to almost melt in the coating to get adhesion.

Before the coating material is placed in the calender the basic raw materials are mixed in Banbury mills for from 5 to 15 min. until a batch temperature of between 300 and 325° F. is reached. The fluxed compound is then further mixed and kept hot until it is fed to the calender.

The biggest of these new calenders, of which there are only a few, will handle 66-in. wide fabric varying in thickness from 0.004 to 0.025 inch. It has been reported that the new calenders will turn out from 4 to 50 yd. a minute, depending upon the thickness of the coating and the job for which it is intended.

Embossing of the vinyl

After the calendering operation comes embossing and finishing to give grain and color—another highly technical operation. Authorities say that vinyl must be well softened to be properly embossed. In rubber embossing the grain is cured into the material whereas with the vinyl, embossing is practically a molding operation. The vinyl is heated, then cooled so that the character of

the finish will be set into the material. The operation must be carefully watched, for if the material becomes too soft the quality is altered.

Roller embossing is a process similar to intaglio printing whereby an engraved metal roll is used. For reasons of economy this process is used only on long runs. Engraved rolls cost from \$500 to \$1500 each and the frames on which they are installed run from \$10,000 to \$15,000. A great many jobs are embossed on flat plates placed in Sheridan-type hydraulic presses, but these plates run up to only 24 in. in depth and are generally 54 in. wide. The process of pulling the fabric through the press is slow and tedious and often leaves marks where each 24-in. strip joins with the next. New automatic presses give an almost invisible hair-line joint mark.

Finishing other than embossing

Most common color effects are Spanish—two contrasting colors—or two-tone effects, which is a combination of dull and bright shades of the same color. An attempt to get away from simulated leather is noticeable in late patterns. What may come in the future is unpredictable, but it would not be surprising to see revolutionary ideas come into fruition which would emphasize that vinyl upholstery is a new material capable of adaption to different methods of styling and to uses never before attempted.

Unsupported sheeting for upholstery

Vinyl film without a fabric backing is receiving wide attention as a new material with intriguing possibilities

ONE of the greatest points of interest in the industry today concerns the merits of unsupported as compared to supported film. There are champions for both, and we can only present their various opinions.

Contenders for fabric-backed or supported film maintain that if a fabric backing will give added strength and resistance to stretching and will eliminate trouble with stitching, then why not use backing? Contenders for unsupported film maintain that if properly compounded the film alone is stronger than when backed, has no chance to peel or crack, has a hand and draping qualities that cannot be equalled when it is backed with fabric, and can be satisfactorily sewed if proper precautions are taken.

One critic says that heavy-gage unsupported film will flow at high temperature. He asserts that a 52-in. roll recedes during calendering to 50 in. for a loss of about 4 percent. When used in an automobile where the inside temperature may perhaps reach 140° F. on a hot day when the car is left standing in the sun, this 50-in. material would have a tendency to flow back to its 52-in. width and become flabby. In furniture this creep would not be such a handicap because it is seldom exposed to such temperature. The fabric or textile, when used for backing, he says, may not be needed for strength but will act as a stabilizer to prevent this movement.

Another registered complaint is that unsupported

film would not be satisfactory for such things as taxicab cushions where the driver, who sits nearly all day, would sink in and form a depression. The complainant maintains that the film would take a permanent set. If the material is given surface enough to withstand this kind of service by adding the necessary fillers for plasticizers, the fatigue life would go down according to some of the experts who maintain that the same weakness is avoided when fabric backing is used.

Other critics maintain that unsupported film can not be so successfully stretched around corners as in furniture upholstery without lowering its fatigue life—that, like rubber, it will not stand the steady strain of a constant pull without losing some of its wearability. Another criticism is that while initial tear strength is extremely good, once a puncture is made, the material is ruined. A fabric backing will eliminate both of these complaints, it is asserted.

Those who favor unsupported film declare that these objections can be eliminated by the upholsterer who should be cautioned, when applying the film over cushions and other parts of a furniture piece, to avoid sharp corners by curve cutting all recesses and by drawing the film firm, but not tight, as is customary with other materials.

Most criticism seems to center around sewing. Opponents declare that thread cuts or pulls out of heavy

Decorative qualities plus ease of cleaning and resistance to stain make vinyl upholstery highly attractive for restaurants





Unsupported film for webbing appeals to the public for colorful lawn and porch furniture. Manufacturers who used it as stop gaps while other traditional materials were scarce find that customers now demand it as first choice

gage, unsupported film and that it must be fastened in some other way. The answer from those using unsupported film is adoption of a slightly different technique. They space the stitches so there are from 6 to 8 stitches to the inch instead of the customary 12 to 14, and eliminate double stitching.

All parties interviewed were unanimous that for some purposes such as arm rests, door panels and trim in automobiles, or for furniture upholstery over comparatively flat surfaces such as office and dinette chairs, unsupported film is good material. A good percentage were skeptical about its use for deep spring or overstuffed cushions and furniture. The same skeptics hinted that when fabric for backing again becomes available in needed quantities there will be less demand for unsupported film. On the other hand many of those interviewed confessed that they wouldn't be surprised if someone should produce an unsupported film that would meet all requirements and others suggested that a new type of fabric for backing might be the answer.

But one processor at least has gone all out for unsupported film for upholstery, and his story and exhibits are most convincing. Further evidence is added by a New York distributor handling unsupported film upholstered furniture who declares that he has not had a single complaint after having sold thousands of dollars worth every month since January, including shipments to Tampa and other southern outlets (where heat is a severe tester for vinyl). The shipments included a goodly amount of deep spring and overstuffed furniture as well as the flat surface type.

The officials of this company point out, of course, that

the material must be properly compounded. And they think that they have the secret formula that will do the job. Exhibits in their own plant bear out their claims. Deep spring settees and chairs in recreation rooms where men lounge and scuff around during noon hours have been undergoing hard usage since last summer and are none the worse for wear.

The company representative pointed out that the cushions were provided with vents to let the air out when an occupant sits down, and in when he rises from the chair. If the cushion was airtight it would be non-flexible. The vents were of the same type used with leather upholstery. Later models of unsupported film upholstered cushions have been fitted with a piece of muslin which covers about three quarters of the under surface and permits the air to flow in and out without the necessity of providing air vents.

Many other service tests are on exhibit in various parts of the country, all with favorable reports. When asked about certain dinette chairs in a New York restaurant that were wrinkly and baggy, officials quickly pointed out that care must be taken in applying unsupported film. They said, however, that upholsterers were rapidly learning how to use a slightly different technique when using this material and that these faults were corrected by upholsterers in later applications.

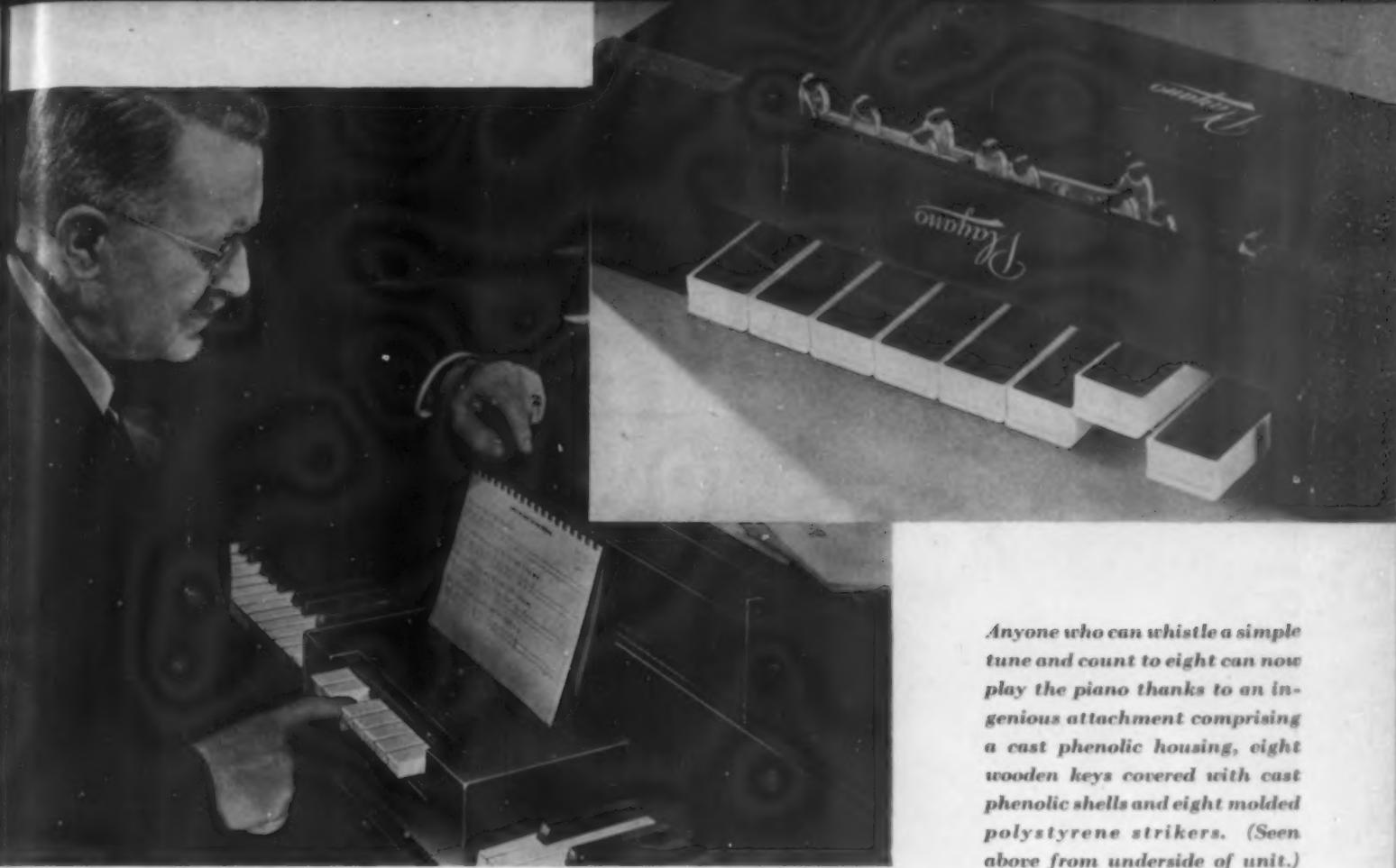
In pointing out the advantages of unsupported film this company's officials affirm that it contains more plastic and is therefore stronger than when a fabric backing is used, that it is impossible to obtain as good a sheen, feel, color or texture in a part plastic and part fabric sheeting as it is in pure plastic sheet. Furthermore, they affirm that if there is no fabric to pull away from, there is less danger of peeling or cracking.

On the subject of stitching they show any doubter a selection of club lounge chairs, Lawson-type sofas, wing-and channel-back chairs and a hassock with 20 yards of stitching to the unit. All specimens contain yards of stitching including inverted seams and welts. In addition the welt is also made of vinyl, an advantage over other types of upholstery where the welt was generally liable to show the first signs of wear by cracking.

In further testimony to the high quality of unsupported film, Mr. J. C. Shearman of Shearman Brothers Co., well known furniture manufacturers of Jamestown, New York, reports that:

Vinyl unsupported film can be used on spring construction where other types have a tendency to crease, crack or peel. He asserts that it is easier to apply generally, but that care must be used in applying buttons by using a two inch patch under the buttons or a round die cut hole to prevent tearing out. He is of the opinion that unsupported film will give longer wear because it is completely made of vinyl and has the added characteristic of elasticity not found in fabric.

Mr. Shearman is of the further opinion that vinyl unsupported film will replace other types of fabric and leather as upholstery material not only in commercial and industrial applications, but particularly in the home where it is adaptable for heavy furniture.



PHOTO, COURTESY VAN DYKE HILL

Anyone who can whistle a simple tune and count to eight can now play the piano thanks to an ingenious attachment comprising a cast phenolic housing, eight wooden keys covered with cast phenolic shells and eight molded polystyrene strikers. (Seen above from underside of unit.)

Glorifying chopsticks with plastics

FIGURES tell us that one person in the average family plays the piano. Considering the high cost of pianos and the difficulty involved in mastering the technique of playing, that's a high percentage.

But for each person who has, through training and long years of practice, achieved some degree of proficiency, there are probably two or more who wish they could play, but for some reason—be it lack of perseverance, plain laziness or total lack of finger dexterity—have never learned. Now an ingenious invention known as the Playano, has brought this skill down to the level of the untrained, but aspiring, music lover.

This unit molded and fabricated by Maurice Lichten, Inc., is housed in a case of rich-looking Catalin and is so constructed that by using only one finger the novice can play tunes made up of harmonious chords. For purposes of appearance and economy of manufacturing operations, its inventor, Van Dyke Hill, chose to construct the piano attachment largely of plastics. Besides the cast phenolic housing, which requires few finishing and no joining operations, blends with the highly polished wood of the piano and resists warpage well, there are actually 20 plastic pieces. The most

obvious of these are the eight keys, the shells of which are white Catalin with the centers filled with wood to deaden any undesirable sound.

Most important, but not as apparent to the player, are the eight strikers, shown above, which are injection molded of Loalin. And here's where the clever designing comes in. Each key is attached to a striker which is made so that felt pads can be attached to the tip of each of the three prongs. These are the points that contact the piano keyboard beneath the attachment, striking three notes at once to produce a chord.

In addition to these pieces there are two braces and two strips of black cast phenolic used in the assembly. The base of the instrument is wood, again chosen for its sound-deadening qualities.

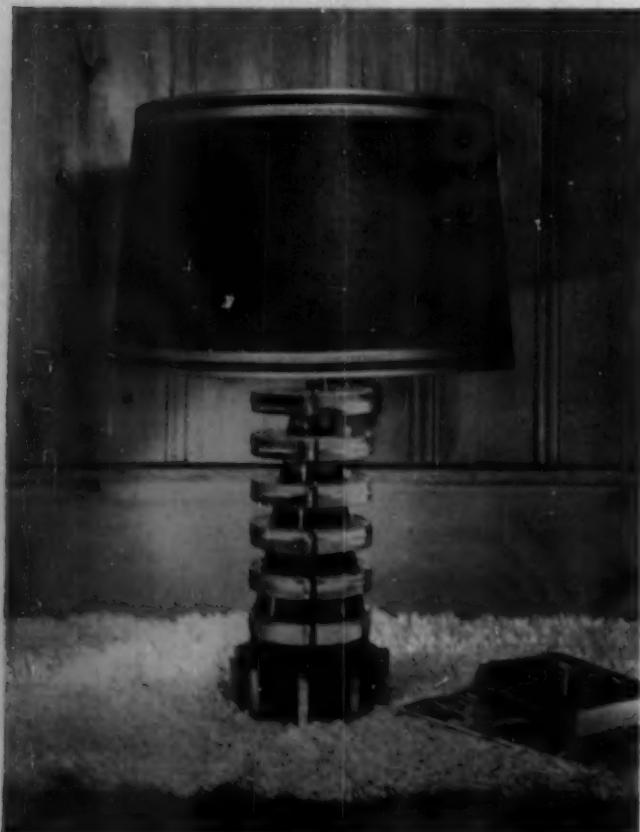
On the present model the player has a choice of eight chords on the center of the keyboard. He also may use the three-note guide to harmonizing bass notes which is placed on the lower portion of the regular keyboard. Numbers on the keys and the bass guide correspond to those in an accompanying song book. A larger unit planned for the future will have a total of 16 chords including eight minor chords, allowing a greater diversity of musical pieces that may be played.



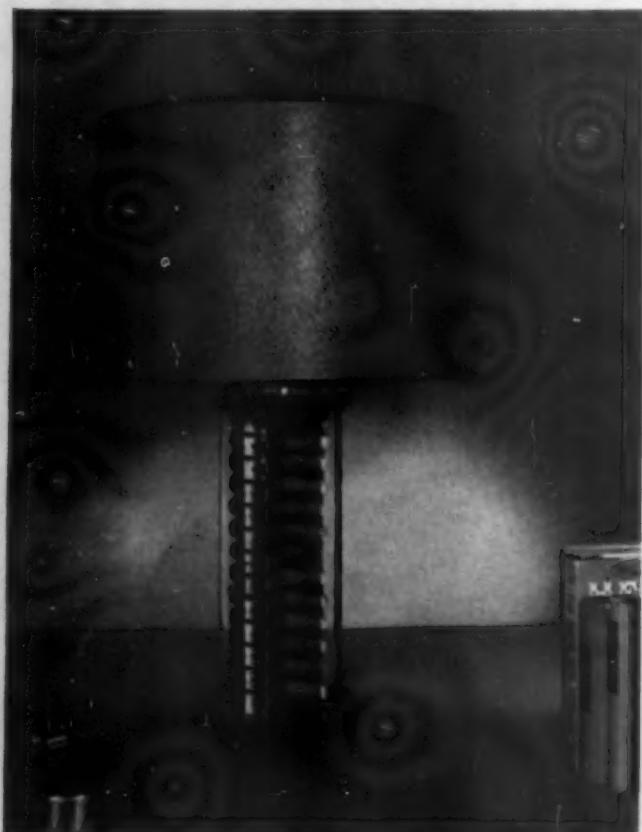
1 — Light and dark methyl methacrylate rods alternate to make body of this lamp which has a laminated wood base



2 — Laminated tubing made from phenolic impregnated rolled linen is used with clear acrylic rods in this lamp



3 — There is no stinting of material in these lamps. Here, for example, solid acrylic disks are used, not hollow rings



4 — Clear acrylic rods cover the ends of the laminated rods which are stacked, and laid at right angles to each other

Designing lamps in plastics

**Molded, fabricated, laminated plastics are used
to achieve the effect desired in these lamps**

Mass production, speedy production, low-cost production. Such are the outstanding advantages of plastics in the minds of a large proportion of the public. But, recently there have been appearing more and more applications where plastics have been selected as the right materials for the reason that they alone have the ability to produce the effect desired by the designer.

There can be no better example of this trend than the line of table and floor lamps now being designed, fabricated and sold by Arnold Brilhart, Ltd. The actual worth of the plastics employed in these lamps does not even enter the picture, any more than the value of the silver that is used determines the worth of a hand-wrought necklace. These lamps are not for the man looking for a bargain, for the man in search of lamps that are cheaper than those made of porcelain or brass. They are for the connoisseur who seeks beauty and values the correct and artistic use of a material. For such a one, mass production, speedy production, low-cost production are not the determining factors—they play, in fact, no part at all.

The why of materials

All of these lamps, some of which are pictured on the three pages of this article, were designed on the fundamental principle of using sufficient material where it should be used to give strength as well as beauty. There has been no stinting of material, no use of scrap or surplus stocks. Rather, the idea has been to design toward a desired effect and purchase plastic material for that given effect.

Thus we have acrylics used with molded phenolic, with wood laminate, with rods made from phenolic impregnated rolled linen—each material adding its own special quality. Color and brilliance, for example, are contributed by the acrylics. It is the light transmitting property of this plastic that gives the effect so desired in lamps intended for the living room and bedroom. Wood laminates and molded phenolics, on the other hand, can withstand the knocks and scratches which are the lot of materials used for lamp bases.

The varying of material not only insures beauty and faultless operation but it makes possible the keying of a lamp to a particular color scheme. Whether harmony or contrast is desired there is a plastic that fits the need. Then, too, the apparent weight or mass of a lamp can be affected by a wise selection of plastic materials. Thus a library lamp might well use a preponderance of laminated tubing in the darker wood colorings or deep-toned sections of acrylic stock. This would contrast

with slender spires of clear acrylic rod or diamond-cut disks fashioned into boudoir lights.

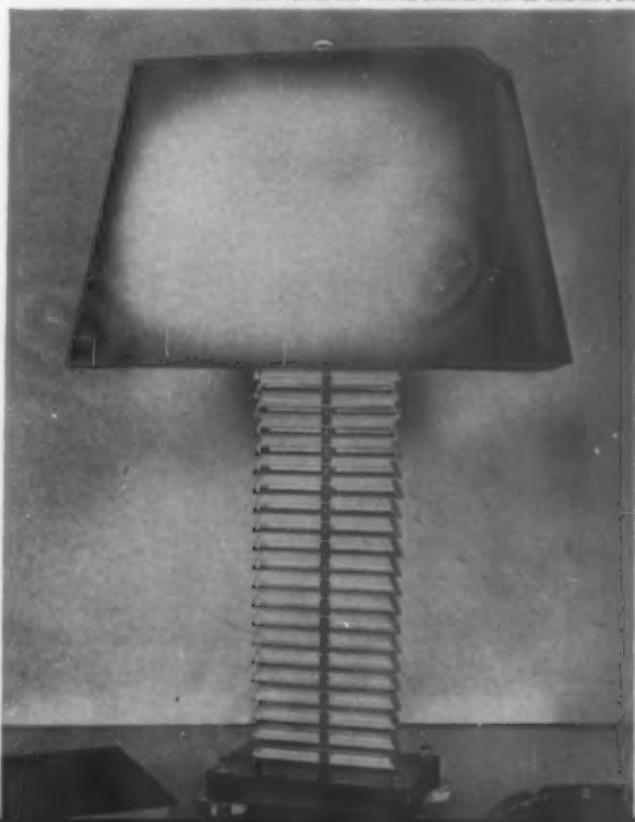
Typical designs

It takes but a glance at the accompanying illustrations, particularly the four-color pictures, to appreciate the effects that have been achieved through imaginative and generous use of plastic materials. In Fig. 1, for example, use is made of the light carrying properties of methyl methacrylate in the light- and dark-toned amber rods that make up the body of the lamp. The sweeping curve of the rod assembly serves the double purpose of insuring a balanced appearance regardless of the angle from which the lamp is viewed and of increasing the sparkle of the lamp body by presenting more and varied surfaces to the rays of the light.

This same basic design has been employed in a number of other lamps (not illustrated). In one case, the rods are made of phenolic resin impregnated rolled linen tipped at both ends with clear acrylic. As with the other lamp of this same construction, the base is of

5—The design of the acrylic bars that are piled one on another, make a pattern of the rod that extends up through the center of the lamp base. The generous use of the plastics lends an air of quality to the lamp while the light carrying qualities of the material give it brilliance

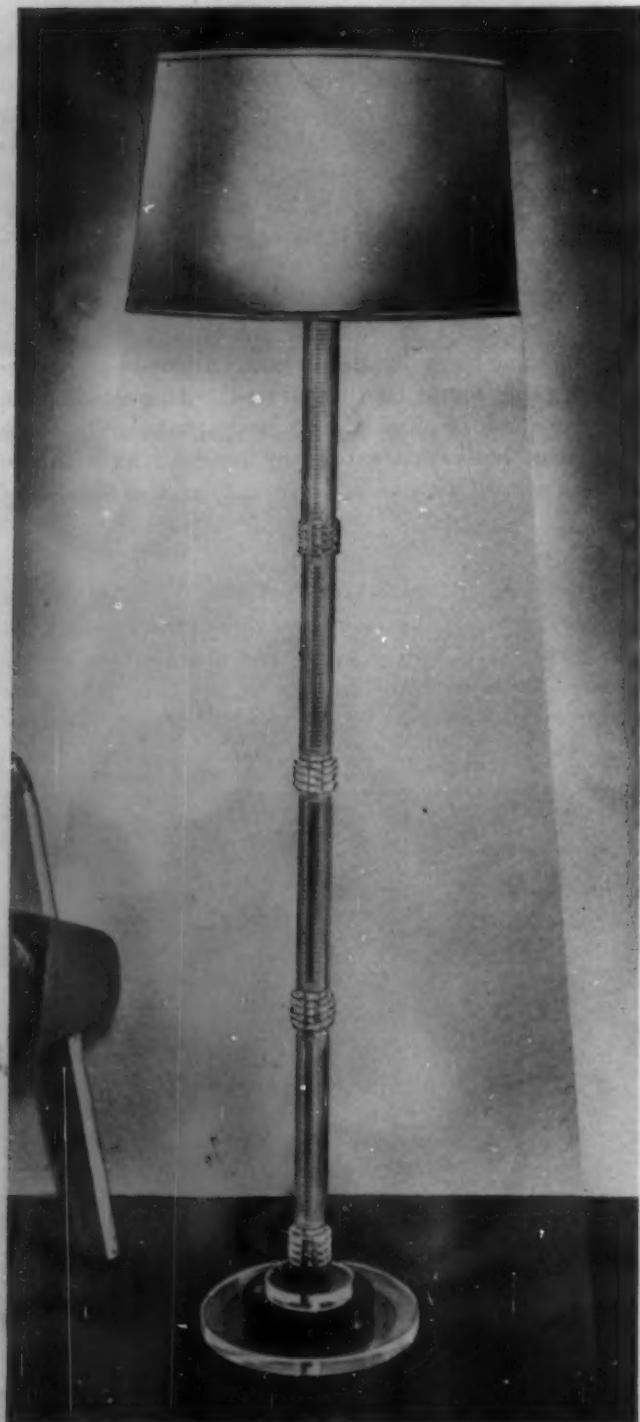
COLOR PLATES AND PHOTOS, COURTESY ARNOLD BRILHART, LTD.



laminated wood, a material which has been found to withstand the wear often meted out to lamp bases, at the same time blending with the over-all color scheme.

A modification of this stacked or tiered design is shown in Fig. 5. Rods have been replaced with flat sections of methyl methacrylate tapered at the edges so that the lamp standard brings to mind the curved roof of a pagoda. No attempt has been made to camouflage the center tube through which the wiring is strung. Rather

6—Substantial but not clumsy is the description for this methyl methacrylate floor lamp standard. Again the plastic lends sparkle to the base and gives it a decorative note



it has been thought to enhance the design by interrupting the pattern which has been so artistically set by the clear plastic sheets.

Entirely different is the design shown in the second color picture on page 100. Vertical rods are the motif—in this case, alternating rods of clear acrylic and laminated tubing made from phenolic impregnated rolled linen. By substituting clear acrylic for the laminated tubes, an entirely different effect is created—more in keeping, perhaps, with the modernistic decor. Or smaller clear plastic rods may be set around a large center rod of acrylic or an opaque material.

Holding these rods in position at top and bottom are solid sections of molded phenolic. A wood laminate, however, serves as well and disks of acrylic have been used in some models.

The importance of mass

Perhaps no lamp design better illustrates the lavish use of plastics by Arnold Brilhart, Ltd., than the one shown in Fig. 3. Disdaining to sacrifice any of the desired effect to achieve a saving of material, the company uses solid disks for this lamp. Only enough plastic has been cut away to make room for the center shaft. The lamp which we have pictured is assembled from light and dark acrylic sections, but in another model only one color of disk is used. The effect is quite different when every other disk is either much larger or much smaller than those on either side. This marked contrast in size can be worked out on the pyramid principle employed for the lamp in Fig. 3 or alternate disks of plastic can be made the same size, regardless of the difference in their size. In some designs the pyramid has been upended so that the lamp base tapers downward.

Boudoir and floor lamps

Just as varied are the lamps that have been worked out for the dressing table. For the most part, however, acrylics are used exclusively to give the feeling of daintiness and charm so precious to women. A number of the designs fall back on the principle on which the lamp shown in Fig. 1 was developed. The acrylic sections are piled, one on the other. But in many cases the plastic has been fashioned into small round disks, some with convex sides, which combine to make slender light-catching shafts.

The floor lamps, one of which is shown in Fig. 6, while following much the small styling suggested for the dressing table lamp, use thicker materials. Lest the clear acrylic disks alone appear too light, heavier lengths of the plastic have been inserted down the length of the shaft of the lamp shown in Fig. 6. Weight is added to yet another model by the insertion of thin dark spacers between lengths of clear rod.

Naturally the bases for these floor lamps are much larger in diameter than those used for the other types of lamps. As in the other models different plastics materials are used—sometimes acrylic, sometimes phenolic, sometimes laminated wood.

PHENOLICS stop seepage in oil wells*

Plastic plugs which seal out gas and water, restore production and economy

by E. S. BAUER†

ONE of the most unusual developments involving a "hidden" use of plastics is the work that is being done in the west Texas oil fields where industrial resins are being used to "plug" oil wells in this way increasing both their yield and their efficiency of operation.

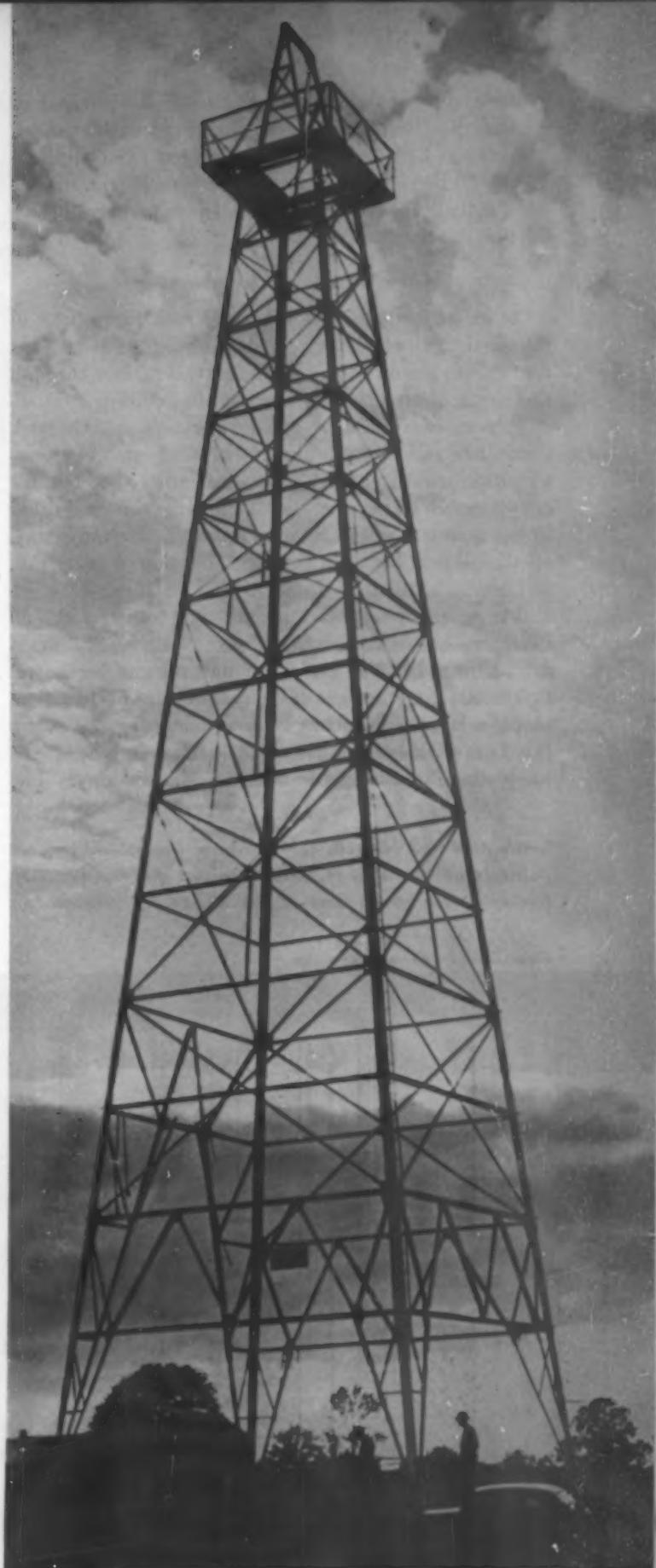
Long a problem with the oil producers has been the seepage of water and natural gases into the sedimentary rock formation which bears oil. Considerable research work and extensive testing under field conditions proved that the methods used prior to the introduction of plastics were generally unsatisfactory. Resinox proved to be effective in its sealing properties and at the same time to be economically sound.

Producing oil is a tricky problem and the problems don't cease when the drilling is finished and the oil begins to flow. The normal life of an oil well is generally considered to be about twenty-five years. Most oil companies expect that the well will bring in revenue equivalent to its initial cost within the first four years of operation. This is termed the "pay out." For the next four years, producers expect reasonably trouble-free operation. After the first eight years, however, most wells require frequent servicing or remedial work in order to insure continued flow and profitable operation.

One of the problems that involves remedial work is water and gas intrusion. As oil is drawn off from a well, the balance of the well changes. More and more natural gases and water are withdrawn along with the oil, causing the well to produce less oil per day and requiring the producers to pump the oil from the earth rather than depending on the free flow of oil induced by natural sub-soil pressures. This causes the cost per barrel to the producer (and ultimately to the consumer)

* Acknowledgment is hereby made to Fred R. Holland, Oil Well Chemical Service Co., for the field data and much of the technical data that has been incorporated into this article.

† Monsanto Chemical Co., Plastics Division.



PHOTO, COURTESY STANDARD OIL CO. (N.J.)

1—Industrial phenolic resins accomplish an important job in oil wells such as this by preventing the seepage of water and natural gases in the sedimentary rock formation, which bears the oil, and thus increasing efficiency

to rise greatly and the well must either be plugged or shut down. Before successful plugging was developed, many wells had dropped in production from approximately 50 barrels a day to as low as one barrel. Some wells actually have been shut down as non-productive for this reason.

Gas limits oil production

Oil exists in certain sedimentary rock formations in the earth under a layer of natural gas. It is the gas that causes the oil to flow to the earth's surface through the string of pipe that is inserted after drilling. However, as more oil is drawn off, the gas seeps into the rock formation and escapes along with the oil. For conservation reasons, an oil producer is allowed to remove only so much oil per day and at the same time is limited in the quantity of gas he may remove. He may draw all the oil possible up to the first mentioned restriction as long as he doesn't violate the second one. For example, a producer may be allowed to draw off 50 barrels of oil per day. At the same time he is allowed a maximum of 2000 cu. ft. of natural gas per barrel or 100,000 cu. ft. of gas per day. As the well balance changes he may find that he is withdrawing 20,000 cu. ft. of gas with every barrel of oil. Therefore he is able to produce only five barrels of oil per day. The

2—On this new oil well, 4200-ft. deep, the gas-oil contact point is at the 4100 ft. level. Initial daily production is 50 barrels of oil and 37,500 cu. ft. of natural gas

remedy for this production limitation is to restore the oil-gas balance by means of a plastic plug. After plastic plugging the daily output of oil generally returns to the original figure.

To run such a plug, a temperature survey must first be made to determine the approximate location at which gas and oil make contact within the earth. The well is then pumped full of oil to overcome and seal off the gas pressure and after this operation the well tubing is removed.

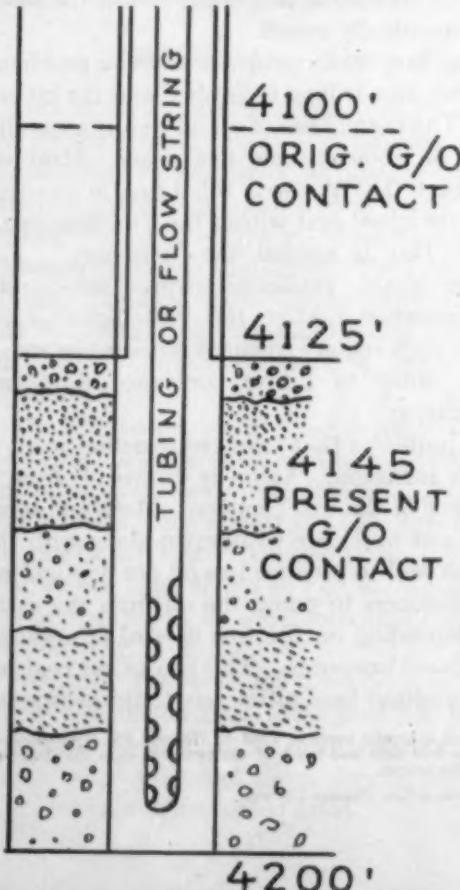
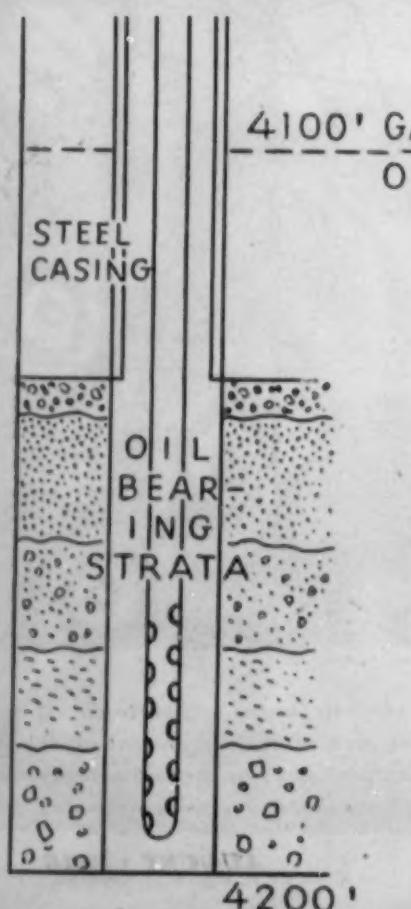
A plastic bridge fabricated of a special material which can be drilled successfully with ordinary oil-well drilling equipment is run in on a wire line to a point slightly below the gas-oil contact. It is sealed in place with a plastic cement to prevent the resin sealer, which will be added later, from running into the bottom of the oil well.

The well tubing or flow-string is then reinserted. Utilizing a specially constructed pumping truck, Resinox is then pumped through the flow-string and pressure is applied to force it out through the porous structure from which the gas is intruding. A measuring line is run in to determine the amount of fill-up and additional resin that can be added if necessary.

The flow-string is again removed and the phenolic resin allowed to set up. Cure time is generally from

3—After 6 years' pumping, gas-oil contact drops to 4145-ft. level, gas intrudes via porous rock and well yields 20,000 cu. ft. of gas to each barrel of petroleum

DRAWINGS, COURTESY MONSANTO CHEMICAL CO.



six to eight hours. A drill bit is attached to the bottom of the flow-string and after the phenolic has cured, the core of the fill-up and the plastic bridge are drilled through. The well is swabbed and is then back in production. To save time of pulling the string again, the drill bit is left in the hole.

Water another major problem

Not only does the gas-oil contact level drop as oil is removed but a corresponding rise in the water table generally results. When the water table rises to a point well above the intake level, considerable water inevitably is raised with the oil.

A reduction in the available gas pressure causes a well to be put on the pumps. It is equally true that a substantial rise in the water level can make it necessary to apply pumping force to raise the oil to the surface of the earth. There are five major objections to water intrusion that make it imperative that a good plug-off be done.

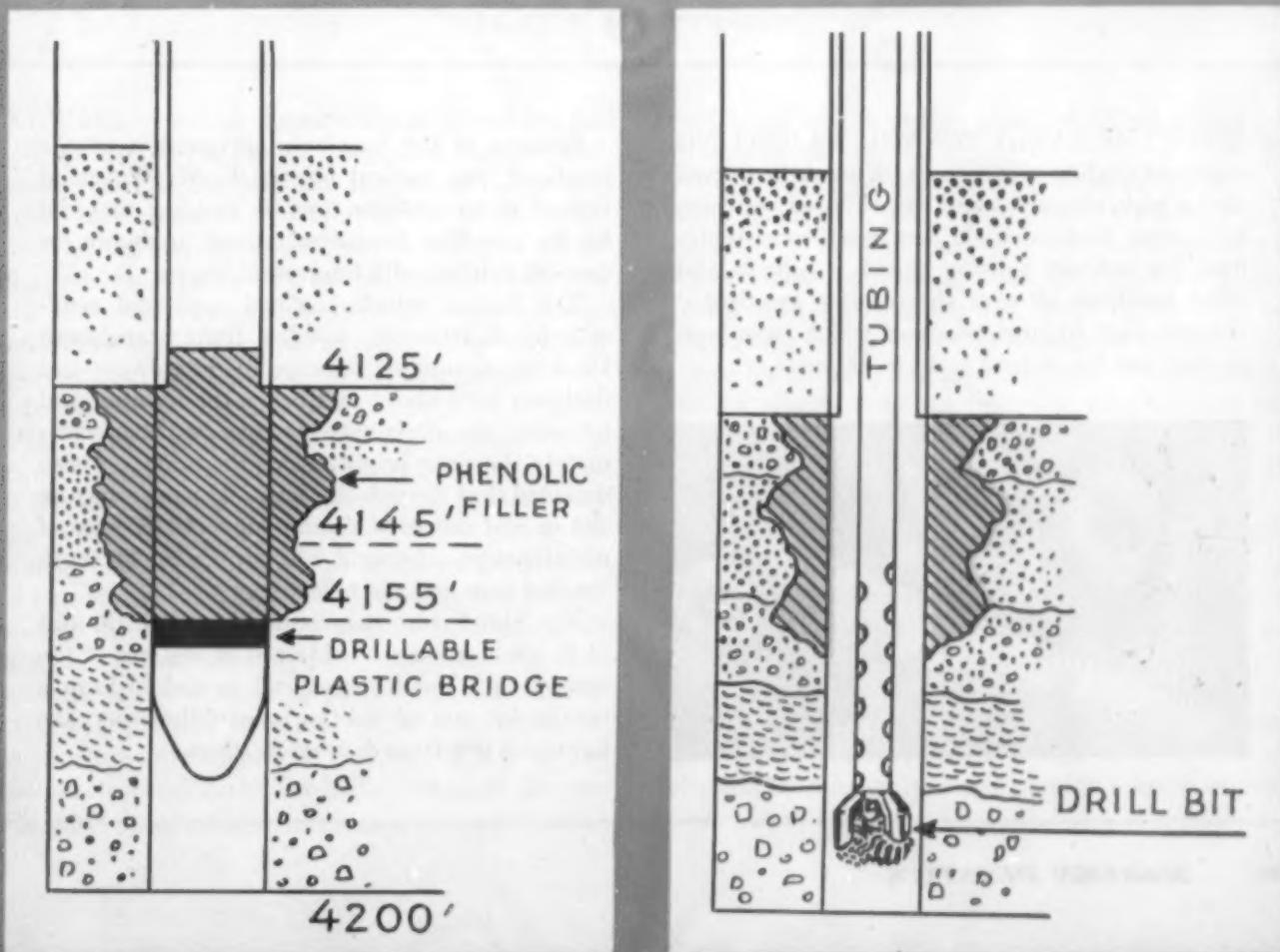
First, after the water table has risen sufficiently, pumps must be mounted on the well with a resultant rise in production costs. Second, it is possible that the water table will come up high enough and rapidly enough to flood the oil pay. Third, the intrusion of water into the pay carries with it a carbonaceous scale

5—Flow string is removed and drillable plastic bridge is spotted at 4155-ft. level. Sirupy phenolic resin is pressured into porous rock and hardens in about 8 hours



4—In well remedial work, flow-string of this rig, through which oil flows or is pumped to the surface, is removed from the well and racked in preparation for the setting of a bottom-hole plug comprising phenolic resin

6—Drill, attached to re-inserted flow string, reams out hole through plastic but resin keeps natural gas sealed off. Normal 50-barrel-a-day production can now be resumed



which is deposited on the face of the pay and in the equipment. If it deposits on the face of the pay, it seals off the pores and might cut off the flow entirely. In the equipment it clogs lines and is expensive to remove since pump rods and tubing must be pulled for periodic cleaning. Fourth, any water seeping into the pay may, depending on the area, carry with it a quantity of acid H₂S gas which is very corrosive to equipment. Lastly, the water must be removed from the oil in settling tanks or separators before being pumped into the carrying lines. The carriers regularly check the oil they buy to ascertain the water content and they will positively not accept more than a specified quantity with the oil.

When it has been determined that a well is delivering an unusual amount of water, the first remedial step is to locate the area of water intrusion. This is done by means of a permeability survey. Because water has a leaching effect on the rock strata, the section having the highest degree of permeability is generally the locale of water intrusion. The tubing is then removed from the well in preparation for setting a bottom-hole plug and the bottom of the well is cleaned out to remove mud or cement. Where the well contains an old cement plug, about a 10- or 12-ft. section is drilled off the top of the old plug. A sand pump is used to remove the sand and the mud.

A quantity of Resinox is delivered into the well using no more resin than would be required to fill the hole to the desired depth if none of the resin went into the rock pores. Then the resin is allowed to set for three hours. Using depth measuring equipment, the new depth is determined. The amount of additional resin

needed is calculated and after the phenolic resin is added it is allowed to set and new measurements are made. This procedure is repeated until the required amount of fill has been accomplished. The well tubing is then replaced in the well, and oil withdrawn and tested. After this everything is in readiness for the resumption of full scale production.

Occasionally it is found that the water intrusion is mid-section of the string. In this case a water-plug is run in in the same manner and under the same conditions as a gas plug.

Plastic plug most successful

Cement was one of the materials initially tried for plugging wells but it shrinks considerably in a short time causing fissures which ultimately allow water to penetrate the oil-bearing strata again. Some of the gases prevalent in the oil fields are highly acid and dissolve the cement, enlarging old fissures or starting new ones. Lead filaments and turnings in the form of wool have been tamped into some wells with a steel mandrel in an attempt to seal off the unwanted intrusions. This method, while fairly effective, has a number of very serious drawbacks. First off, it is very expensive, shuts the well down for a much longer period than is required with plastics and prevents the well from being drilled deeper at a later date.

Use of plastic materials in remedial work on wells is a proved application. The phenolic plug has improved production efficiency, and aided conservation by preserving the usefulness of old wells. In addition to these effects on the volume of production, these plugs have also acted to increase the economy of operation.

SINCE THE EARLY '20S, WHEN LIGHTING
engineers dealing with large work areas discovered
that a high, abundant and well-diffused light was
best, urea formaldehyde has been consistently
used for indirect lighting shields. Schools and
office buildings all over the country are lighted
through such fixtures, many of which have been
in daily use for as long as 10 to 15 years.



Because of the long-wearing qualities of the plastic it was natural for the F. W. Wakefield Brass Co. to consider urea as molding material for its new Star luminous indirect luminaire for over-all lighting with fluorescent lamps.

The fixture, which has end caps and semi-cylindrical reflectors molded from translucent Plaskon, eliminates spheres of brightness and darkness both above and below the fixtures, and provides the illuminated ceiling with approximately the same brightness as the unit. It is so designed that the reflector or shield panels may be slid in and out of the lamp supports for ease of maintenance. General Electric Co. molds both the end caps and the reflectors.

The Star fixture may be used as a single unit (4 ft. long) or may be obtained in sections of the same length and fastened end to end to form a continuous run of lighting used either way, the lights are free from distracting glare.

Right—The lighting fixtures are set into the ceiling in rows spaced according to height of ceiling and area of floor

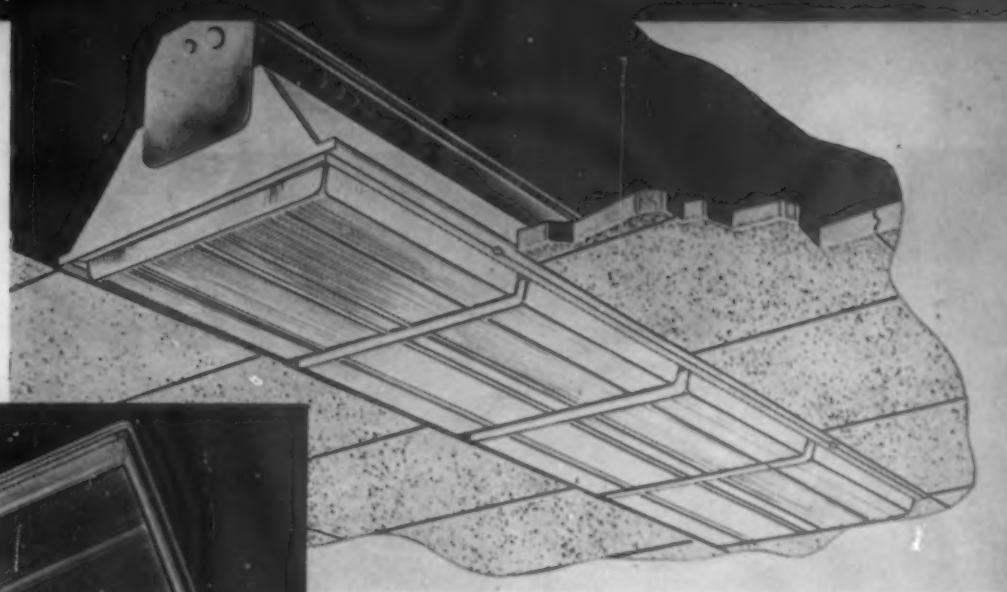
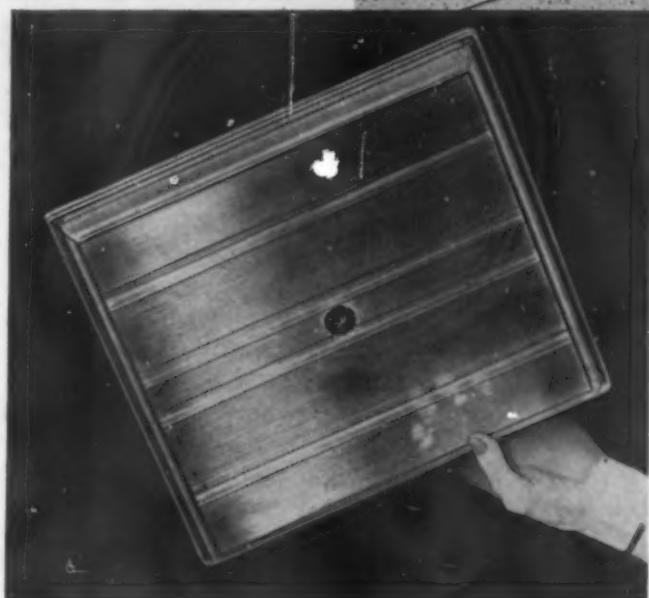


PHOTO AND DRAWING, COURTESY THE MILLER CO.



Left—Shallow dish panels for fluorescent light shields are molded of transparent polystyrene with configurated surfaces designed to conceal the higher brightness of the lamp, reducing glare through diffusion and light control. The plastic shields are lightweight and non-shattering

Pan-shaped polystyrene light shields

by C. T. MASTERTON*

A NEW idea in ceiling illumination is offered by the Miller Co. in its Troffer fluorescent lighting system, based on the principle that these fluorescent fixtures can and actually do support the ceiling. The Troffers are set up into the ceiling or have a false ceiling built around them in such a way that the light-diffusion plastic surface is only an inch below the visible ceiling, which can be made of acoustical tile or other materials supported from and between the lighting fixtures. Or it is possible to have entire ceilings composed of these Troffers. Pleasing and architecturally decorative patterns are often incorporated integrally into the ceilings with the flexible arrangement permitted by this particular type of lighting.

In addition, each reflector has provision for attaching a hinged door shielding assembly where it is desired to enclose the reflector with plastic or glass panels or with metal grilles. For example, there are the new polystyrene lenses or covering plates, injection molded by General Electric Company. These are made in clear plastic with configurated molded surfaces so designed as to conceal the higher brightness of the fluo-

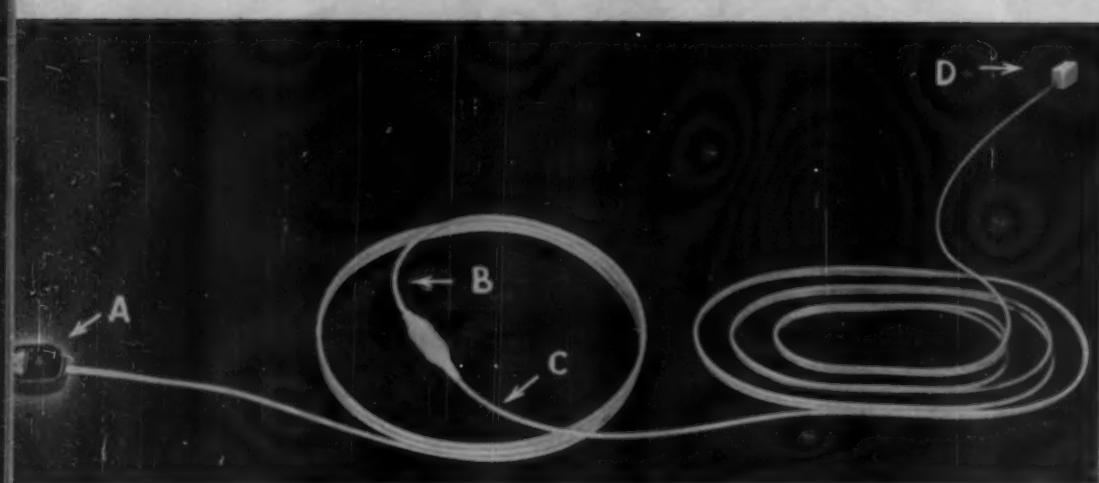
cent lamp and to reduce glare by diffusing and controlling the light.

Each of the polystyrene shield assemblies is 11 in. wide, 12 in. long, 1 in. deep, weighs $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. and is assembled—in units of four—in a light metal frame 1 by 4 feet. This frame swings from the fixture on two concealed safety-type hinges and closes tightly with two self-locking sliding bolts. It is designed to permit easy access for cleaning and maintenance. While the frame can be readily removed from the reflector as a unit without the aid of tools, there is no chance of its becoming accidentally detached and endangering the heads of those beneath it.

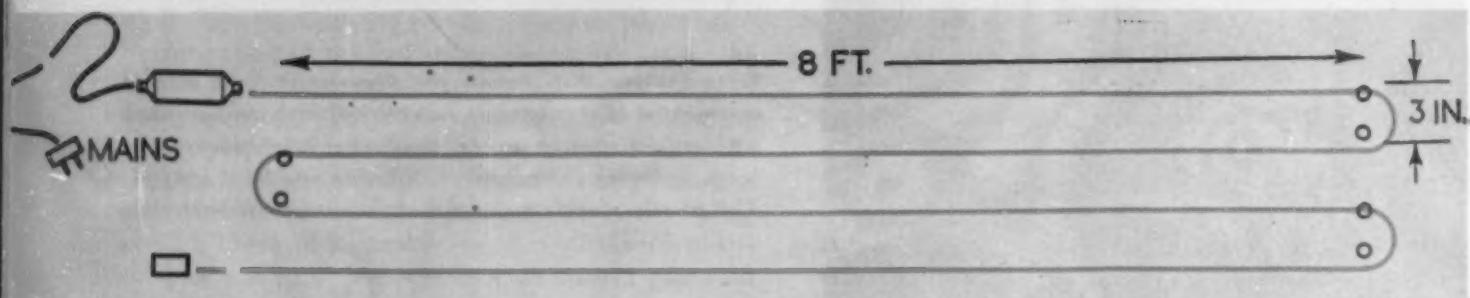
High angle light is transmitted by the vertical sides of the polystyrene dish panels, serving to increase the ceiling illumination and to minimize abrupt contrast between the ceiling and the Troffers. Over-all efficiency of these lenses is said to be approximately 62 percent.

The clear plastic lens plates provide a lightweight and non-shattering assembly which is completely unaffected by temperature and humidity under ordinary room conditions.

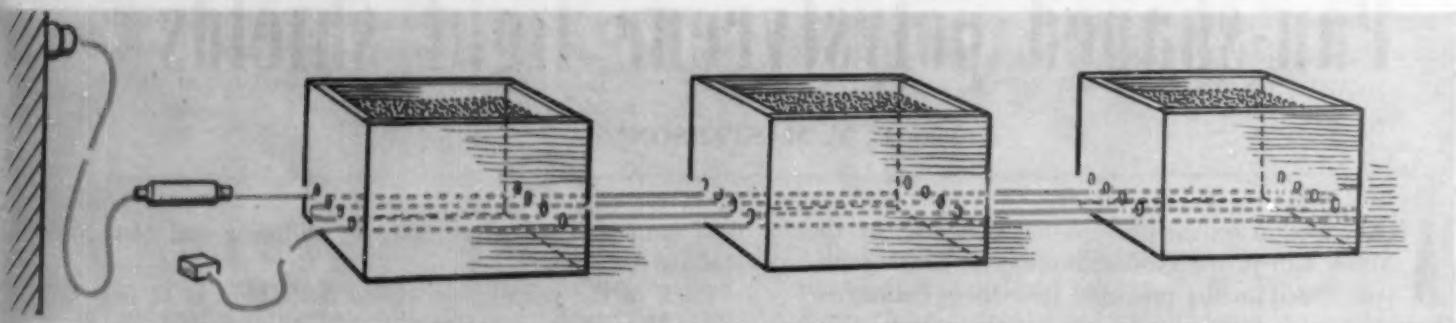
* Plastics Div., General Electric Co., and American Institute of Architects.



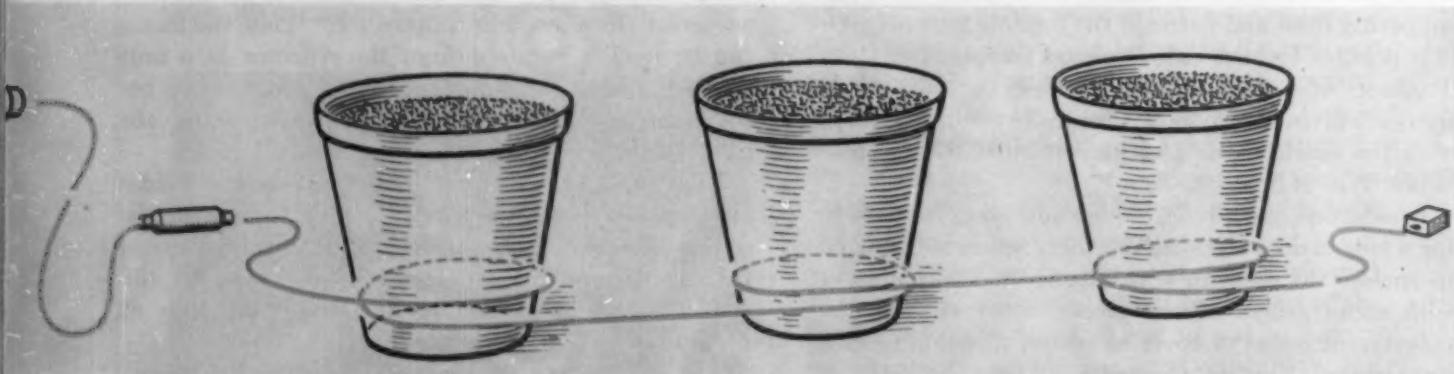
1—Flexible polyethylene tubing encases conductor and heating element of this unit for aiding seed germination. A shows the molded phenolic plug, B the conductor, C the heating unit, D the end seal



2—When only a moderate amount of heat is required for germination of the seeds, the electric heating unit, encased in polyethylene, is arranged on the floor or elevated boarding and the seed box is placed on top



3—When greater heat is needed for rapid seed germination, heating cord is threaded through holes drilled in the boxes. The cable should not be arranged so it crosses over on itself for heat thus formed will harm cable



4—When using flower pots instead of seed flats or hotbeds, heating is accomplished by winding the heating element once or twice around the base of the pots. One of these units will heat from 12 to 36 flower pots

Polyethylene tubing in the greenhouse

A new solution to the difficulties involved in the electric heating of seed boxes, hot beds and frames

POLYTHENE, which became known during the war for its insulating materials, has found an unusual outlet in the horticultural field. Acceleration of seed germination is the new use to which this material is being put by Tenaplas, Ltd., a British firm specializing in extruded plastics.

The unit in which polythene plays such a vital part is known as the Tenatherm and is said to offer a solution to a number of difficulties experienced by gardeners attempting the acceleration of seed germination by electric heating. It consists of approximately 36 ft. of polyethylene tubing, divided into two sections that are joined in permanent assembly. A twin conductor is arranged within one section of the tubing while an electric resistance heating element is housed in the other half. The two-conductor part of this appliance is fitted with a 2-in., 5-amp. phenolic plug which incorporates its own fuses.

Advantages of this heating unit

Suitable for use with either AC or DC voltages ranging from 220 to 250, the unit consumes only 100 watts. This power consumption is said to make the Tenatherm more economical to operate than hot water pipes, boiler or tubular electric heaters. Another economy feature lies in the fact that the equipment can be installed by the gardener himself. And, because of the insulating qualities of the polythene, the equipment is unaffected by continuous contact with the

many chemical preparations used by horticulturists, and can be operated with complete safety even when immersed in water.

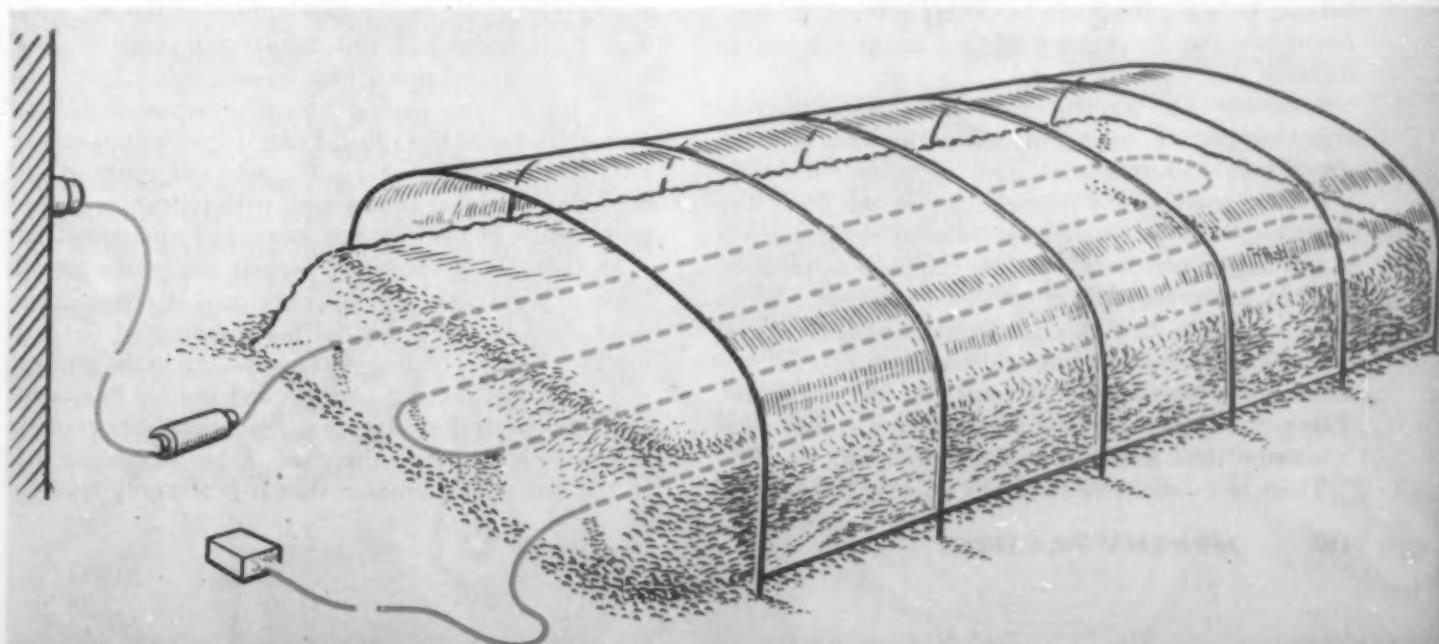
Four of the ways in which this equipment can be laid out are illustrated on this and the preceding page. The simplest arrangement is that shown in Fig. 2 where the heating unit is laid along the bench or floor and the seed boxes set on top of the cable. Where greater heating is required, as for seeds with long germinating periods, holes can be drilled in the sides of the seed boxes through which the cable can be threaded. The box can then be filled with soil all prepared for planting. Figure 3 indicates the steps involved in this use of the polythene tubing.

When pots are employed by the nurseryman for seed germination, the tubing operates successfully when twisted around the outside at the base of the pots (Fig. 4). Depending on the size of the flower pots it is estimated that one Tenatherm can heat from 12 to 36 pots. When the pots are over 6 in. in diameter two turns of the cable instead of one are recommended.

It is also possible to use this heating unit in hot beds in the garden or as a means of removing the chill from water tanks or containers. A refinement on the usual soil hot bed is shown in Fig. 5 where acrylic sheet has been used to glaze the pile.

This description of a new use for polythene should suggest many fields in which this plastic could play an important and distinctive role.

5—The polyethylene encased heating unit can also be used for soil hotbeds as shown here. In this instance, sheets of acrylic have been formed into half circles and placed over the bed to act as a protective canopy



Thermoplastic binder for floor tiles

Plastic, not asphalt, is the base ingredient of this asphalt tiling which supplements good wearing qualities with a wide range of colors and styles

ONE of the many paradoxes in product naming is the fact that most modern asphalt tile contains little or no asphalt. In fact, the grease-proof asphalt tile now on the market completely belies the name, being made solely with thermoplastic resins. David E. Kennedy, Inc., for example, uses thermoplastic resins in all its tiles.

Binder, filler and pigment

As with other manufacturers, the type of resins used and some parts of the process employed by this tiling company rate as industrial secrets, but the general method of manufacturing is similar to that used throughout the industry. A tile is a "continuous phase" of binder material, holding together a "dispersed phase" of filler material and pigments. You could almost compare a floor tile to a candy bar in which the fudge is the binder and the nuts the filler and pigment.

Binder—The binder may be a synthetic resin or resins blended with a plasticizer or plasticizers. On the selection of the binder materials will depend some of the physical properties of the tile, such as its resistance to indentation, flexibility, impact strength and resistance to heat and light. On the binders that are used also depend most of the chemical properties of the tile, such as resistance to alkalis, acids and greases, moisture resistance and absence of blooming or leaching of the plasticizer.

Fillers—Fillers, which give body and wearing quality, are asbestos in fiber form and mineral aggregate. In production it is essential that particle size and quantity balance between the fillers be closely controlled. Different formulations produce different qualities in manufactured tile.

Pigments—The pigments used in the tiling are generally inorganic in nature, are chosen for light fastness, alkali and acid resistance and, of course, for their ability to produce the desired color in the tile. The alkali resistance of both binder material and pigment is most important because this company's product, Kentile, is generally laid directly over concrete. When the concrete is itself in direct contact with the earth, calcium tends to leach through, causing a flooring material not possessing alkali resistance to deteriorate. This property also helps safeguard the tile against alkaline soaps which might be used in cleaning the floor.

There is a definite relationship between the pigment

in the filler and the color of the synthetic resin binder. As the result of recent developments in plastic resins, tile with the necessary and desirable chemical and physical properties can now be produced in lighter shades. Throughout the tile industry the lighter shades are more expensive, since they require more costly materials in their compounding and more expensive methods of processing for their manufacture.

Each manufacturer in the field has his own specially designed machinery, but again the principle is the same in nearly all cases. The materials are thoroughly mixed all at one time on a dispersing machine and are further blended on a 2-roll machine, coming out of this last named unit in a plastic state. The mottling, or marbleizing of the material is achieved on this 2-roll mill—the field shades and each mottle color being premixed individually, then blended on the 2-roll mill. The time the materials are in this mill determines the amount of mottling in the finished tile, the direction of the mottling (whether swirl, dot or rod), and also to some extent the smoothness of the finish.

After mixing and blending the material is calendered while hot to a thickness of either $\frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch. The sheets are then cut with steel dies into different sizes, and allowed to cool and harden on a flat surface.

What the tile will withstand

The plastic qualities of the tile are quite important in its application and use. The finished product possesses some cold flow properties and is inclined, therefore, to take on the contour of the sub-floor. It may be softened with a blow torch for bending around curves and in this position will retain surface continuity, having at all times sufficient base compressibility and surface elongation under heat to accomplish this. As far as the wearing qualities, grease-proofness and other characteristics of this tiling, Federal specifications have been established (involving the rate and range of indentation sizes and thicknesses) with tolerances in impact, flexure and curling resistance, and squareness.

Asphalt tile is linoleum's biggest competitor in all types of applications. Not only does it command a good share of the industrial and commercial flooring markets, but it is finding wide acceptance in the kitchen and bathroom flooring markets and the big basement or playroom market which was developing very rapidly in this country before the war. A big advantage lies in the claims of its maker that it is the only flooring



COLOR PLATE, COURTESY DAVID E. KENNEDY, INC.

Rumpus rooms of the future are likely to look like this with clear, bright colored tile floors that will resist wear, chemicals and greases. The floor "tiles" are composed of mineral aggregate or asbestos fiber fillers mixed with a resinous binder and formed by calendering process

that can be laid on concrete which contacts the earth.

The wearing qualities of this tile, which has as its base a thermoplastic resin, are already established. Colors, for example, go clear through each tile so that wear and abrasion doesn't change the shades or dissipate the mottling. Besides wearability the tile has the advantage of adaptability. An infinite number of floor designs can be worked out with this tile due to a wide range of sizes and colors in strips, squares and oblongs. And with all this the cost of installation is quite low due to the fact that an asphalt clay emulsion type adhesive is used and no pressure is required. When alterations are necessary, involving, for example, the moving of partitions, only the individual tile affected need be replaced. This eliminates the expense involved in recovering a large section of flooring as is often the case when sheet or roll flooring is used. Because of the close specification requirements and be-

cause of the length of life possessed by these tile floors, the manufacturers have developed special waxes and finishes for use on them.

New homes promise bigger markets

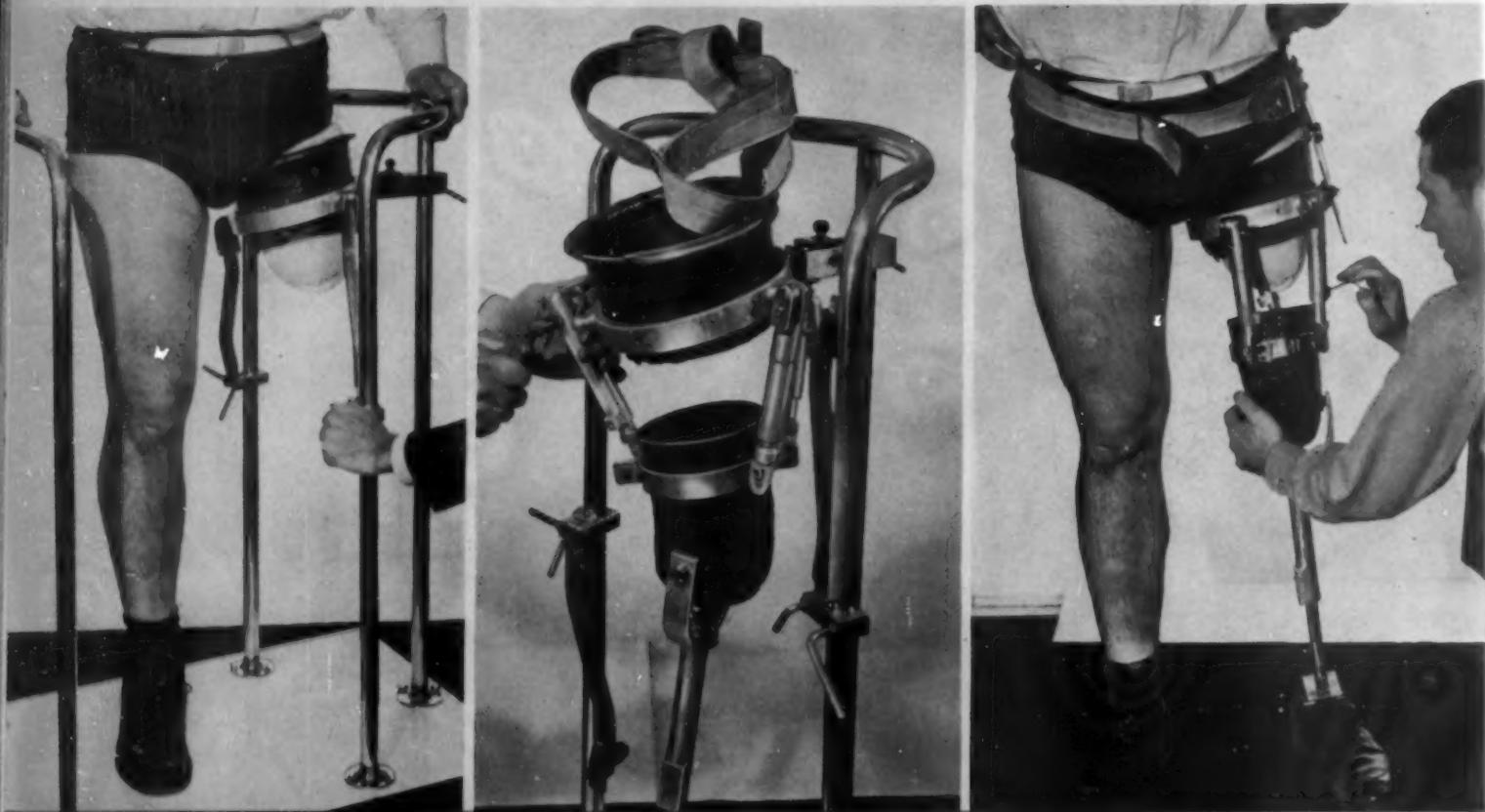
In the next few years hundreds of thousands of new homes and commercial building will be constructed in which large quantities of this thermoplastic resin tile will be used. With such new developments as radiant heating the use of this type of tiling will almost be a necessity. In this conjunction it is interesting to note that recent tests show that a floor temperature of 105° F. produced no ill effects in the tile.

These new homes will demand brighter, lighter colors; the new de luxe tiles will have them. And constant research on the part of both synthetic resin manufacturers and resilient tile makers is expected to produce ever widening markets for plastic tile.

Artificial legs must be

by LEGRAND DALY*

**Light
Strong
Well fitted**



The amputee stands in the fitting machine while a wax impression is made of the stump. A glass fiber fabric bucket holds softened wax

2 An artificial knee is adjusted in proper relation to the stump impression. The rubber foot is also fastened to metal connecting rod

3 The assembly, consisting of belt, impression bucket, knee, foot and adjustable pylon, is fitted to amputees for alignment, comfort

THE Paramount Rubber Company became interested in plastic artificial limbs largely because some of our own engineers came back from the war as amputees and were convinced that the legs provided by the Government could be improved upon. As a result of our men's experimentation we believe that we have made progress in developing a more satisfactory limb than the type prevalent several years ago and have found a way to fit limbs so that they can be worn with more comfort. We make no claims to superiority, but inasmuch as our own men and a few others whom they have fitted are wearing these legs with apparent satisfaction we would like to offer our experience and results as a part of the general information on this subject.

Our program for the production of artificial limbs is based on the three following points:

* General manager, Paramount Rubber Co.

1. It is essential that the leg fit properly. Consequently, we attempt to fit the limb by applying exactly the same pressure to it as the amputee would apply to a normal limb.

2. The limb is never put together until the socket is molded under exact pressure as applied by the amputee himself under walking and service conditions.

3. The limb must be as light as possible, but not so fragile that it cannot withstand any kind of pressure exerted by the amputee.

Principle features of this program are: a) a molded plastic socket; b) a fitting machine which permits assembly of the limb with the use of jigs; c) Fiberglas impregnated with Plaskon 911 contact resin as the material for the leg proper. Incidentally, while we have used duck successfully, our development has been largely with glass fiber. Similarly we have

found that the fitting machine can be used with aluminum or wood artificial limbs, although most of our work has been with plastics.

Our chief engineer on this project is former Capt. J. H. Brown whose leg was amputated above the knee after he was wounded at Anzio. He is a former football tackle, is 6 ft. 2 in. tall and weighs 220 pounds. He has worn several types of artificial limbs but says he prefers the one he has made himself in our laboratory.

Figure 1, the first step in the process, shows the impression bucket in place on the fitting machine. The bucket is made of 7 mil #128 woven glass fiber fabric and a contact resin. With the patient standing upright, X-rays can be taken of hips and back to assure proper posture. This is very important since an improper fit might cause improper walking habits.

The impression bucket is made in five sizes varying from 16 to 24 in. in circumference. The nearest size to the patient's stump is chosen, with an over-allowance of one inch in diameter to allow space for the impression compound. Before the patient places his stump in the bucket, the latter is lined with a $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. layer of a mixture consisting of ordinary dental and carnauba waxes. The bucket is then immersed in hot water at a temperature of from 126 to 130° F. for from 5 to 10 min. to soften the wax. It is then put back in the fitting machine whereupon the patient, whose stump has been covered with cold cream or placed in a latex bag, adjusts his full weight to a normal standing posture just as though he were standing on two good legs. The ring around the bucket is carefully adjusted for

comfort. The bucket impression will be a replica of the upper portion of his stump.

After this wax socket impression has been made, the proper height, alignment and sizes for the shin, knee and leg are obtained by measuring the patient's good limb while he is sitting down. This gives the position of the knee bolt which is incorporated later.

The next operation is to assemble the pylon as shown in Fig. 2. An artificial knee of Fiberglas and resin is then chosen to match the good knee. Three sizes for right or left leg are kept in stock.

The knee rod is inserted in the knee and attached to a metal rod which in turn is fastened to an artificial foot with a shoe of proper size. Care must be taken that the knee and ankle bolts are exactly parallel and that there is a toe-out of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Then a metal ring is fastened around the plastic knee above the knee bolt and adjustable metal sleeve pistons are fastened with screws (Fig. 2) to join up the metal ring on the stump bucket and the plastic artificial knee. Next, an adjustable belt is fastened to the machine frame so it can be fitted with the pivot point slightly forward of the hip to allow belt to rest beside hip bone.

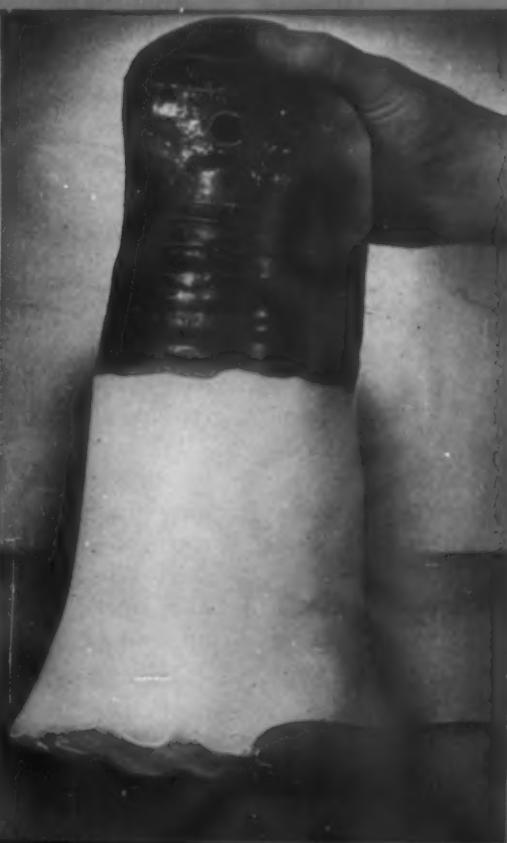
The assembly now consists of belt, impression bucket, plastic knee and foot and adjustable pylon. The unit now has action similar to the piston and connecting rod assembly of a fine car engine.

The patient again steps into the impression bucket, adjusts the belt and the final fitting is begun under walking pressure. Correct distances and alignment between knee and foot, or knee and socket are obtained by

4 Upper leg assembly is removed. A rubber bag, plugged at knee end, connects bucket and knee section. Plaster of paris is poured inside



5 After plaster sets, bag and rings are removed and mold is dried in an oven. Impression wax melts, leaving a mold of exact stump dimensions



6 Glass fabric, impregnated with contact resins, is wrapped around plaster mold. After heating, the plaster is chipped out of the form





7

An amputee fitted with the artificial leg apparatus. Entire assembly has been coated with flesh-colored paint to give it a fairly natural appearance.

adjusting the rings and universal joints on the connecting rods. If necessary the bucket impression can be changed by machining with grinder or sandpaper.

Then the upper assembly section is removed and an open ended rubber bag, plugged at the knee end, is used to connect the bucket and knee section. Plaster is poured into the complete upper leg form. When set, rings and bag are removed and the mold is dried in an oven. The impression wax melts and is scraped off, leaving the upper portion of the mold with outside dimensions corresponding to those of stump (Fig. 5).

When dry, the upper portion of the mold is wrapped with Fiberglas impregnated with Plaskon 911 contact resin from about 1-in. below the top of knee section to the very top of the mold. The form is cured in an oven under infrared lamps at 250° F. for one hour. After removal from oven the plaster is chipped out.

A metal brace about 1 in. wide and 8 in. long is attached to outside upper part of leg with a screw for which inserts were provided in bucket. After braces are in place, entire assembly is covered with Celastic for greater shock resistance and as shatter proofing.

The entire limb is then assembled—the belt, control straps which operate the knee joint from the belt, upper leg, knee, shin section and foot. The three last named parts are taken from stock. The control straps are attached to a pulley-like arrangement which fits on the knee bolt. A braking device prevents the leg from "kicking-out" too far and Oilite self-lubricating bushings are installed throughout.

The knee is fastened to the shin section by the knee bolt and a metal stop covered with rubber is attached to the shin so that when the knee bends it hits the rubber and prevents clicking. We are experimenting with an air piston control which will eliminate the knee stop and control all movement between the shin and knee.

The rubber foot is screwed to the shin section pylon and fitted with a matching size shoe. After a patient has worn one of these limbs for some time, the shoe upper will be creased or wrinkled in natural fashion. In most limbs the shoe on the artificial foot is always noticeable because it shows no wear.

The reader will note that several holes are made in the various parts of the leg for screws and bolts. To prevent the screws from pulling out through the plastic we use thin metal parts between the glass fabric wrappings in locations where rivets are to be employed.

After assembly the entire limb is roughened and carefully covered over with a very thin coating of Celastic. In addition to making the surface smooth, this covering gives better tooth for the paint which is sprayed over the surface to produce a natural finish.

When finished, the leg above the knee weighs about 7½ pounds. It is heavy enough so that it can not be blown out from under the wearer in a wind storm, but not so heavy that it becomes uncomfortable to the wearer. The below-the-knee-unit is made and fitted in a similar manner and weighs about 3½ pounds.

The shin and knee sections which we keep in stock are made in all the necessary sizes in our own plant. The metal molds for these parts are made from plaster casts. Cerrobase metal, with a melting point of 250° F., is poured into the mold with a ladle. It cools almost immediately and can be taken from the mold and allowed to dry, after which it is soaped to prevent the resin from sticking and wrapped with 2-in. wide strips of Fiberglas impregnated with Plaskon 911 resin. We use a 7 mil inner wrap and 3 mil on the outside to obtain a smoother finish.

After the mold is wrapped we place it in an oven for 2 hr. where it is cured at a temperature of from 180 to 200° F. After curing, the whole form is placed in a wire basket and dropped into hot oil which melts out the cerrobase metal. The molded knee or shin is then sprayed with ethyl cellulose, coated with Celastic, sprayed again with cellulose acetate, painted flesh color.

We coat or impregnate the glass fabric in a single home-made roller machine which pulls the cloth through a resin bath and cuts it into 2½ in. widths as it comes out of bath. Raw-edged tape is desired because if ribbed on the edges the extra thickness at each edge would make ridges in the wrapping when we overlap it as it is wound around the knee or shin mold.

Before the fabric is treated we heat it to get rid of all the oil which the Fiberglas fabric had absorbed during its original manufacturing process—so that the impregnating resin can thoroughly saturate the fabric.

After impregnation, cutting and reeling, we place all finished reels of fabric in an ice box to prevent setting up until we are ready to use it.

PLASTICS PRODUCTS



The "seeing is believing" axiom sells shoes, for when mother knows how a shoe fits her child's foot she is more likely to buy. Step Master Shoes, Inc., supply their dealers with Vinylite transparent-vamp sample shoes so the customers can be the judges.



Plastics go formal in a sparkling gown of Saran multifilament yarn, experimental development of United Merchants & Manufacturers, still not generally available.

Like Bo Peep's crook, new umbrellas have tall staffs with graceful handles. This one with handle and tip fabricated of Plexiglas and Lucite by King Plastics Corp., is made by King Novelty Co., Inc.



For the hubba hubba hep cat—a colorful two-piece cellulose acetate hair ornament injection molded by Benhur Products, Inc.

Fashion



← Choice of lovely ladies—a 3-piece cellulose acetate dresser set that is charmingly decorated and comes in soft shades. Pieces are lightweight, will wear well and have a smooth touch to the hand. Gemloid Corp. is the molder



↑ Each dainty film soap flower provides soap for one washing, then disappears. Florence Barton, Inc., makes them using Hercules CMC as a film-forming ingredient. George V. Clark supplies acetate boxes

HOME UTILITY



← Here's a family of Koroseal kitchen aids offered by Seal Sac, Inc. Covers fit everything from platters to milk bottle tops. A zippered container holds bread, another is for vegetables. The bowl cover prevents spattering when liquids are beaten



Treading on plastic-coated rugs in rumpus rooms → and porches may become routine because the vinyl butyral coatings render them resistant to water, fading and stain. This rug has paper twine base coated with Monsanto Chemical Co. resins



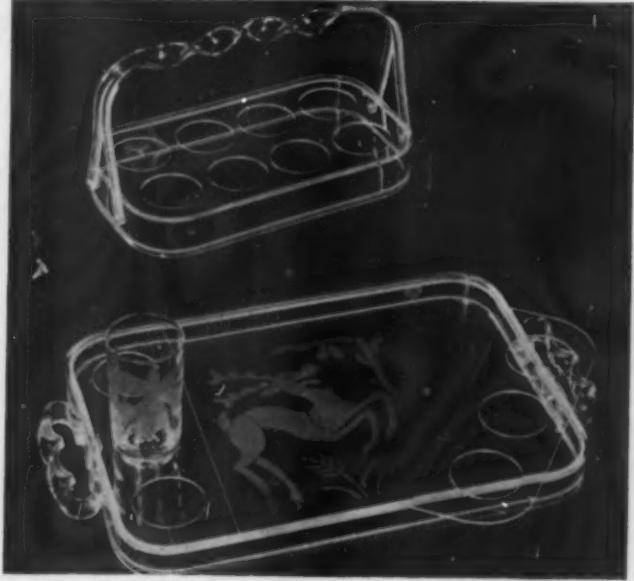
Housewife's haven on hot days is an electric iron with a cool, self-insulating handle compression molded of Durez by General Industries Co. for the manufacturer, Waverly Tool Co.



Say it with flowers—planted in earthen pots and set in colorful Tenite holders molded by T-Die Cast & Metal Products. The array will be pleasing



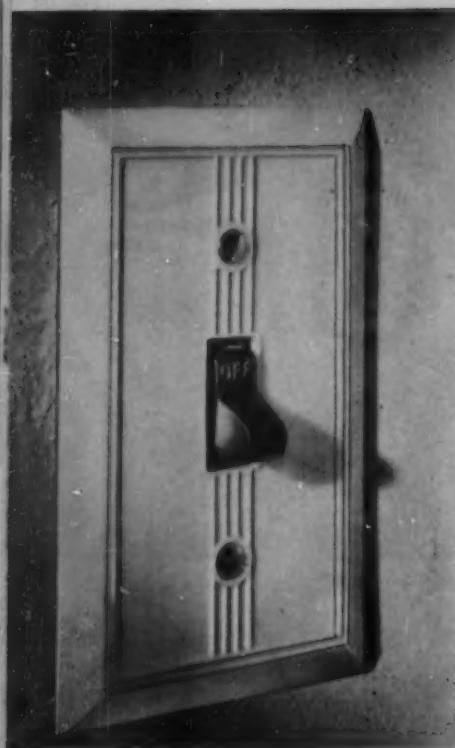
McWintz Co.'s "Handee Server" with injection molded phenolic handles combines serving spoon and fork in one utensil →



Gay numbers for carrying drinks! Both trays, made by Nuanka Products Co., have Lucite handles, sides and compartments



There is no warping or blurring of pattern in Plastext Co.'s place mats. Design is silk screened between two rigid Vinylite sheets →



Like a directional sign, the Gits Molding Corp. switch plate acts as a guide to the location of the electric light switch. The phosphorescent Lustron or Styron used in the molding of the plate cause it to glow in the dark after exposure to artificial or daylight

Being tied to Krene apron →
strings would seem to be more of a pleasure than a form of drudgery to most housewives. For aprons such as this are lightweight, can be easily cleaned with a damp cloth and are designed in the most delightful of styles and colors



MEDICAL APPLICATIONS



A pharmaceutical item with a good deal of merit is Victor Metal Product's black Lumarith pile pipe. Its vertical lines are molded in. This method of production not only eliminates the drilling operation involved in the fabrication of many pipes but gives the pipe a smoother surface



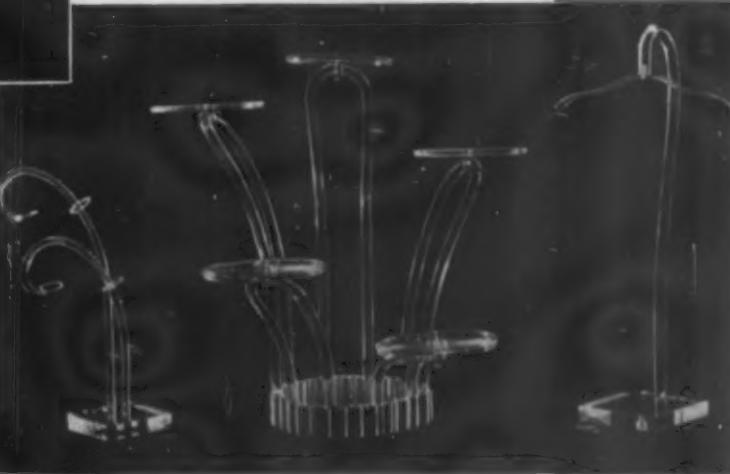
Easy on the eyes, this eye cup injection mold of cellulose acetate by H. Jamison has a syringe attachment. Three plastic pieces—cup, distributor and short length of tube are secured by acetone. Ballco assembles and distributes the item

Business uses

Handsome companion pieces → for a busy desk are the Swivodex pen holder with Beetle base and cap, and Autodex telephone index with case of the same material. Available in matching or contrasting gay colors, they will brighten most any corner. Both are products of Zephyr American Corp.



← A convenient carry-all for the cigarette smoker. The case with deep telescope top is molded of Poly-T, du Pont's polyethylene, by Tupper Plastics, Inc.



All manner of shapes and sizes are → represented in the Lucite display forms marketed by Scheuer Art Metal Mfg. Co. A secret to their success is the fact that many parts are interchangeable allowing for variety



← Gas pump signs for calculating costs of "filling 'er up" have been encased in Plexiglas holders. Their chief advantage is a guarantee against rust. Ten Hoeve Bros. fabricate the holders and supply changeable price listings

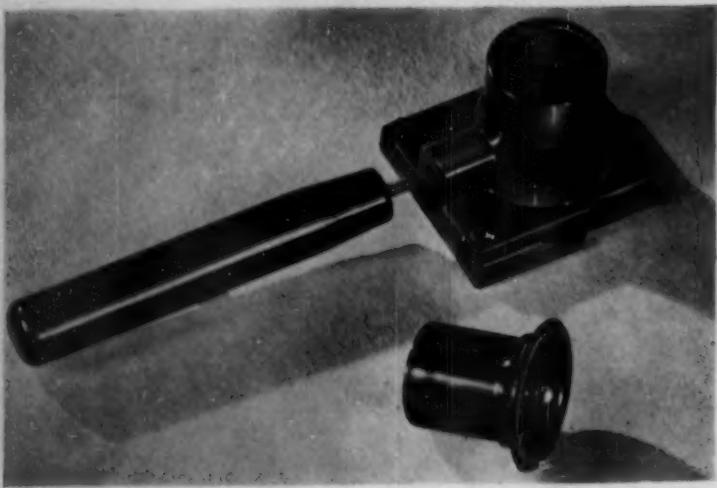
POLYTIME



Keeping in tune with modern developments, these radios are equipped with Lumite screen grilles. International Detrola Corp. uses this screening in its table sets because it is not a sound barrier, it wears well and it is easily cleaned.

Outdoor fans should enthuse over this portable tent. Neath the 20-mesh nylon screen a healthy tan can be acquired—pull down the canvas cover for sleeping. Manufacturer is Chandler Industries, Inc.

Look 'em over in a 35-mm. viewer. Films are scrutinized on a transparent Lumarith screen; other parts are molded of same material by Boonton Molding Co. for Kimac Co.



Morn takes a spin with Junior's top. It has a holder molded of Styron by Perfect Plastic Products and a spinning body of the same material molded around a steel form. Colors are effected by printed disks.



PLASTICS

Almost as light as the proverbial feather, the Heath Co. airplane floats are tough too. Selectron is used to impregnate the glass fiber of which float is made. Molded in 2 sections, parts are assembled with no protruding rivets to cause drag. Floats may be used on either side of flying boat and damaged parts can be replaced.



← Acrylics and metal combine their artistry to produce this traveling chess set with the modern air. Made by E. S. Lowe Co., Inc., the Lucite board has checkered design silk screened on with white paint and holes drilled to hold the streamlined chessmen securely in place.

A steer in the right direction are these airplane control → wheels finished by Scott Aviation Corp. who dip the aluminum castings in Tenite II gel lacquers. The coating, which is chip-proof does away with polishing and finishing operations and leaves a gloss finish without traces of flash or other markings. Lettering is stenciled on the lacquered surface.

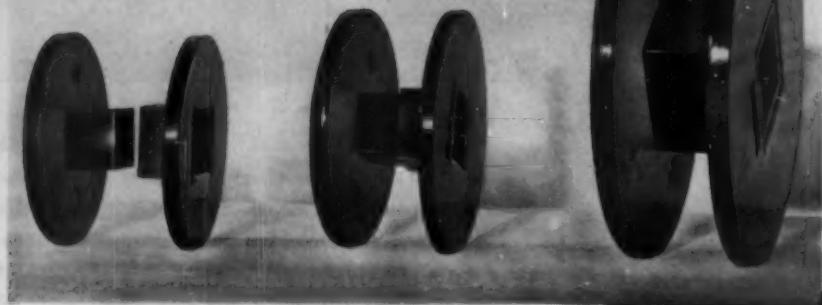




INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

← Coveralls are an essential part of the equipment for many an industrial worker. The more resistant to acids, solvents and abrasives, the more useful they are. This black Koroseal suit not only has these qualifications but is lightweight and tough as well. Jacket and pants may be purchased separately

Brush stud insulators for DC motors are now molded in one part by the Plastics Div. of General Electric Co. A single molding is made possible through the use of high-impact Textolite which permits molding of thin walls at close tolerances and gives adequate strength to hubs



One of the first tension pulleys to utilize a plastic housing. Used to keep yarn taut on cotton spindles, it is molded of medium impact Durez by Plastomatic Corp. for SKF Industries, Inc. Resistance to corrosion renders the plastic particularly effective



One by one oranges are counted as they travel on a conveyor belt under a Tenite II paddle. Equipped with electrical apparatus that records the count, the mechanism relieves someone of a tedious job. Southern California Plastics Co. does molding for Food Machinery Corp.





Piping light with acrylic materials

by HENRY PEARSON*

IT HAS long been known that colorless transparent materials such as optical glass or fused quartz will carry light from one point to another—even around corners and curves—but until the development of the acrylic plastics, applications for this light-piping effect were strictly limited. Residual color in ordinary glass absorbs much of the light if the path of travel exceeds a few inches, and the special types of glass and other colorless materials are restricted by cost or other factors to a few special applications.

These restrictions to light-piping are removed by the acrylic plastics. Being colorless and crystal-clear, they show almost no absorption of the light passing through them; since they are thermoplastic, they can be shaped readily into any desired form, and they are, in addition, easy to machine and reasonable in price.

By means of an acrylic bar or rod, light may be piped to illuminate an area at a considerable distance from the source of light. Acrylic dials may be made visible by light piped from concealed bulbs; signs are spotlighted by mysterious light pouring out of the end of a transparent rod; photo-electric cells to perform all sorts of operations may be activated by light piped in a similar manner. Medical instruments of many special types use light piped through acrylic rods to give illumination, at the exact spot needed, free from the heat of the bulb.

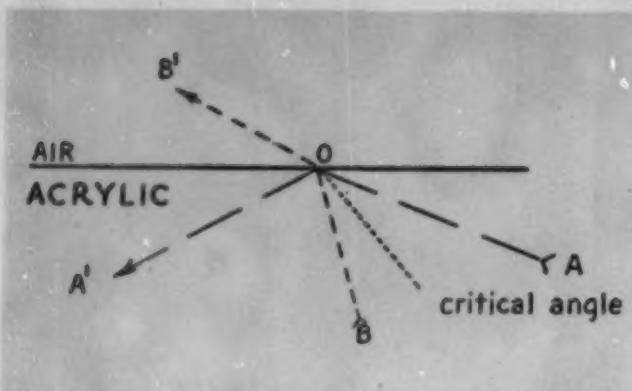
A special application of light-piping is the effect known as edge-lighting. The distinguishing char-

acteristic of edge-lighting is that the light introduced into the edge of the sheet is caused to leave the sheet at spots along the surface as desired by the designer. The sheet at these points, therefore, appears to glow.

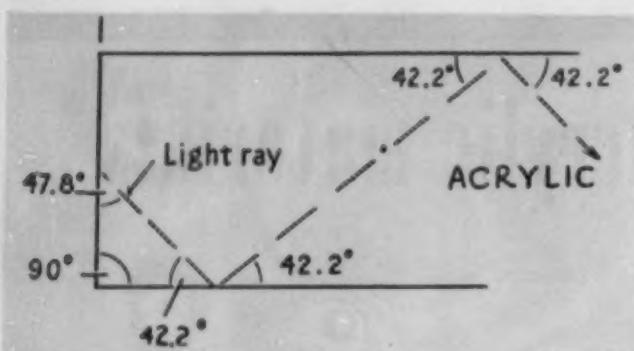
Many of the new and unusual applications for the acrylic plastic, Plexiglas, as a means of transmitting light were worked out in the Product Design laboratory of our company. An adequate explanation of the reasons for these effects is necessarily somewhat complicated, but the designer or fabricator wishing to apply the techniques will find an understanding of the basic principles of light behavior helpful. Fundamentally, the phenomenon is simple—light enters the plastic, is reflected efficiently back and forth by the polished surfaces, and remains in the sheet until it reaches the opposite edge, or until it strikes a point where the surface has been disturbed. In practice, however, there are many complicating factors involved which may lead the designer into difficulty unless he understands the primary principles of light behavior.

The internal reflections which regulate the passage of light through a transparent medium are dependent on the so-called critical angle of the material. Light passing from one material into another, at any angle other than a right angle with the surface, is bent or *refracted* (AOB in Fig. 1). As the angle of the incident ray increases, the angle of the refracted ray also increases. When a light ray in air strikes an acrylic plastic at the greatest possible angle with the per-

* Product Design laboratory, Rohm & Haas Co.



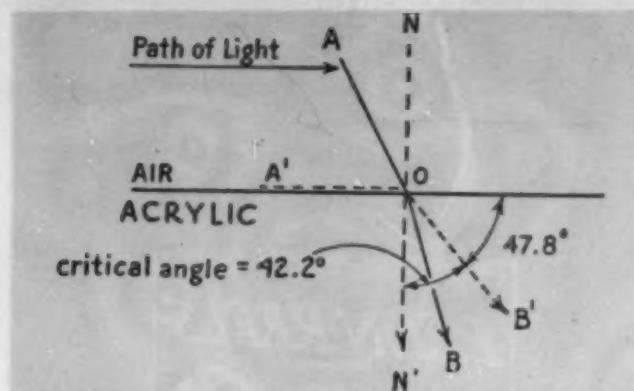
2—Light ray in the plastic that hits outer surface at an angle more than 42.2° with perpendicular cannot escape



3—If sides of plastic are parallel, reflected light rebounds from one surface to another, advancing lengthwise

perpendicular, that is, at an angle practically parallel to the surface of the plastic, it will enter the plastic at an angle of 42.2° from the perpendicular (AOB in Fig. 1). The complement of this critical angle, the angle between the ray and the surface, is of course, 47.8° .

Conversely, if the ray of light in the plastic hits an outer surface in contact with air at an angle more than 42.2° with the perpendicular, it cannot escape, but is reflected from the surface internally and rebounds, at an equal and opposite angle, within the plastic as indicated by lines AOA' in Fig. 2. If the two surfaces of the plastic are parallel, the internally reflected rays re-



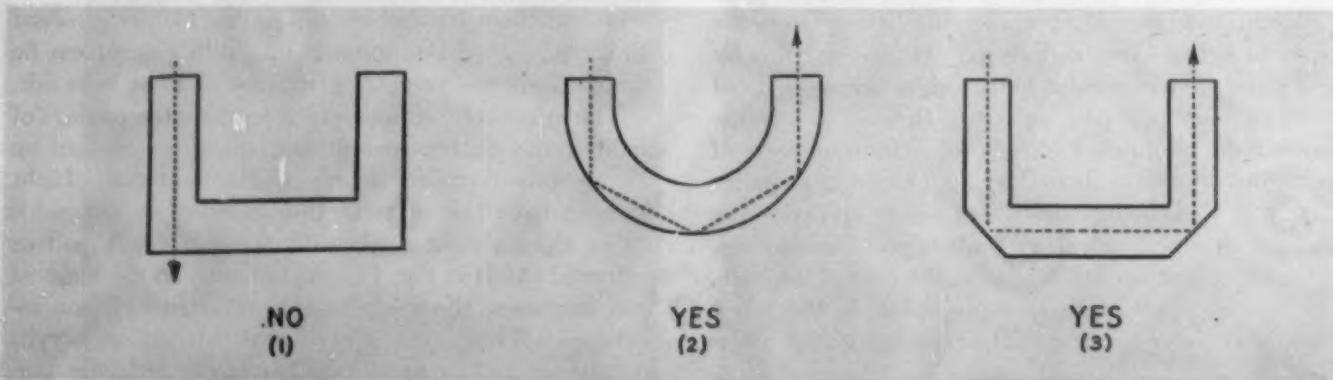
1—Light, passing from one material to another at any angle other than a right angle, is refracted (line AOB)

bound from one surface to the other, advancing lengthwise through the material but remaining entirely within it, until the edge opposite the point of entry is reached. (Fig. 3). The minimum outer radius of curvature that will carry light without serious leakage can be determined by mathematical derivation but, loosely, it is three times the diameter (or thickness) of the plastic material. For example, 1-in. rods can be bent to a 3-in. radius without important light leakage.

As explained above, *critical angle*, technically, describes the angle between the light ray and an imaginary line perpendicular to the surface. Experience, however, has shown that fabricators and designers find it more practical to deal with the complement of this angle. For this reason, in the discussion that follows, the 47.8° value has been chosen (Fig. 1).

The more spectacular effects of light-piping—such applications as *cold-light* medical instruments or mysteriously spotlighted signs—have a tendency to overshadow other important, though less obvious, uses for the phenomenon. Designers take advantage of light-piping in as simple an article as a Plexiglas jewel chest or cigarette box. In a traditional design, using right-angle corners and square bottoms, the top edges of such a piece are dull and lifeless because the light simply passes from the top edge through to the bottom as shown in Fig. 4 (1). If, on the other hand,

4—Advantage can be taken of light piping qualities by curving or beveling corners of cigarette boxes and chests



the sides and bottom (or the ends and bottom) are formed as a single curve piece (Fig. 4 (2)), the top edge will be brilliant—glowing with the light that enters one edge emerging from the other. When curved sides or ends are not desired, it is often practicable to bevel the bottom corners to 45° and thus secure considerable edge brilliance (Fig. 4 (3)).

Edge-lighting can be achieved by excluding air from a surface without actually destroying the surface. Any material which adheres tightly to the plastic, and thus excludes the air, will glow when seen from the opposite side of edge-lighted sheets. Such coatings produce the same result as sanding or engraving the surface; that is, they change the angle at which light beams striking the surface are reflected.

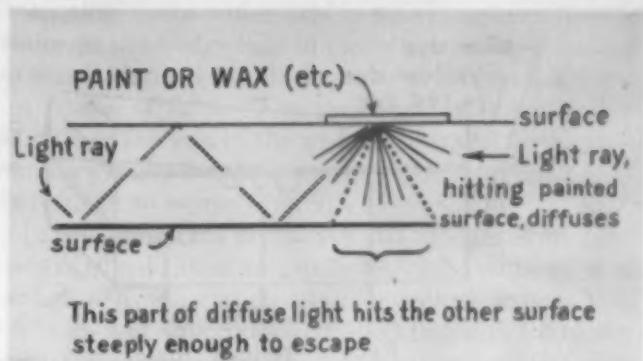
The coating or machining, being the immediate source of the escaping light, appears to glow. Obviously, since the flowing design is due to internal reflections, the design is more brilliantly lighted when viewed through the surface opposite the interruption than it is when seen direct. In the former case the light seen is reflected from the interruption and is nearly all visible, but in the latter instance, the only light visible is that which has been able to escape through the interruptions. Opaque paints are often used in producing edge-lighted designs and these, of course, *must* be viewed through the plastic.

The most brilliant effects are obtained when all possibility of light transmission is blocked, since a portion of the light in an edge-lighted panel will be transmitted if the interruption is not opaque. Machined or embossed designs, for example, may be filled with opaque pigments of proper color (Fig. 5). Unpainted, sand-blasted surfaces are brighter than simple machined areas since they are more irregular.

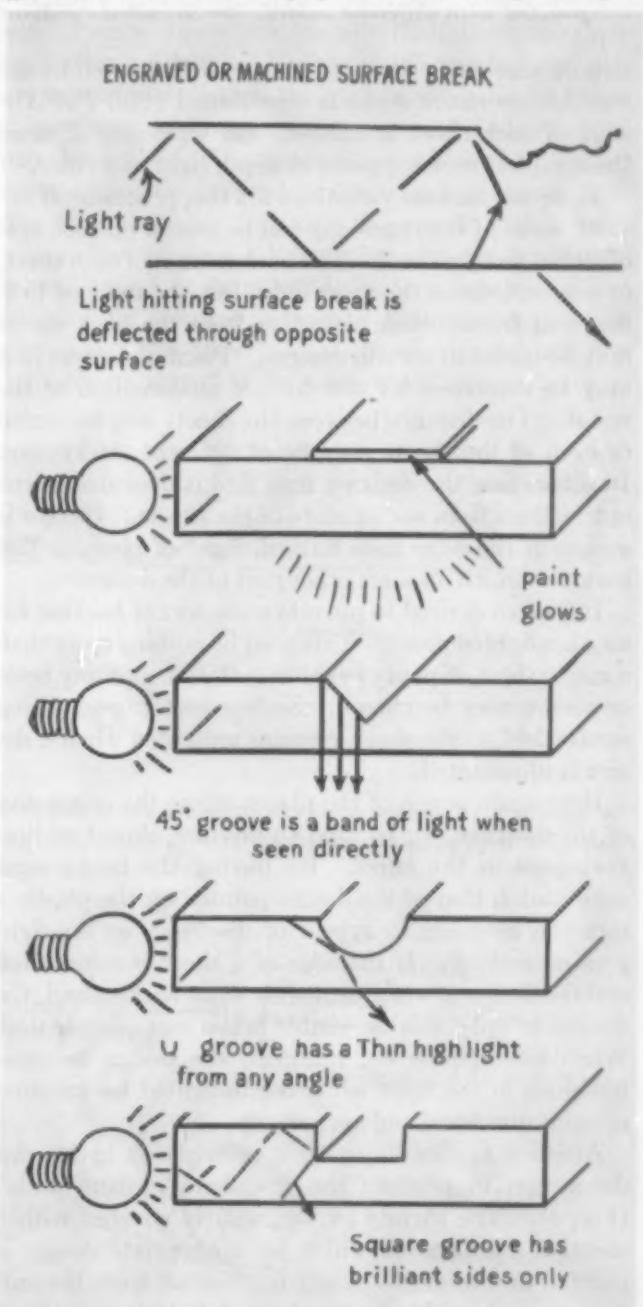
A variety of techniques are available to produce different effects. A painted design glows with a uniform diffuse light but actual cutting of the plastic surface produces sparkling highlights. An engraved line appears most brilliant, seen directly, if given a "V" profile. A "U" profile reflects a thin highlight from any angle. A square groove is not well lighted on the flat bottom, but brilliant on the less visible sides (Fig. 6).

Scribing, as distinguished from engraving, consists of closely spaced lines and is reminiscent of dry-point etching. Since these lines are microscopically rough they are evenly lighted at any angle. Highlights, in this process, are made by using masses of fine lines. Since there is always some of the original surface not disturbed by scribing, the reflection of the light is extended from one interruption to another, and a uniform illumination results. Many pleasing results are obtained by combining several techniques.

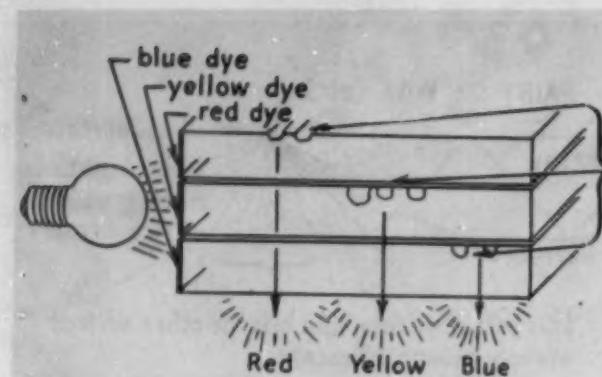
If the edge through which the light enters the sheet is colored with a transparent dye, a white painted or an engraved design, the sheet will be similarly colored. If different colors are spotted along one edge, blended colors in the design are produced. One technique, known as '*painting in light*' has been found especially effective. It is produced by engraving parts of the de-



5—*Filling designs with paint or wax gives most brilliant effects when viewed through plastic since no light escapes*



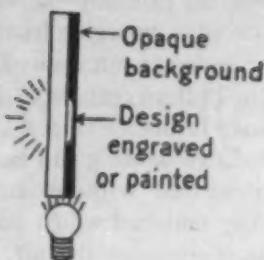
6—*A variety of techniques may be used to produce different light effects. A few of these methods are shown here*



Part of a scene
engraved on each
sheet of acrylic

7

Light for room



8

7—Light piping is being used in murals. Parts of a scene are engraved on successive sheets of acrylic whose edges are painted with different colors. 8—So-called "radiant walls" are another use of light carrying properties of acrylic

sign on successive sheets of plastic so that when bound together an entire scene is represented (Fig. 7). The edge of each sheet is colored, and when edge-lighted the complete scene appears in depth light and color.

There are endless variations for this process. If desired, some of the engraving can be placed on each side of all but the top sheet. The back surface of each sheet, of course, reflects the most light, but the reduced brilliance of front-surface reflection from the back sheets may be useful in certain designs. Paint and engraving may be combined for still further modification of the result. The distance between the sheets may be varied or each of the sheets may be of different thicknesses. In some cases the designer may find it desirable to cut out sections from one or more of the sheets. If color is added to the edge thus formed, light of pleasing tint may be thrown on some other part of the design.

It is often desired to provide some sort of backing for an edge-lighted panel. This need be nothing more than a single sheet of paper or other material, and any color or design may be chosen. Such a background, being unattached to the sheet, remains unlighted when a design is illuminated.

Here again is one of the places where the originality of the designer can be used to produce almost endless variations in the effect. By having the background color match that of the design painted on the plastic a sign can be made to appear or disappear as the light goes on and off. If the edge of a sheet is colored red and the design is white against a white background, the design is only faintly visible when not illuminated. When the light is on, however, the design becomes luminous in red light while the unlighted background remains uncolored and appears gray.

Another application of this principle is in interior decoration to produce the so-called "radiant walls" (Fig. 8). The surface of the wall is covered with a sheet of Plexiglas in which an appropriate design is painted or engraved. Light is given off from the surface covered by this design—enough light to provide an entire room with soft, low, illumination.

The entire surface of the plastic sheet cannot be covered by painting or engraving and still be edge-

lighted satisfactorily. The design must be intermittent to allow the light to reflect back and forth between the surfaces, otherwise the light is largely diffused from the sheet through the portion of the design nearest the source and the balance of the sheet will be very dimly lighted. The less design, the more intense lighting.

The color of a painted surface also bears a relationship to the light transmission from a sheet. When light strikes a painted pattern, some is absorbed, some escapes from the sheet making the design glow, and the rest continues to travel within the plastic. The more light that is absorbed by the paint, the less there is to be reflected out to illuminate the design and to reach other parts of the design. Paint applied to a panel, therefore, should be fairly light, preferably white.

The area of decoration that can be adequately illuminated varies directly with the sheet thickness. For example, a 2-in. disk painted on $\frac{1}{16}$ -in. material will be poorly lighted in the center, but when painted on $\frac{3}{16}$ -in. material it is evenly illuminated throughout. Obviously, the thinner the sheet, the closer the two reflecting surfaces and the more frequently the light rebounds between them. Hitting at shorter intervals all available rays are diffused sooner in thinner material.

Light which is not diffused from a design in a decorated sheet normally escapes from the edge opposite the source of light. To prevent loss of this light, provision should be made to reflect it back into the sheet. In theory, this is done most effectively by mirroring that edge of the sheet. However, in most cases, the best method is to paint the edge with opaque white paint. By this means the light is re-diffused and a large portion is turned back into the sheet.

One of the difficulties in edge-lighting designs is the securing of sufficient illumination over a large area. The thickness of the material is of primary importance as is the character of the edge through which the light enters the sheet. The edge should be polished and be at right angles with the sheet surfaces. A rough, bevelled or wavy surface will transmit light into the material at angles permitting it to escape at once.

Much can be said regarding the source of light. Experiments have shown that the ideal source is a line

filament lamp with the edge of the plastic as close to the light source as possible. In practical application, however, a filament source of this type is objectionable because of the heat developed. Moreover, line filament lamps are not readily available in the lengths required in many applications. Because of these limitations, line filament lamps have been generally replaced with fluorescent tubes. The intensity of illumination produced by fluorescent lamps is less, but the tubes are practically free from heat and varied in length.

When more intense light is desired and fluorescent tubes are not practical, special methods of lighting with hot filament lamps may be devised. Line filament lamps could be used by separating the plastic from the tube with a piece of tempered glass (Fig. 10). The lamp should be placed at the focus of a metallic reflector, having a radius about one-third more than that of the tube. This reflector should be brought up around the tube, completely enclosing it except for a deep slot at the top. A piece of tempered glass placed in this slot in contact with the tube, provides the base on which the plastic rests. This arrangement secures most of the lighting value of the line filament lamp without exposing the plastic to undue heat hazard.

Another method of lighting acrylic sheet employs small incandescent bulbs. Polished holes, about an inch larger than the diameter of the bulbs to be used, are made in the edge of the Plexiglas. The centers of the holes are located at a distance of about twice their diameter from each other. In use, bulbs are inserted in the holes just far enough to give maximum illumination. Light enters the sheet all around the perimeter of the holes, and the sum of these perimeters is somewhat more than the length of the straight edge of the sheet. This method, therefore, has the advantage of introducing light on a longer surface than a single edge and a rather intense light is available. Since in this system light enters the sheet in all directions, it is necessary to paint all four edges of the sheet to keep light from escaping.

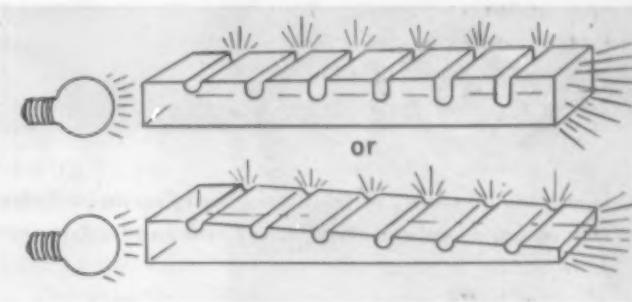
Uniform illumination of an edge-lighted sheet is often difficult to obtain, but designers can employ various devices to avoid trouble from this source. In many cases it is practicable to light the sheet on two or more edges to increase the amount of light available. In other instances, the design itself can be planned to compensate for lighting characteristics by not placing large masses of engraved or painted areas in one spot.

In a short edge-lighted piece uniform illumination can be obtained by making the engraving progressively deeper as the distance from the light source increases. In such a case the light that is traveling along essentially parallel lines in the small area may be a sizable fraction of the whole illumination and the progressively deeper cuts under these conditions reach successively lower 'layers' of the parallel light. Each cut, therefore, receives nearly the same amount of illumination. This device is not effective in large areas, because in such cases near-parallel light, spreading through the bigger sheet, is used to light parts farther from source.

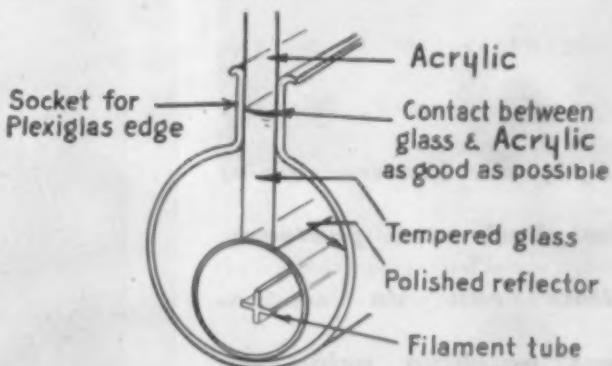
Another device which aids in providing even illumination in short edge-lighted pieces is tapering the piece so that it decreases in thickness as it gets farther from the source of light. The rays that are more nearly parallel to the axis of the wedge will travel farther before they strike the surface at an angle great enough to allow them to escape (Fig. 9).

In some cases the decorative and functional applications of edge-lighting are most effectively combined as is evident in a glance at the two illustrations on page 123. Light fixtures can combine edge-lighting with the direct light for beautiful effects. Advertisements in color and light can be made in this way and signs such as "Stop" signs or "Walk—Don't Run" signs—visible only when lighted, are practical attention-getters.

While edge-lighting and light-piping open a wide field of uses, there are certain limitations to their application. Obviously, dirt and scratches on the acrylic material disturb the surface the same as paint or engraving, and such defacement will be edge-lighted with the design. When edge-lighting is used where the plastic is greatly exposed to scratching or soiling it is sometimes desirable to cover the panels with a protective sheet of glass. Edge-lighting is also limited in its application on large outdoor signs because of the difficulty in securing adequate illumination over a large area. But these limitations of edge-lighting are negligible compared to its many useful applications.



9—Methods of engraving acrylic to provide light at edge of a tapered piece of this plastic or at edge of a long bar



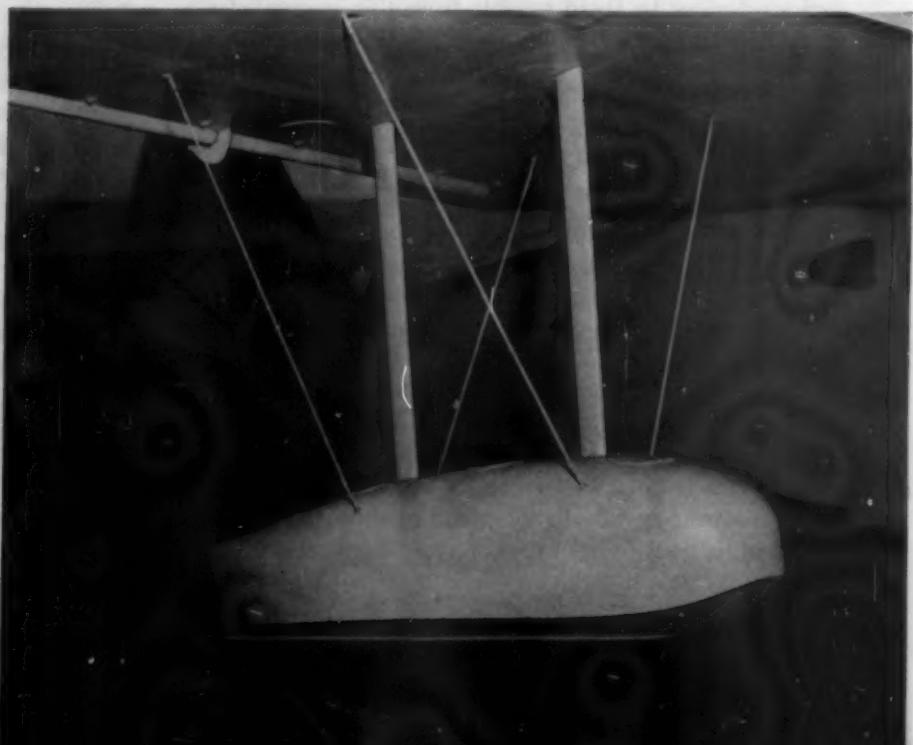
10—Line filament lamps can be used to light acrylic material if they are carefully separated from the plastic



This amphibian plane, which makes use of laminated plywood for hull and pontoons, has a cruising range of 500 miles and a flying speed of 135 m.p.h.

To keep moisture absorption at a minimum, the outside ply of the laminate used on hull and pontoons is made of phenolic resin impregnated paper. A special fungicide paint gives protection from micro-organism growths

Ease of repair is a feature of this plane. Because of plywood construction of the hull and pontoons, pilots can do on-the-spot patching using resorcinol cold-setting resins



A PLYWOOD amphibian plane

A LOT of men who spent the past four years with their noses to the grindstone, and a lot of families whose travel has been restricted, have developed spots before their eyes! Fishing spots, camping spots—any kind of spots that represent a brief release from pressure and ennui. To get to these spots is their problem, since time is still rationed for most businessmen.

Such men and their families are viewing with enthusiasm the new Trimmer amphibian now in production by Commonwealth Aircraft, Incorporated. This twin engine amphibian can land on air strips, lakes or rivers. With a cruising speed of 115 m.p.h., a top speed of 135 m.p.h., a landing speed of 48 m.p.h. and a cruising range of 500 miles with full gross load, it offers the upper middle-class family a new lease on leisure.

The plane has been under test for over a year, and Gilbert T. Trimmer, its designer, emphasizes the fact that it isn't a prewar plane in a new dress but an entirely new ship engineered and built with war-born methods and materials.

The cabin serves as the main float for water landings although a small streamlined pontoon is built into each wing. The landing wheels are designed so they retract into the side of the hull. The hull, which is produced in three sections, is a laminated plywood job, involving some new principles of lamination. Naturally, water landings place stresses and strains on the hull. To insure a specific impact strength in the finishing molding, mahogany ply is used as the base of the hull form and the moisture content of the wood is kept to six percent. Added strength is provided by Fiberglas used to reinforce the hull bottom.

The outside ply in the lamination is phenolic resin impregnated paper treated with a special fungicide. This outer coat allows a bare three-quarters of 1 percent moisture absorption as compared with 15 percent for standard aircraft plywood, and gives complete protection against micro-organisms so prevalent in inland waters. The phenolic paper comes in several colors and offers a permanent finish.

The three parts of the hull are

cured in autoclaves and the sections bonded together under heat in a final assembly. The two wing floats are produced in similar manner.

The windshield of the Trimmer is of Lucite; the gas tank of Pliocel, a nylon-rubber development which has created much interest in the aircraft field. A feature of the construction is that the two engines with the gas tank between them may be lifted out as one piece, an arrangement that simplifies maintenance and repair work. Upholstery on the three seats, which may be made into two comfortable bunks, is vinyl coated and comes in colors to match or contrast with the hull.

Pilots who have flown the plane are uniformly enthusiastic. Prospective purchasers automatically reach for their checkbooks. They are invariably amazed to find that its cost is about a sixth as much as prewar planes of similar capacity, power and quality. The plastic construction and the careful engineering that has gone into the ship are the reasons.

ALL PHOTOS, COURTESY COMMONWEALTH AIRCRAFT, INC.



Above—Wing tips are formed by drawing a resin impregnated fabric tightly over framework and fastening in place

Left—A view of the hull interior, from the center towards the tail, shows the framework and laminated structure



1—Acrylic was used in the housings of these 3 unusual clock designs because of its clarity and its sparkling brilliance. These show a happy alliance of plastic and metals

Combining plastics with other materials

Molded plywood is typical of the combinations that designer and manufacturer have yet to exploit in full

by ROBERT C. SCULL*

THE plastics industry came out of the war with new materials, new methods and new applications. That's on the credit side. But it also gathered a small harvest of products that should never have been made of plastics or, at least, should have been made of a different plastic material.

When metals and woods were scarcer than humming-bird tongues, the newspapers and magazines throughout the country extolled the virtues of plastics, which they too often described as an excellent-to-replace-anything material. This campaign succeeded too fast. Too many manufacturers rushed for plastics without being ready for them.

Not a substitute

The truth is that plastic, like metal or wood, is no substitute. It is a material in itself and its future today lies in the hands of American manufacturers. Each plastic has qualities, beauty and advantages peculiarly its own. It also has its disadvantages. But, once understood, these disadvantages can be discounted. Plastics cannot, however, be used indiscriminately any more than wood can always be used in place of steel.

The proper use of plastics extends beyond the ques-

tion of whether a product should be made of plastic to the matter of which plastic should be used. Unfortunately, there is a tendency among manufacturers and the public alike to think of plastics as one material. They must learn that, like wood and many other materials including metal, there are many different kinds of plastics with many different properties and characteristics, capabilities and limitations. Unless they do this, one plastic item made from the wrong type of material may cause the public, and a manufacturer, to condemn all plastics.

How often has a manufacturer, sold by the "wonder material" publicity plastics have received, simply said at a conference on a new product, "I want it of plastics, every inch of it." And how often has his industrial designer, penny-wise and pound-foolish, produced the all-plastic item without explaining why the use of plastics throughout this particular product was impractical. It might well be that this was one of the many instances when plastics in combination with another material—wood or metal, perhaps—was the ideal solution.

The use of plastics in combination with other materials is a trend which should be studied with considerable care by all industrial designers. Quite a bit

* Martial & Scull, industrial designers.

of headway was made along these lines during the war, and the freeing of materials from restrictions and their greater availability should result in many interesting, and important developments during the next few years.

Resin-bonded plywood

Consider resin-bonded plywood. One of the finest examples of plastic used in combination with another material, it can and should be used more frequently on the American market. With a little ingenuity an industrial designer can plan beautiful, inexpensive, comfortable and useful plastic plywood tables, pianos, chairs, beds, wall paneling, or decorative applications. True, photographs of futuristic chairs and other isolated pieces of molded plywood furniture have appeared from time to time, but designers as a whole are guilty of omission. They have not pointed out to their clients the variety of ways in which this material can be used.

Resin-bonded plywood has a long life, wears well, is easy to clean and can look as expensive as the best mahogany. More specifically, its advantages can be listed as follows:

1. Plywood furniture can be manufactured by mass

production methods. This gives it a distinct edge over long-familiar wood furniture.

2. Because mass production cuts manufacturing costs, this plywood furniture is capable of being produced in large quantities at a lower price than comparable wood furniture. And a lower manufacturing cost means a lower selling price.

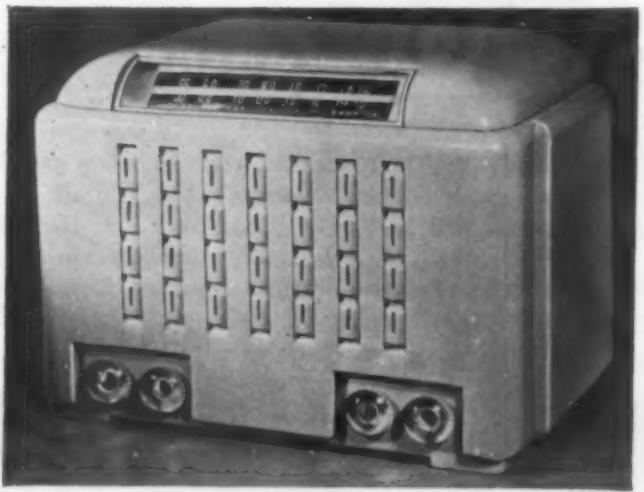
3. As prices are reduced, new and larger markets will be open to this plywood furniture.

4. The furniture, besides being durable, can be designed in a variety of shapes.

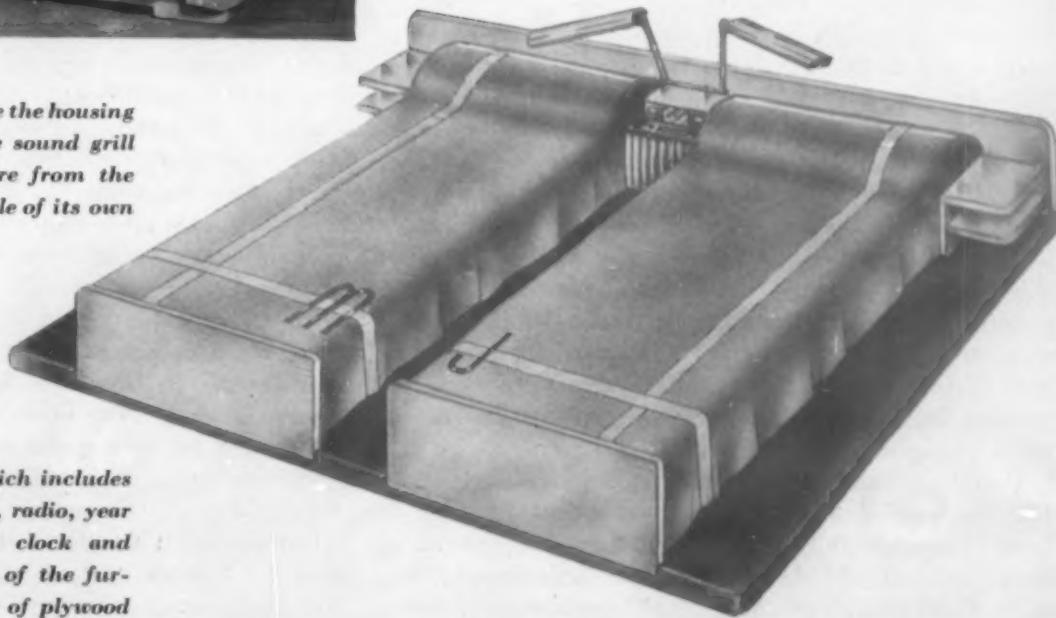
As material of all types become more available, designers should not lose the opportunity of trying out the many possible combinations of plastics and other materials. Rather than a limiting of the use of plastics this will mean its introduction into many fields where it cannot be used alone. And, conversely, the color and texture so characteristic of plastics will serve to enhance the materials with which they are used and, consequently, the end product in which the combination is employed.

There is, perhaps quite naturally, a tendency among some manufacturers to stick to tried materials and production methods. These men take the attitude of "let John do it first." But there are others who are anxious to be in the vanguard with new products.

When these pioneers start to create a new part for their line, whether it be all- or part-plastic, they must keep constantly in mind the production problems. The artist's most beautiful rendering is useless if the production man cannot produce the article thus depicted. And the most beautiful hand-made article is of no value to a large-scale manufacturer unless he can turn out the parts by the thousands in his factory. From the inception of an idea, the artist or designer should keep modern production methods constantly in mind and work out the sketch or model so that the shape of the article, besides being functional, is suited to the material and to the manufacturing technique.



2—Plastics alone comprise the housing of this table radio. The sound grill is an attractive departure from the louvers type, having a style of its own



3—This twin bed set, which includes adjustable reading lamps, radio, year calendar, electric alarm clock and shelves, is representative of the furniture that can be made of plywood



Cotton-flock-filled phenolic is the material used for this labor saving pricing unit with 50 molded-in wells to hold the molded polystyrene stamps

Phenolics stamp out the price

Up-to-the-minute merchandising methods demand clear readable price marking. In many stores, the time-consuming grease pencil, so long used to mark the price on cans and packages, is being abandoned in favor of a compact marking kit comprising a molded phenolic rack holding 49 individual price-making stamps, a mechanical adjustable band number stamp and a stamp pad.

Developed by Ronald K. Duke of Los Angeles, this marking equipment made its first appearance during the war. Originally it was constructed entirely of wood—even to the handles of the stamps themselves. But wood was easily soiled by the ink on the stamps and almost impossible to clean. Another disadvantage of wood was the work involved in making each rack.

After experimenting with a number of materials, Erick Marx, consulting engineer, specified a medium impact cotton-flock-filled phenolic for his redesign of this marking equipment. This meant plastics for the stamp handles as well as for the holder itself. The deciding factors in the selection of this particular plastic were high tensile, flexural and impact strengths, good molding qualities and smooth finish which does not show ink stains and can be cleaned.

Despite the skepticism of one molder who declared that the housing of this stamping equipment could not be molded successfully due to the large number of stamp wells (50 in all) and the comparatively large size of the piece, California Plastic Moulding Co. is now compres-

sion molding the stamp rack in a single-cavity mold.

The design of the price stamps, which contain two polystyrene parts and were styled by E. H. Daniels Associates, constitutes a distinctive improvement over the old-fashioned wood-handled stamps. Assembled from four component parts—a solid rubber die, printed identification tab, black polystyrene handle and transparent polystyrene cap—the new stamp is water-tight.

Southgate Tool Engineering Co., who molds both plastic parts for the stamps, employs a stripper plate 16-cavity mold in the production of the transparent caps. The unusually high rate of 135 shots per hour is attained in these pieces through the expedient of using a mold in which the cores are in the hot half. For the black polystyrene handles, this same molding company uses a 12-cavity mold.

The stamping kit is supplied with a bucket-type bail for hand carrying which fastens into sockets molded into the top of the housing. Although it can easily be removed, the bail is locked in an upright position by spring tension and is so placed that the stamping equipment is perfectly balanced when filled with its complement of stamps. The unit can also be attached to a stock cart by two metal hanger brackets. These brackets are easily screwed to the stamp rack through slots molded into the rear wall of the housing.

But whether it is carried by hand or permanently fastened to a stock cart, this stamp kit is proving a boon to the progressive grocer.

High fidelity in model trains

by MARSHALL FRISBIE*

THE romance of scale-model railroading lies in its realism, and by the use of plastics the A. C. Gilbert Co. has brought realism to new heights both in appearance and operation.

Gilbert designers work from blueprints of locomotives and rolling stock used by major railroads and so are able to produce actual scale models, reducing the specifications to exact $\frac{3}{16}$ -in. proportions. Plastics permit greater authenticity in reproduction of cars than either die-cast or pressed steel.

Fidelity of detail is but one of many advantages plastics offer. Weight is another. A plastic car weighs one-third as much as the old die cast car, and instead of a six- or seven-car train the new American Flyer now pulls 14 or 15 cars. The result is greater realism in the length of the train itself. What enthusiast, young or old, does not get a greater thrill from a 10-ft. train than from one only four feet long.

Plastic car wheels cut to a minimum the objectionable noise of the old metal wheel and instead give the click-click effect of a real train in motion. Chalk up another point for realism.

Plastic cars are easier to manufacture. They have greater permanence and durability and can withstand heavy impact. Despite the lighter weight they are

far less fragile than those of die castings. Their colors are fast, giving the car the warmth of realism, and there is no paint to chip or peel off. An important safety factor is the absence of cutting edges on which a child might injure himself.

There was yet another reason for this company to turn to plastics. When the new model American Flyer, equipped with a device that puffs real smoke synchronized with actual choo choo sounds, went to a two-rail track, it was necessary to use some good insulating material for wheels and couplers. The answer—plastics.

Long before the war, this model train manufacturer pioneered in plastics and work was continued during the war in products made for the Army and Navy. Thus the company built up a considerable know-how and acquired necessary equipment for mass production of miniature railroad cars and other rolling stock.

Uses found for many materials

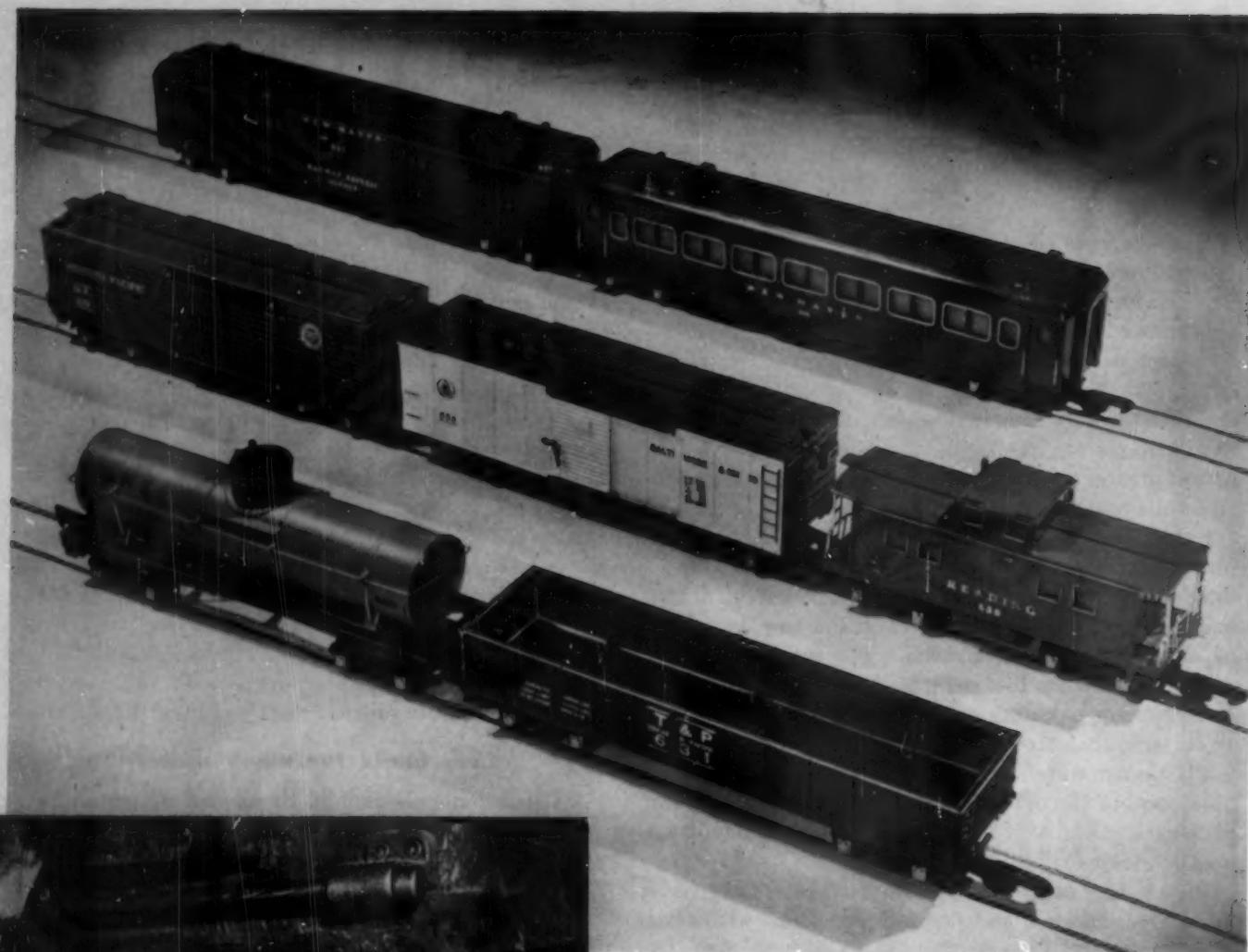
Both thermoplastic and thermosetting materials are used. The development work with thermoplastics was carried on with the cooperation of Nixon Nitration Works and Celanese Plastics Corp. and original production made use of the high acetyl cellulose acetate of these two companies. It is easy to mold, free from warping, doesn't crack and withstands high tempera-

* Chief engineer, A. C. Gilbert Co.

1—New lightweight plastic cars, one third the weight of old style die-cast cars and built to $\frac{3}{16}$ in. scale of the real thing, give the American boy 100 percent realism in the design and operation of his model railroad

PHOTOS 1 AND 2, COURTESY CELANESE PLASTICS CORP.





2—These cars just off the assembly line show the wide variety of available miniature models—baggage, passenger, freight, tank, coal cars and a top favorite, the caboose

tures. As production requirements increased, the A. C. Gilbert Co. supplemented this high acetyl cellulose acetate with cellulose acetate supplied by Monsanto Chemical Co.

Phenolic materials, both Durez and Bakelite, wood-flour filled, are used in switches, cross-overs, automatic track sections, control boxes for switches and roofs of stations—to mention a few of their uses in model rail equipment. A thermosetting material is used where dimensional stability is of the utmost importance.

The process of manufacturing a thermoplastic car body begins with the machining of a model, based upon blueprint proportions. A mold is then made and used in an injection molding machine which has approximately a 20-second cycle. Other parts are molded in multiple cavity dies with from 2 to 40 cavities.

But the injection molding of car bodies is only the first step in the production cycle. If they are Pullman or passenger cars, windows are then inserted and cemented on as they move along the assembly line. The windows are formed by a strip of acetate material that fits on the inside of body and over the window



3—The bodies of all the cars in these model trains are injection molded of thermoplastic materials. Here, two tank car bodies are being removed from the 2-cavity mold used for this particular piece. For other parts of the equipment, dies with as many as 40 cavities are employed. From the press, the bodies go to the assembly room

apertures. Strip is so designed in color to give realistic effect of transparent as well as frosted window panes, with curtains and shades drawn to correct levels.

Mass production assembly

While this process is going on, plastic wheels and axles are automatically assembled in a hopper feed machine. This is a mass production step in itself. Two mechanical plungers press the wheels on the axles at the rate of 100 sets per minute. The axle assemblies are inserted into the trucks, and the entire truck assembly is fastened to the chassis by a single rivet. The completed chassis is then cemented on the car body and the lettering on the car is die-printed. The entire car body is now ready for packing and shipment.

Pullman and passenger cars and cabooses may require interior illumination. In these cases, alternate wheels of brass are used with plastic. This is necessary because of the American Flyer's two-rail track, one set of brass wheels picking up the current from one rail and the other set picking it up from the opposite rail and transmitting it to the light bulb.

Only the locomotive and tender are still made of die cast or pressed steel, yet in these two units plastics also play a highly important part. In the locomotive, for example, plastics are used at three points: 1) front and rear truck wheels are all plastic; 2) a ring of plastic is used to insulate all driving wheels; and 3) the brush end of the motor bearing support is plastic.

The plastic insulating ring is pressed between the metal flange and hub of the driving wheels. This prevents the current in the track from being short circuited by the locomotive. In addition, this acetate ring is white in color, contrasting sharply with the black of the locomotive and giving still another touch of realism.

Car colors copied in thermoplastics

The use of thermoplastic materials for car bodies, it should be added, permits the faithful simulation of

actual car colors. The deep greens, reds, yellows and other hues of the many Pullmans, passenger, freight and tank cars of the major railroads, are all reproduced by Gilbert. Nothing is more important in scale model railroading than accuracy in detail, even to colors. Plastics afford that "just like real" look.

Gilbert has used thermosetting materials for some time. Several years ago the company brought out its HO gage scale model railroad. The roadbed of the HO gage track was, and still is, made of Bakelite thermosetting material. This roadbed is $\frac{5}{16}$ in. high and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide and is made in sections up to $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. in length.

As in the case of car bodies, blue prints are followed for accurate scale in all American Flyer equipment. For phenolic materials, however, a compression-type molding machine is used. This operates on a cycle of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 min. and is used in the manufacture of switches, cross-overs, automatic track sections, control boxes and other plastic components.

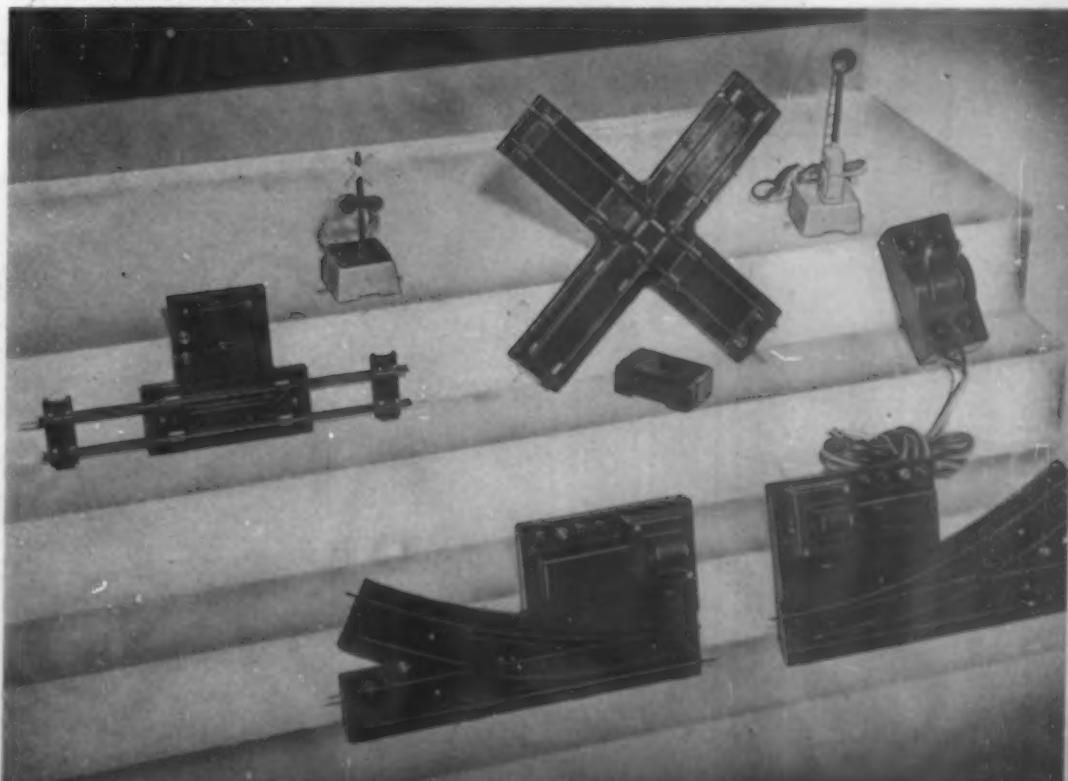
Still another plastic used by this company is Lucite. Acrylic rods are excellent for the transmission of light from a central source in both signal lights and headlights of locomotives. It makes for greater realism, too.

You still may find on display some old type locomotives with the headlight bulb jutting from the front, all out of proportion to the locomotive itself. With an acrylic rod, light is transmitted from within the locomotive to the head light and thus the headlight is in exact scale proportion to its size on a real train.

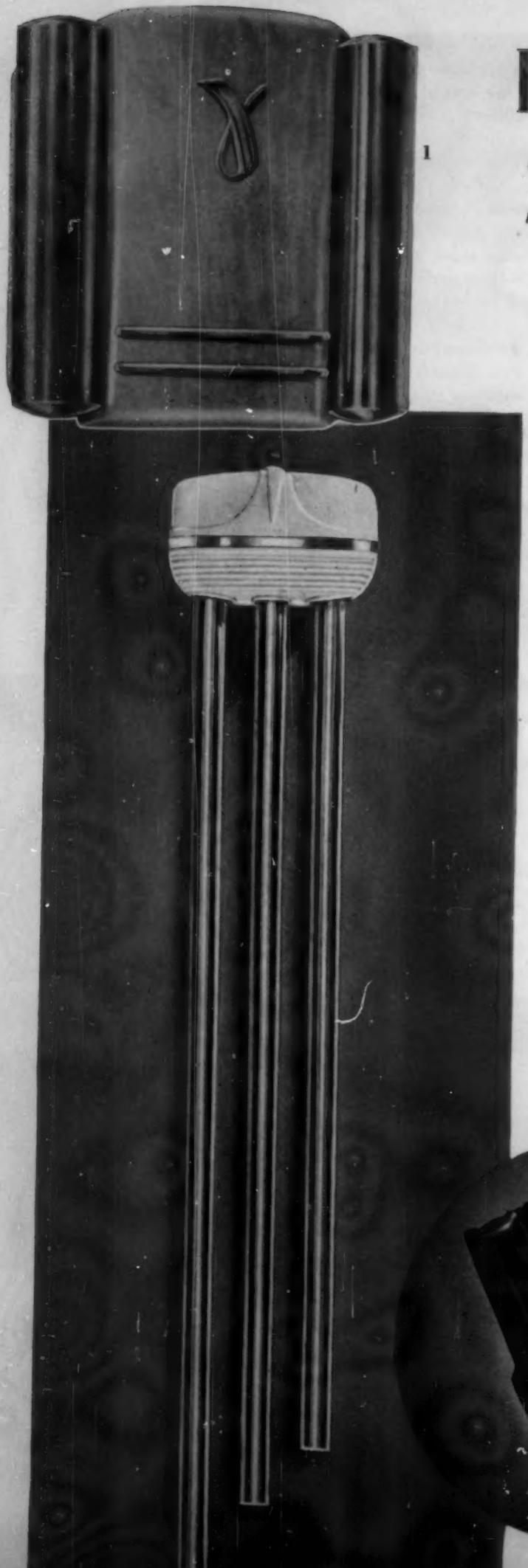
This model train manufacturer has found uses for plastics in its other lines of scientific toys. New chemistry sets now come with phenolic caps for bottles. A polystyrene lens is used for base plates and other parts of electrical sets.

The proper plastic material must be used in the correct place. It requires correct design, good tooling and skill in production; and research goes on constantly. Through use of plastics, this company has brought realism in miniature railroading to new heights.

PHOTOS 3 AND 4, COURTESY A. C. GILBERT CO.



4—Even train equipment is made of plastic. Left is automatic coupler device also showing new 2-rail track. At top center is crossover. Just below is control-button box. Semaphore switch, block signal have methyl methacrylate rods which transmit light



Polystyrene and ethyl

Color and stability of plastics are important factors in sales appeal of new door chimes

THE postman, the baker, the laundryman, Junior's music teacher and the members of the ladies' bridge club are lucky. So are the thousands of home owners now installing musical door chimes, for the first postwar chimes are much improved in appearance and operation—thanks to the ingenious and extensive use of plastics.

Three things are vital in chime manufacture: tonal quality, efficiency in operation at all times and beauty that will be durable. In all three, the proper use of plastics is a factor. Just how plastics make these important contributions is clearly evidenced in the new models recently introduced by two large companies in the field, NuTone, Inc., and A. E. Rittenhouse Co., Incorporated.

NuTone uses plastics in four models. Two of these chimes, the K-14 Skyline and the K-16 Commander (Fig. 1), have housings molded of white or ivory Styron; the housings for the other two models, the K-28 Imperial and the K-32 Continental (Fig. 2), are of white ethyl cellulose. All four are molded by Elmer E. Mills Corporation.

The metal decorations used on the housings are held in place by clips which are turned back on the underside of the piece after being inserted through holes in the plastic. In most cases these holes are molded in; in some they are drilled later.

The dimensional stability of these housings, their integral color, ease of cleaning and light weight are popular qualities. Since the chimes are shipped in multiples of 6 units, the lightness of the plastics gives these chimes some advantage, from the standpoint of shipping cost, over units made entirely of metal.

3

1—White or ivory polystyrene is used in molding chime housing. 2—Ethyl cellulose, used here, is equally effective

3—Plungers that protrude from each end of the power unit and contact the bell coils within, are extruded polystyrene

cellulose chime housings

Tests prove that there is no apparent tone difference between metal and plastic housings.

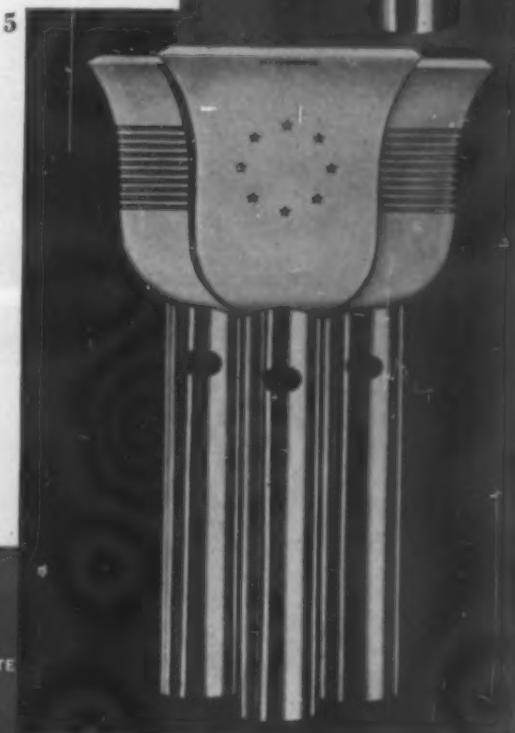
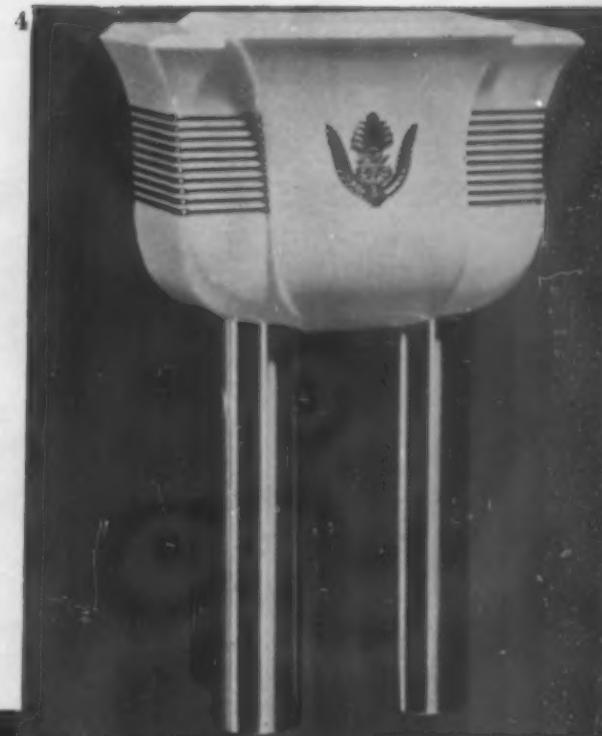
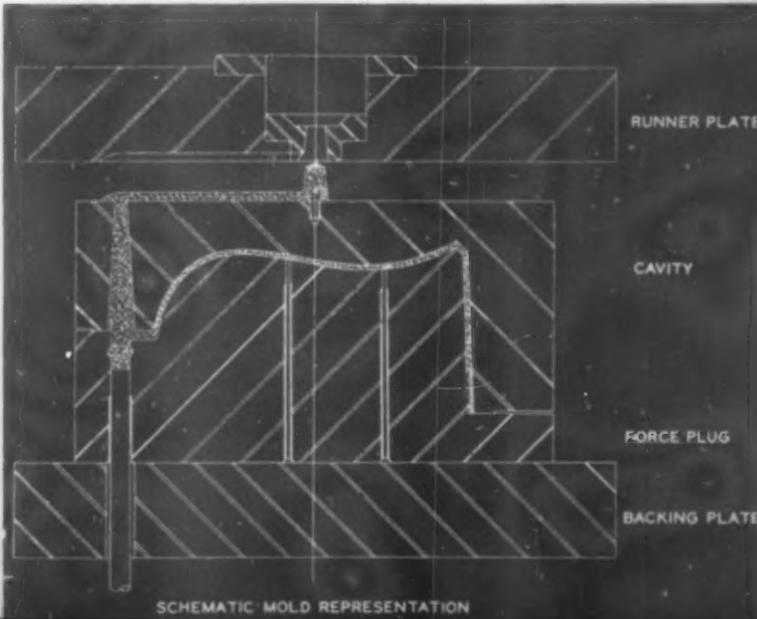
The power unit (Fig. 3), which houses the coils and actuates the plungers when the door buttons are pressed, contains two plastic applications. The plungers are of extruded polystyrene supplied by Superior Plastic Products. Prior to the war, reed was used for this purpose. When it was no longer available, wood and metal were considered. Wood was found to pack down on repeated impact; metal plungers were found to produce too harsh a tone. So NuTone, Inc., finding the polystyrene plunger satisfactory from all standpoints, has made it a standard part of its assembly. The power unit also has a Bakelite terminal board molded by Recto Molded Products, Incorporated.

The A. E. Rittenhouse Co. has five chimes in its line with housings molded from polystyrene. The Dorset and Sheraton are molded by National Organ Supply Co.; the Sheffield by General Electric Co. The other two models, the Newport and Beverly (Figs. 4 and 5) come from Norton Laboratories.

A mold design problem in connection with this housing was solved by the molders in a very interesting way. In the first place the housing is a pretty big piece and had to be gated where it would not show. Had the gate been centered at the back, the material would have had to flow down, across, and up into the fairly thin mold cavity. Quite possibly either a flash or a flow line mark would have thus been created. Also, this company desired one mold for both two or three chime models.

Figure 6 shows how the problem was solved. Where the gate meets the piece, the wall is the same thickness as the whole molding, but an indented semi-circle provides space for the third chime. For 2-chime assembly the gate is cut straight across; for 3-chime assembly it is cut along the outline of the semi-circle.

6 FIGS. 1, 2 AND 3, COURTESY NUTONE, INC.
FIGS. 4, 5 AND 6, A. E. RITTENHOUSE CO.



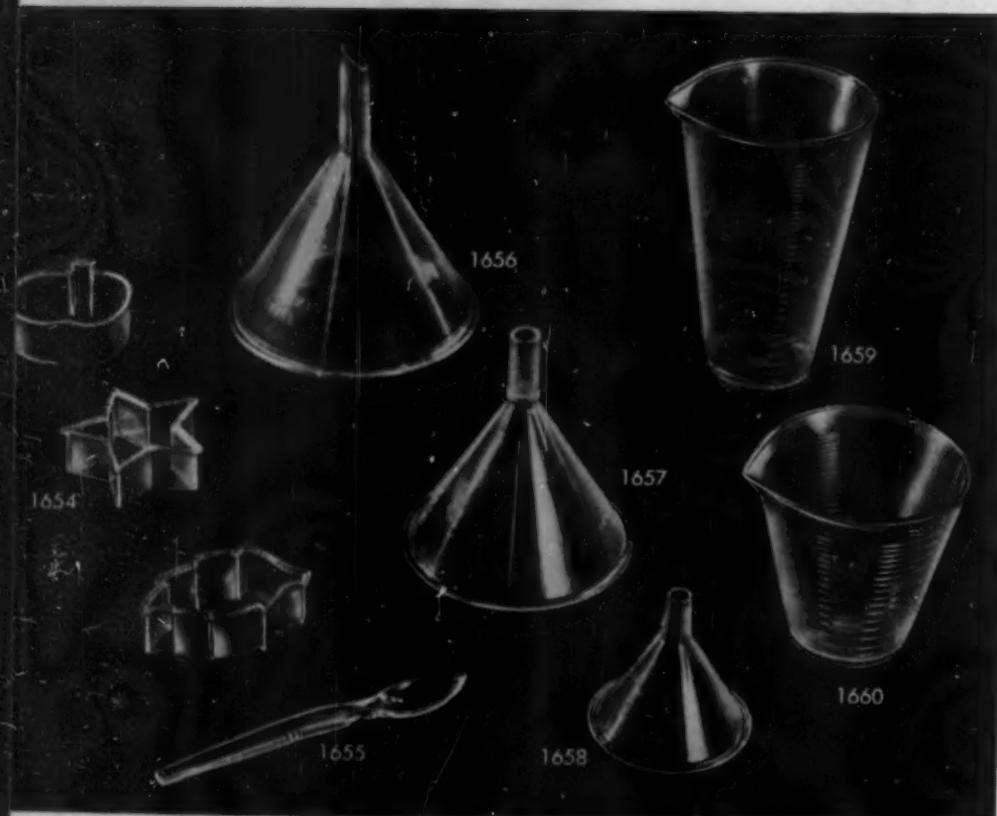
4 and 5—The same housing can be used for 2- or 3-toned chimes. An indented semi-circular section, molded in the bottom of the unit may be knocked out to make room for a third chime.

6—A blueprint of the mold for the above housings shows flow of the material into the cavity

Plastics Stock Molds

SHEET ONE HUNDRED FORTY

Assorted household items such as funnels, cookie cutters, coasters, ash trays, poker chips, suitable for premium and advertising use, are available from stock molds without mold cost. Additional information, manufacturers' names and addresses may be obtained from the Stock Mold Div., MODERN PLASTICS, 122 E. 42nd St., New York City 17, N.Y. Please state sheet and item number



- 1654. Transparent cookie cutters; available in 3 shapes.
- 1655. Fruit spoon with tooth-edged bowl. Separates fruit from peel
- 1656. Transparent pint-size funnel. Overall diameter $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. opening.
- 1657. Transparent funnel, half-pint size. Overall diameter 4 in. by $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. $\frac{3}{16}$ in. opening
- 1658. Transparent gill-size funnel. Overall diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. $\frac{3}{16}$ in. opening
- 1659. Transparent measuring cup. Holds 16 oz. 6 in. long. Top overall diameter $3\frac{5}{8}$ in.
- 1660. A transparent measuring cup. Holds 8 oz. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Top overall diameter $3\frac{7}{16}$ in.
- 1661. Round serving tray. $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter, brown, black, mottled red
- 1662. Push plate for doors. 12 in. long by 3 in. wide.
- 1663. 100 interlocking poker chips in molded box. Chips available in red, white and blue; boxes in red, brown, black, mottled effect
- 1664. Set of assorted, colorful leaf coasters with matching stand
- 1665. Jigger set; two-tone model $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; solid color, 2 in. high
- 1666. Toothbrush container. $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. long by $\frac{7}{8}$ in. wide by $\frac{5}{8}$ in. high
- 1667. Ash tray. $5\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter at base by 1 in. deep. Available in black, brown, and mottled red
- 1668. Two-piece ribbed soap box. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long by $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep

* Reg. U. S. Patent Office

Items 1-1582, which have appeared previously, are correlated in the Plastics Stock Mold Catalog (\$5.00).

Molders and fabricators are invited to submit samples of stock products to appear on these pages as space permits

Plastics Engineering

F. B. STANLEY, Engineering Editor

1—Exhaustive comparative tests have proven that nylon is an excellent material for combs, being tough and capable of being sterilized. After boiling for as long as 30 min., the combs were not bent, shrunk or curled at all.

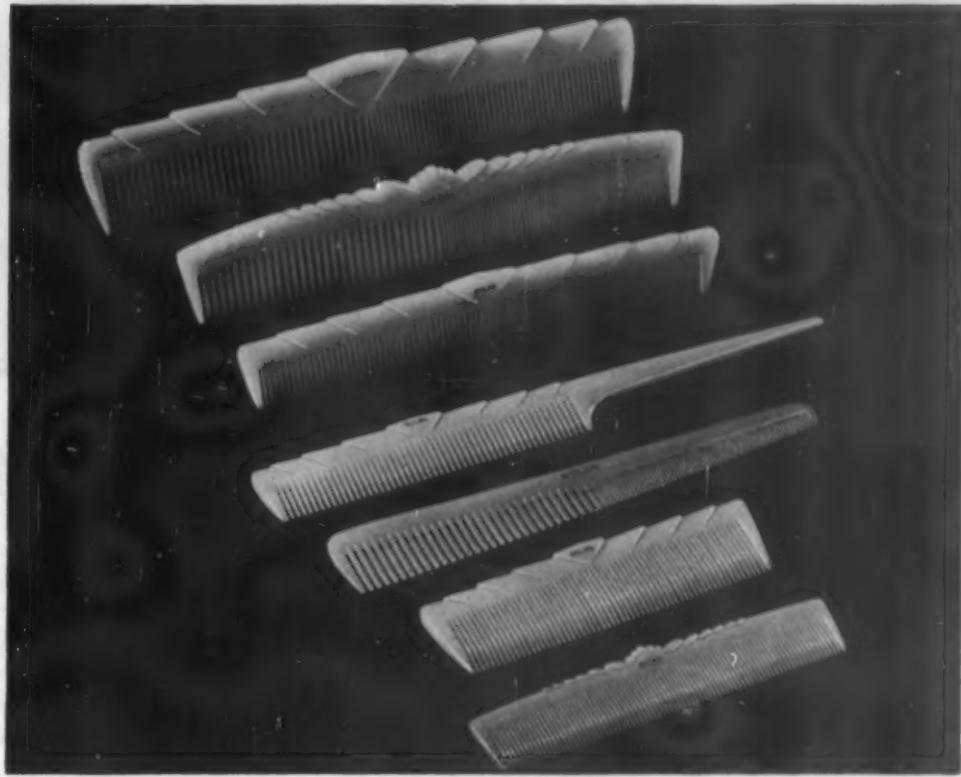


FIG. 14. COURTESY COLUMBIA PROTEINITE CO., INC.

The injection molding of nylon

by DR. RUSSELL B. AKINT†

FOR nearly ten years, nylons have been known in the form of filaments for bristling and for textile applications. It was not until 1940, however, that custom molders received samples of nylons of the types that are offered for molding—the word *molding* being used here in the sense that the plastics industry uses it. While some nylon was employed during the war years for the molding of restricted military items, the full impact of nylon on molded plastics came in 1945.

It should be borne in mind that nylon is a generic term applied to polyamides made from a wide variety of raw materials. Those used for injection molding are different from those used for extrusion; and still other types are employed in the manufacture of filaments. The first nylon offered for injection molding

bore the designation FM-1, and was offered in 1941 by the Plastics Dept. of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc. This is still the type in greatest production for use as a plastic, and is the standard injection molding composition of the nylon family. This article deals only with this one type of nylon.

Nylon in the solid form is a truly crystalline material, as demonstrated by X-ray studies. As a true crystalline material, it has a relatively sharp melting point and, above that melting point, about the fluidity of a light lubricating oil. The sharpness of the melting point means that there is no intermediate viscous stage which will permit the homogenizing of the molding composition by the mixing action of an injection piston and cylinder. Further, the material will not issue from the nozzle until material temperature is above 505° F. These characteristics made it necessary for nylon to be

* Reg. U. S. Patent Office.
Technical service engineer, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.



2, 3—Molded nylon is an apt choice for kitchen and bathroom articles such as these dishes, tumblers, babies' forks and spoons and traveling soap cases because it is resistant to breakage and can withstand boiling water

treated somewhat differently from other thermoplastic molding materials.

A test program to aid molders

Before FM-1 nylon was offered to custom molders, an extensive development program was undertaken at Arlington. In the latter stages of that program, many molds were evaluated to ensure that recommendations, which were set up on the basis of the results obtained from physical test specimens, could be employed satisfactorily for the wide variety of articles which custom molders are called upon to produce.

To date, approximately 1500 injection molds have been used in an 8-oz. Watson-Stillman machine fitted up with the minor modification which du Pont considers essential for molding FM-1 nylon. Although these molds had been designed for cellulose esters, acrylic resins or styrene derivatives, in all but half a dozen cases it was possible to use them, with little or no change in the cavities, for the molding of nylon at commercially practicable cycles. Where changes were required, they involved simply provision for heating the mold cavity or for enlarging the runners so that the nylon might enter the cavity speedily enough to prevent premature solidification.

As a result of the experience developed over a number of years, some rather fixed recommendations have been set forth. This article will deal with some of these and will comment on the experience of the Columbia Protektosite Co., Inc., who uses perhaps the most nylon.

FM-1 nylon is a thermoplastic molding material in the sense that it can be softened by heating, be made rigid by cooling and be resoftened by reheating. Nylon is not thermoplastic in the sense of becoming progressively more fluid as the temperature is raised. Once

the material becomes hot enough to flow, it is so fluid that it will readily escape from the clearances customary in compression mold design. Nylon is thermally quite stable but, being an organic material, it is susceptible to oxidation at the high temperatures (about 520° F.) to which it must be heated in order to make it flow.

Injection molding recommended

This means that if FM-1 nylon is charged into a compression mold or a transfer pot, the nylon at the outside of the cavity must be overheated in order to supply enough heat to the innermost granules to permit the whole mass to flow. This overheating will produce articles which are badly discolored as well as very brittle. For these reasons, it is recommended that FM-1 and FM-3 nylons be handled only by the injection molding method.

In early attempts to inject FM-1 nylon the extreme fluidity of the material gave some trouble because of its tendency to ooze from the nozzle, the simplest expedient, cut-off nozzles, proving most effective. A variety of nozzles of this type were described in MODERN PLASTICS in November 1943, page 115.

The cut-off nozzle recommended for use with nylon is simply a stack of stainless steel screens mounted in the nozzle in such a way as to provide a restriction to the flow of molten material, yet permit easy passage of the nylon from the cylinder into the cavity when piston pressure is applied to the fluid material. This machine change is minor and can be made without rendering the cylinders useless for the molding of other thermoplastic powders. It is generally recommended, however, that a separate cylinder be used for nylon to avoid difficulties of "cleaning out" in transferring to or from nylon.

Table I.—Typical Injection Molding Conditions for Nylon

| Item | Maximum thickness of article | Cylinder temp. | Mold temp. | Overall cycle | Dwell (piston forward) | Diameter of nozzle | Location of gate |
|------------------|------------------------------|----------------|------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Rod | 1/2 dia., 12 long | 500 | 200 | 150 | 60 | 1/4 | 5/8 in. dia. on end of piece |
| Tumbler | 0.075 | 520 | 200 | 30 | 15 | 1/4 | center |
| Coil form | 0.020 | 520 | 200 | 15 | 7.5 | 1/16 | end |
| Coil form | 0.100 | 525 | 200 | 75 | 35 | 1/4 | end |
| Plate 4 × 10 in. | 0.250 | 525 | 250 | 105 | 60 | 1/4 | end |
| Plate 4 × 10 in. | 0.125 | 525 | 200 | 90 | 30 | 1/4 | end |
| Plate 4 × 10 in. | 0.060 | 530 | 200 | 90 | 30 | 1/4 | end |
| Disk 12 in. dia. | 0.125 | 520 | 200 | 120 | 60 | 1/4 | center |
| Disk 6 in. dia. | 0.375 | 520 | 250 | 180 | 60 | 1/4 | center |

In adapting the machine to the molding of nylon, a cylindrical cage is put into the nozzle at such a point that the tip or downstream end of the torpedo must be cut off. For a 6-oz. injection cylinder, this cage is about 1 1/4 in. deep and 1 1/4 in. in diameter. On the downstream end, the cage has a breaker plate and against that plate are set alternate layers of 100- and 50-mesh stainless steel screen to a depth of about 3/4 inch. These are followed by another breaker plate which has about 1/8-in. between it and the shortened torpedo tip.

The number of screens may vary from 10 to 20, alternate layers of 80- and 40-mesh screen may be used. The screen pack will not only reduce oozing between shots, which wastes material and prevents good seating of the nozzle against the die bushing, but will increase the strength of the molded piece by ensuring that only thoroughly fused nylon enters the mold.

Nylon is not corrosive to metal, nor is itself damaged by clean steel surfaces. Thus it is not necessary, nor advisable, to use other than a good tool steel for the construction of the cylinder and a nitrallyo piston. The cylinder must be capable of being heated to temperatures which may range as high as 540° F. This precludes the use of oil, and electric resistance heater bands are recommended, with individual controls for each band.

The piston should have a small clearance—0.002 to 0.003 in. per in. of diameter—and, preferably, should be water-cooled. In some instances, particularly with thick sections, the piston is held in the forward position for 50 to 70 percent of the molding cycle. Because of the high temperatures at the base of the cylinder, this long dwell may overheat the piston. If the piston is not slightly cooled, it becomes hot. Then, if the piston has an appreciable clearance, the nylon may work back over the end, to form a ring or rind similar to a cup packing. This ring of nylon may, particularly if the piston is slightly off center, force the piston to one side and cause scoring of either piston or cylinder wall.

A guide to molding conditions

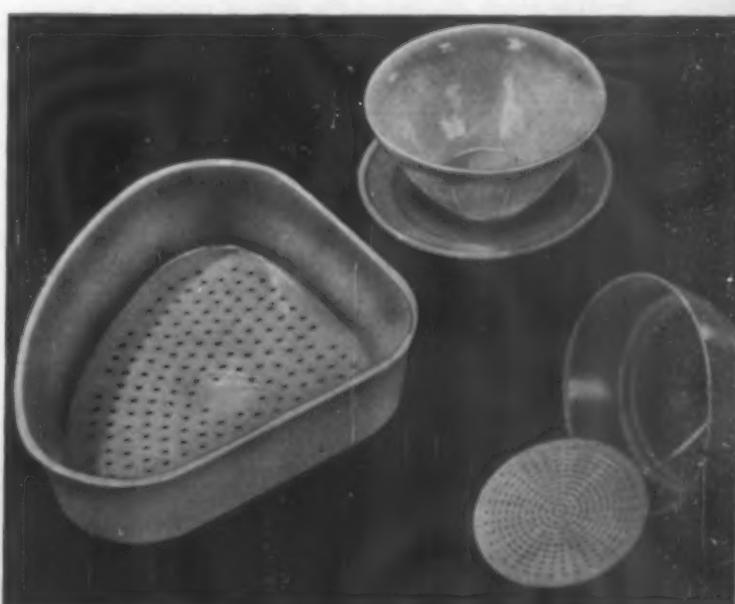
As every molder realizes, exact conditions as to temperature, pressure and cycle can be set up only on the basis of actual trial. The following are, however, recommendations based upon work with a large variety of molded shapes:

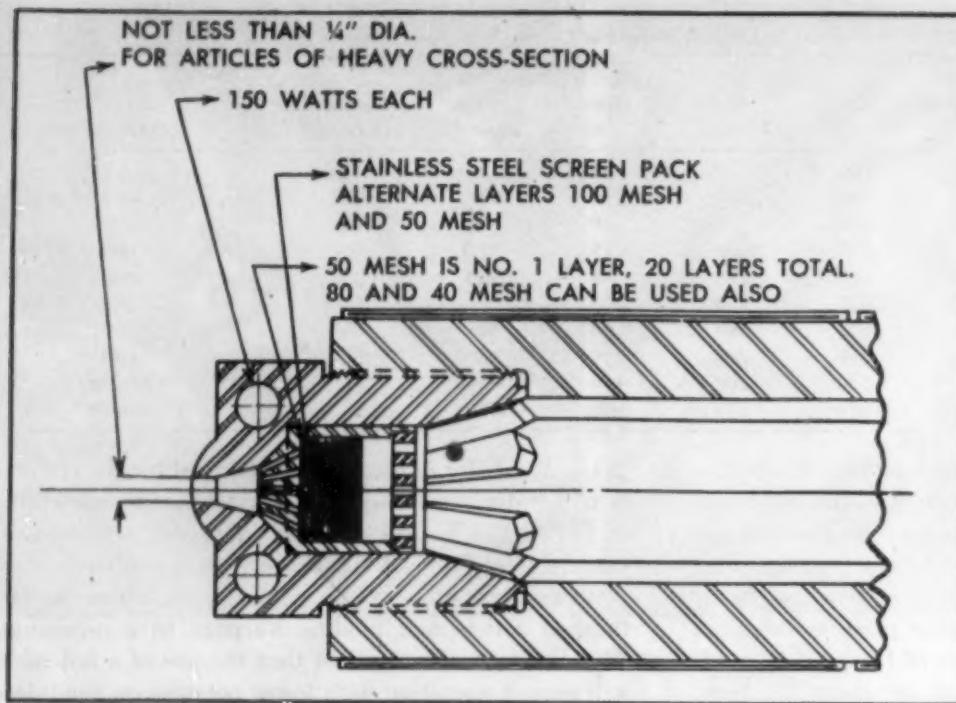
1. Molds for nylon should be drilled for the circulation of water and be operated normally at temperatures of 170 to 270 F. This heated mold will prevent premature solidifying of the nylon, thus permitting complete filling of the cavities, giving a high gloss to the finished article and holding warpage to a minimum. This last is due to the fact that the use of a hot mold will permit operation with lower pressure on the injection cylinder, and thus cause less development of strain in the articles. Although high mold temperatures are used as compared with those used in molding cellulose esters, the higher setting temperature of nylon of this type will permit cycles, at mold temperatures above 200° F., which are approximately as short as those required by a moderately fast-setting cellulose acetate.

2. Nozzles for most articles which would be made in a 6-oz. or larger machine should never be less than 1/4 in. in diameter. Larger diameters and higher mold temperatures will increase the rate of filling of the mold.

3. Nozzle temperature may best be the same as that of downstream end of the cylinder. Or it can be slightly

4—Much-needed accessories for the kitchen are this heat-resistant funnel and strainer set, bowl, saucer and sink strainer—all articles injection molded of nylon material





FIGS. 5 AND 6. COURTESY E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., INC.

5—The proper assembly of the nozzle, cage and cylinder of the injection machine, shown in the drawing, is an important factor in the molding of nylon. Screens prevent oozing of molten nylon from nozzle

higher or slightly lower. Control of nozzle temperature should be independent of that of the barrel temperature. For a 6- to 12-oz. cylinder, it is recommended that the nozzle be drilled crosswise to permit the insertion of four heater cartridges, each of 150 watts or more. Such a nozzle is illustrated in Fig. 5.

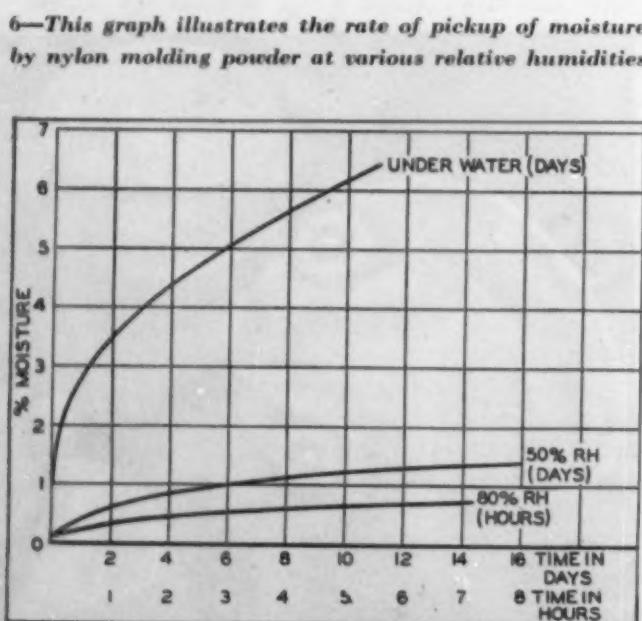
4. Optimum temperature of cylinder will vary with the type of cylinder, the number of screens employed and the amount of material per shot. Generally it is advisable to use a thermocouple directly in the stream of molten nylon. When this is difficult to arrange mechanically, a valuable indication of proper molding temperature is the ability of the material to be ejected from the cylinder so that it flows about like warm honey. The material should remain completely transparent for

several seconds after issuing from the nozzle. This usually requires that heater band temperatures be slightly above 520° F.

5. Injection pressure, with a clean nozzle and clean screens, and with nozzle, sprue and gates of adequate size, will range between 6000 and 18,000 p.s.i. Smaller gates will necessitate injection pressures up to 25,000 p.s.i., which may cause added difficulty due to flash. If high material pressures are required to inject with new screens, and the molded pieces show "mica" or "splay marks," resulting from the excessive temperatures required, then some of the screens should be removed. If the cylinder has been used for some time, and the pressure and temperature have constantly to be increased to produce full pieces free of "mica" marks, it is an indication that the screen pack is fouled or should be replaced with clean screens.

6. Charging of the cylinder should be done with gage pressure reduced below 400 pounds. Sufficient time should be allowed to soften unmelted particles at the front of the cylinder. Not until the nylon can be flowed from the nozzle like honey should the injection pressure be raised to that required for filling of the cavity. These precautions are to prevent application of high piston pressure while unmolten granules are present, an action that would cause deflection of piston, with scoring of cylinder or plugging of screen pack.

7. Removal of the nozzles from the cylinder is best done by giving the nozzle one turn while it is still hot and then unscrewing slowly over the next few minutes as the nylon solidifies and the metal cools. Under no circumstances should an attempt be made to remove the nozzle while fluid nylon is still in the cylinder. If the nylon in the nozzle freezes before removal of the nozzle, the nozzle and end of cylinder should be reheated and the above procedure repeated.



8. When another material is to be used in a cylinder which has been used with FM-1 nylon molding powder, it is best done by maintaining the cylinder at the temperature required for the nylon. The desired type of molding powder is then fed into the material cylinder and injected through the screen pack and nozzle to remove traces of nylon. Usually it is preferable to scavenge nylon with a hard composition of the same material that is to be used for subsequent molding, even though a soft composition may ultimately be used. For 6-oz. cylinder, from 5 to 10 lb. of either powder may be required for scavenging. However, it is not only good practice, but in the long run simple economy, to use a separate cylinder for each type of molding composition.

9. Precautions to be taken in the molding of nylon are those involved in avoiding the risk of burning the operator. Nylon is so fluid that if the mold is not closed tightly, or the nozzle does not fit into the mold securely, there may be a dangerous spurt of molten nylon. Under no circumstances should operators stand at the parting line of a mold unless a barrier is interposed. Once a cycle is established, no precautions are required beyond those used for other injection materials. It is, however, advisable that the operator use a face shield and gauntlets when a machine is started up or when a new mold is being started.

The molding cycle for nylon is determined largely by the thickness of the section and the diameter and length of sprues. In going from the liquid to the solid crystalline state, FM-1 nylon contracts 16 percent in volume. This means that piston pressure must be applied to fluid material through nozzle and sprue as the nylon sets up, to ensure that additional material is provided to compensate for this shrinkage. Therefore, general practice provides a time of dwell with piston forward amounting to upwards of one-half of the whole cycle. This does not mean that a molding cycle is longer than for other thermoplastics for the longer time of dwell is balanced by the greater speed with which nylon may first be injected. Table I shows the cycles found best for many shapes. The use of a shorter dwell, a colder die or too slow travel of the piston will produce molded pieces with tiny bubbles in their centers. This is particularly true with sections thicker than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Nylon will flow readily into thin sections, but if a moderately thick piece is to be molded, the gate into that section may have to be enlarged to provide for maintenance of fluid pressure on the piece during the dwell portion of the cycle. This may mean that runners satisfactory for other plastics will have to be enlarged somewhat for nylon. Raising mold temperatures from 100 to 200° F. will do a great deal to reduce the need for enlarging gates and runners. The toughness of a nylon gate is such that it must usually be cut off rather than snapped off, and trimming plans will usually be very important in determining what procedure to apply.

10. Nylon molding power is packaged in moisture-proof drums, suitable for molding when received. Since it has been vacuum-dried to less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of one

percent of moisture content before it is packaged, no further drying of the powder is necessary if proper precautions are observed in using it after opening.

Moisture content and its control

Nylon molding powder will pick up moisture readily. Figure 6 shows the rate of pickup of moisture at various relative humidities. Two hours' exposure to room atmosphere results in the absorption of sufficient moisture to impair the quality of the molded articles. The moisture content of the nylon powder should not be allowed to go more than slightly above 0.25 percent.

If nylon molding powder contains moisture much in excess of 0.25 percent, the surfaces of the molded piece will be marred by scaly spots, mica marks or splashes. The appearance of the molded piece is important as such, but it is even more important as an indication of impact strength. Pieces marred by moisture marks are inferior in strength.

To keep the material dry, the drum should be kept closed, or else stored in an oven at 160° F. Keeping too much material in the hopper permits excessive absorption of moisture. It is recommended that only sufficient material be placed in the hopper for thirty minutes of normal operation, unless provision is made to cover hopper and hold its temperature at 160° F.

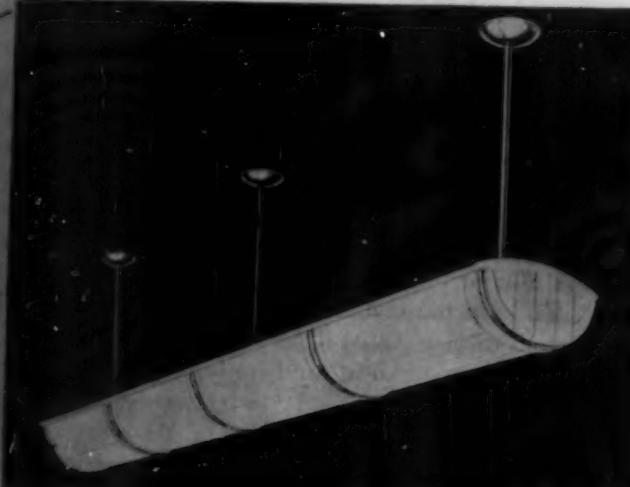
A word of caution is offered relative to methods of drying. Drying nylon powder in contact with air is undesirable because it materially impairs the ultimate strength of the molded article. The ordinary procedure of drying by infrared bulbs is not recommended for nylon because nylon holds water so tenaciously that temperatures above 225° F. are required to do an effective job of drying. Prolonged exposure of nylon to air at such temperatures will cause discoloration and some embrittlement. Emphatically, vacuum drying by the manufacturer of the material is to be preferred, and arrangements have been made by the manufacturer to re-cut and dry the scrap from molding operations.

FM-1 nylon scrap may be reused by blending with dry virgin material in amounts up to 50 percent. *The scrap must be free from carbonaceous particles and off-color moldings, and must be properly dried.* If these precautions are followed, the properties of the molded articles will be as good as those of articles molded from virgin material.

The scrap should be cut to a particle size of approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ in. and dried in vacuum (29 inches) for 4 hr. at 100° C. (212° F.) or for 8 hr. at 85° C. (185° F.). Sprues and runners may be reused without drying only if they have been stored in moistureproof containers immediately after having been molded.

Vacuum shelf driers or vacuum rotary driers are recommended for drying the nylon scrap prior to molding. One-half a cubic foot of cut nylon scrap, or about 15 lb., can be dried as a 1-in. layer in 4 hr. in the model B-3 shelf drier manufactured by the Buffalo Foundry and Machine Company, or in driers of similar size made by F. J. Stokes Machine Company and Proctor and Schwartz, Incorporated.

Plaskon Materials



Newest type of fluorescent lighting fixture, made almost entirely of Plaskon urea-formaldehyde. F. W. Wakefield Brass Company, Vermilion, Ohio.



Telex Magnetic Pillow Speaker housing of Plaskon Molded Color. Designed for normal sound reproduction when placed under a pillow. Telex, Inc., St. Paul, Minn.



Pressurized connectors made of cellulose-filled Plaskon melamine to extremely rigid specification because of its low moisture absorption, high volume and surface resistivity, very high arc resistance, excellent dielectric properties at low and high frequencies, impact resistance and resistance to heat. H. H. Buggie & Company, Toledo, Ohio.



Aircraft installations using Plaskon—(1) trim tab indicator actuator; (2) housing for map reading light; (3) core governor resistor and (4) block assembly governor terminal, both used with Beech-Robey propeller. Beech Aircraft Corp., Wichita, Kan.



Light weight fly rod, weighing only 2½ ounces, made of Plaskon Resin and glass fibers. Extremely strong and supple. Shakespeare Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.



Small, inconspicuous Plaskon Molded Color hearing aid ear piece, which blends beautifully into the flesh tones of the wearer. Product of Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago, Ill.

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HAVE MADE POSSIBLE MANY NEW AND REVOLUTIONARY DEVELOPMENTS

PLASKON offers a particularly desirable combination of advantages to make *your* manufacturing and sales plans more profitable. Plaskon Materials and Plaskon engineering service include a broad range of features that are resulting in manufacturing economies, new product applications, wider ranges of service, and entirely new product designs for many different industries.

Some of the recent revolutionary developments made possible with Plaskon Molding Compounds, Plaskon Resin Glues and Plaskon Specialty Resins are illustrated and described here.

These jobs are in commercial production, opening new market and sales opportunities to industry. Here are the Plaskon Materials and their distinctive features:

PLASKON UREA-FORMALDEHYDE MOLDING COMPOUND

1. Wide range of lightfast hues, from translucent natural and pure white to jet black.
2. Smooth surface, eye-catching, warm to touch.
3. Completely resistant to common organic solvents, impervious to oils and grease.
4. Possesses high flexural, impact and tensile strength.
5. Highly resistant to arcing and tracking under high voltages and high frequencies.

PLASKON MELAMINE MOLDING COMPOUND

1. Assures ample protection where water or high humidity prevent the use of urea compounds.
2. Exceptional resistance to acids and alkalies. Non-porous, non-corrodible.
3. Under extreme conditions of heat and humidity, is non-tracking, highly resistant to arcing, and has high dielectric strength.

PLASKON RESIN GLUES

Hot- and cold-setting resin glues to meet a wide range of requirements in the veneering, laminating and bonding of woods. The resin glue line, being infusible and insoluble, is permanent proof against extremes of temperature, gasoline, oil and common solvents.

PLASKON LOW-PRESSURE LAMINATING RESINS

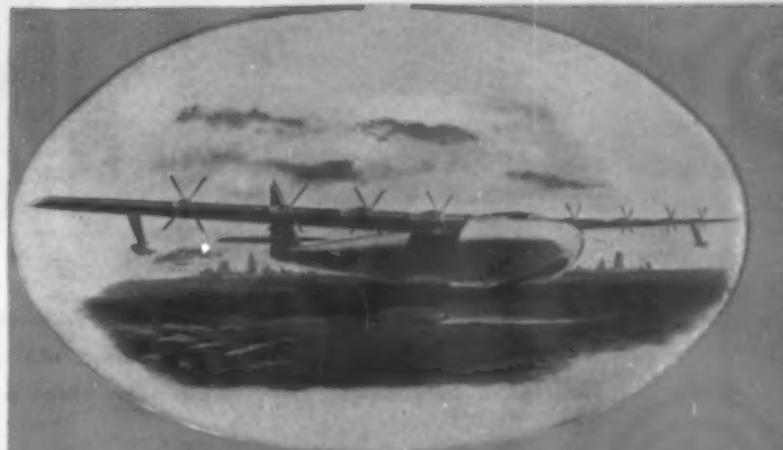
Unlike conventional condensation resins, these Plaskon Resins produce excellent laminates with glass fibers, cellulosic fabrics and paper for structural and decorative purposes. Rayon, asbestos, and similar fabrics can also be used.

PLASKON SPECIALTY RESINS

We can furnish gluing, bonding, binding, wet strength, low-pressure laminating and other types of resins to meet any specialty needs.

PLASKON DIVISION, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company
2121 Sylvan Avenue • Toledo 6, Ohio

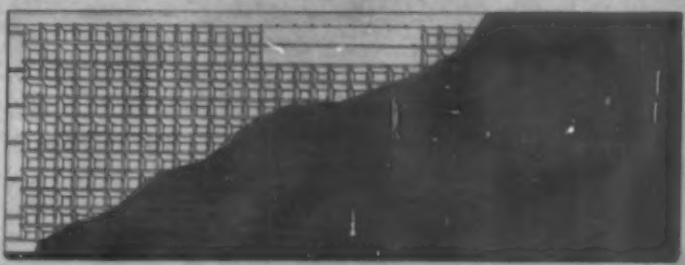
Canadian Agent: Canadian Industries, Limited • Montreal, Quebec



The new Hughes H-4, world's largest plane, made almost entirely of wood. Enormous quantities of Plaskon Resin Glue were used for this job.



A newly-developed, low pressure laminating resin has made possible this revolutionary plastic engineering material: a sandwich of parallel laminates of Plaskon resin and glass cloth, separated by and bonded to a featherweight "honeycomb" core made of the same resin reinforced by glass cloth.

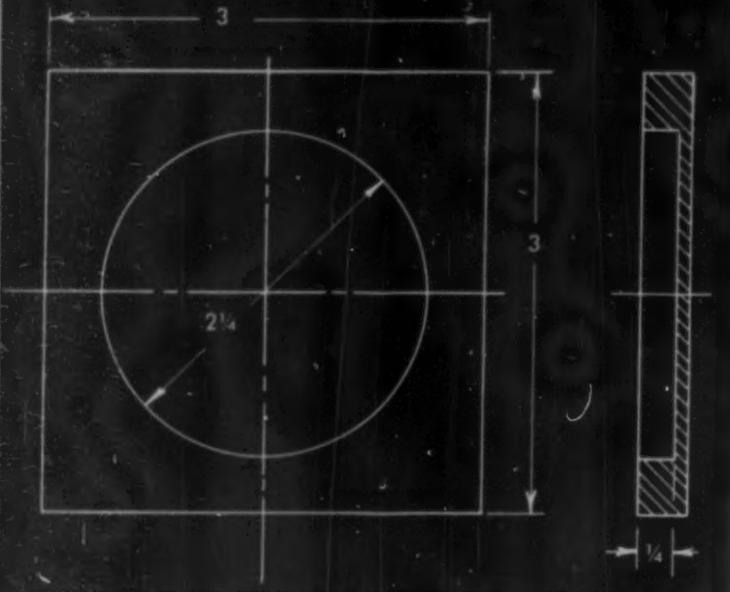


The patented cell-type Rezo Door made with Plaskon Resin Glue by the Paine Lumber Company, Ltd., Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

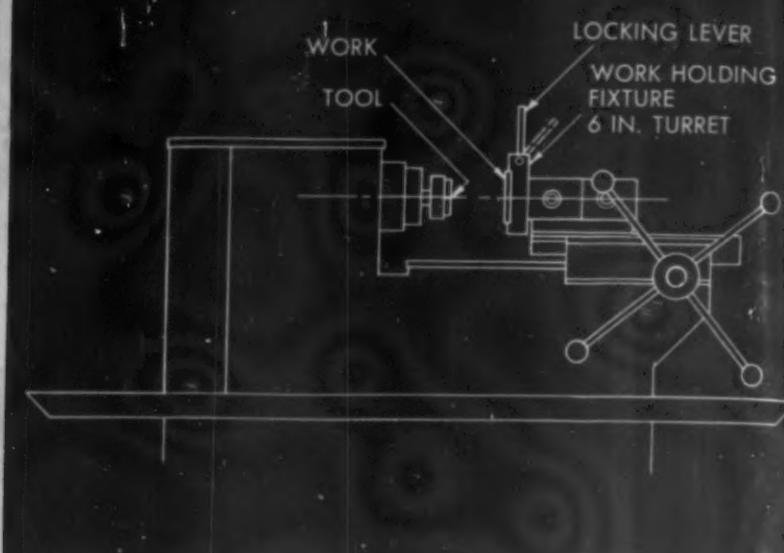
PLASKON

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

★ MATERIALS ★



1



2

1—Turret lathe was used to machine the 2 1/4-in. blind hole in this piece of acrylic. 2—to speed production by cutting machine loading time, the usual position of tool and work piece was reversed—the tool rotates in the spindle while work is held in cam-operated turret fixtures

Fabricating with metal working machines

by GEORGE BECKER*

THE manufacturer of metal goods who wishes to increase his production output without a proportionate rise in labor cost can usually do so by investing in expensive but more economical machinery. But the plastic fabricator who has the similar idea finds very little, if any, equipment ready-made on the market to suit his purposes. However, he has one way out and that is to select existing metal working equipment and adapt it for the particular requirements of plastic fabrication.

When selecting metal working machinery for conversion into machinery for the fabricating of plastics, two factors must be given special consideration: 1) Cutting speeds on plastics are considerably higher and feeds faster than on metals. 2) The ratio between productive machine time and machine loading time (down time) is generally much smaller for plastic materials than for metals.

Because of this, only high-speed equipment permitting very fast loading and unloading of work-holding devices should be chosen. If both or either of these two main features cannot be found on available equipment, then easy and economical conversion should be the prime factor.

Two examples of how basic metal working machines—a turret lathe and a milling machine—have been successfully converted into high production tools for

machining of plastic materials will be explained here.

A converted turret lathe

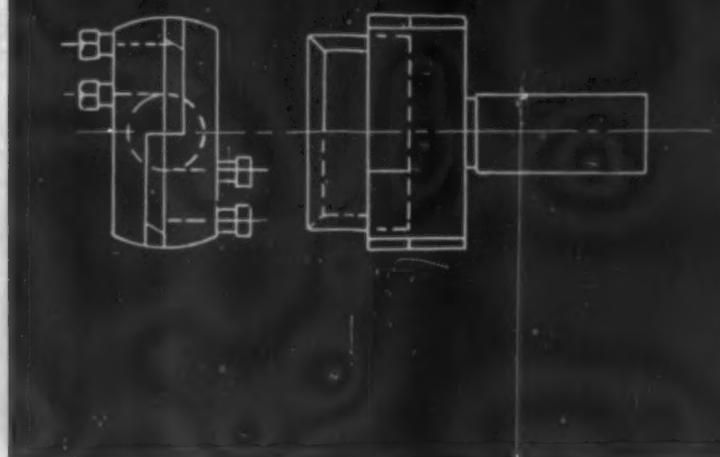
A turret lathe was used to machine the 2 1/4-in. blind hole in the work piece shown in Fig. 1. Cast methyl methacrylate material was employed. The turret lathe, a No. 2 Morey, proved particularly adaptable. Its spindle speed goes up to 2000 r.p.m.

To cut machine loading time to the minimum, the usual position of tool and work piece was reversed. The tool was held and rotated in the spindle and the work pieces were held in cam-operated fixtures on the turret. Figure 2 shows this set-up diagrammatically.

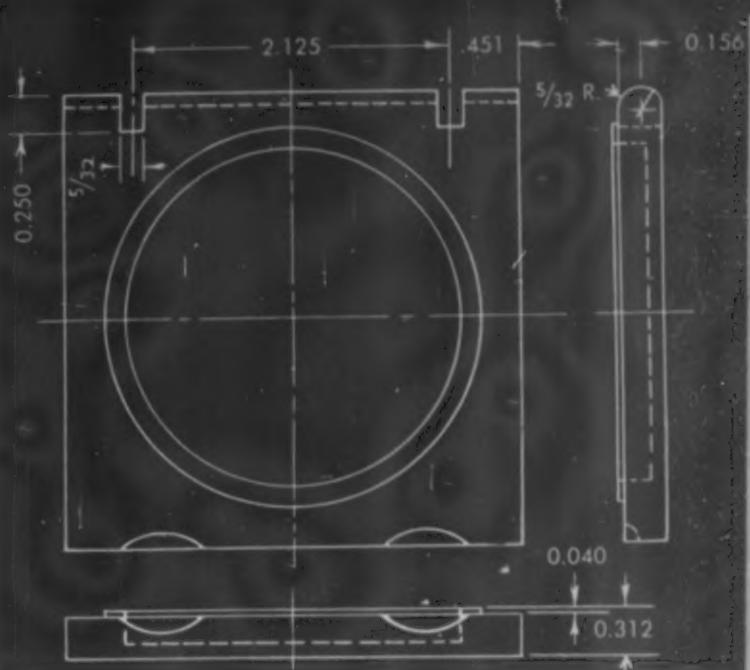
Actual machine time per piece was less than six seconds. To accomplish this, the turret was provided with six work-holding fixtures so the operator of the machine could unload the finished part from a fixture and reload another part to be cut while the cutting was in process. Therefore, considerable time taken up loading and unloading the machine was saved. The only machinery time lost was that taken to index the turret and bring the work piece up against the cutting tool. Naturally it was not necessary to stop the spindle between the machining of two pieces as would have been the case if square pieces were held in the conventional way in a revolving spindle chuck.

A two-lipped end mill type tool, made up from a standard tool holder into which two carbide tipped blades

* Elar Plastics Corp.



3



4

3—A 2-lipped, end mill type tool, made from standard tool holder into which 2 carbide-tipped blades were inserted, was used in a turret lathe (Fig. 2) to cut $2\frac{1}{4}$ -in. blind hole in acrylic. 4—Another time, to speed machining of $2\frac{5}{32}$ -in. wide slots, 2 high-speed side milling cutters replaced a router

were inserted, was used (Fig. 3). To secure a perfectly balanced cut, the blades were ground to proper dimensions after insertion into the holder.

The high production rate of this set-up requires a powerful exhaust system to remove chips and fumes rapidly. Compared to other methods the output per operator was three to four times higher.

A side milling cutter

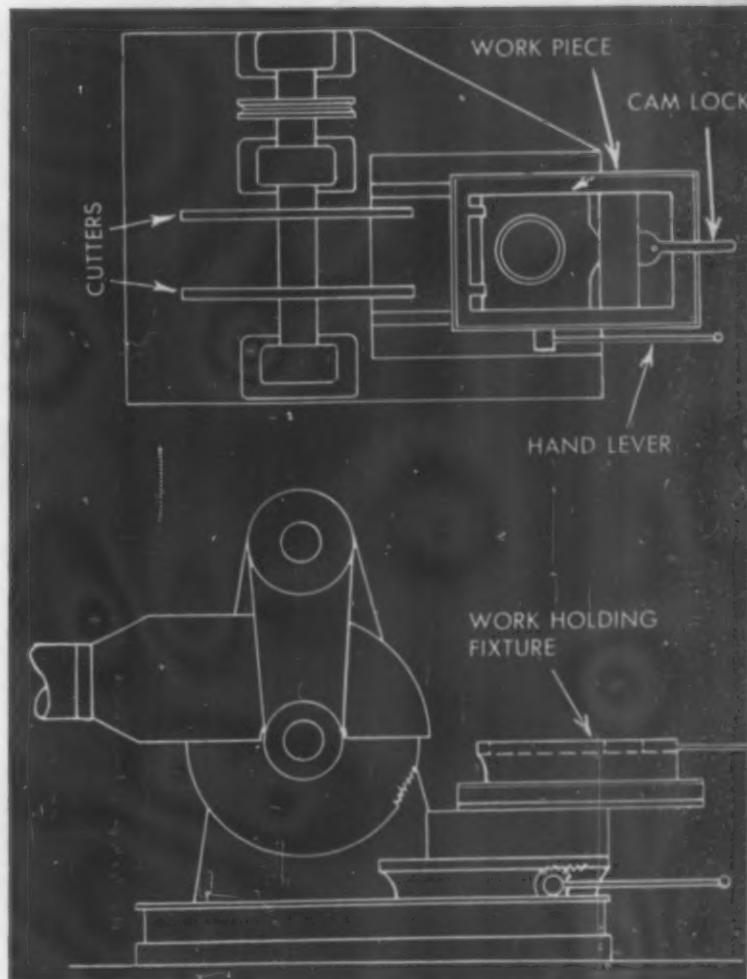
In another case the job was machining of the two $\frac{5}{32}$ -in. wide slots into the piece shown in Fig. 4.

The operation was originally done on a router where the work pieces were fed by hand against a $\frac{5}{32}$ -in. diameter router bit. Guides fastened to the surface of the router table spaced the slots properly, but this method proved too slow and inaccurate to meet output requirements. Therefore slots were cut on a high-speed production milling machine.

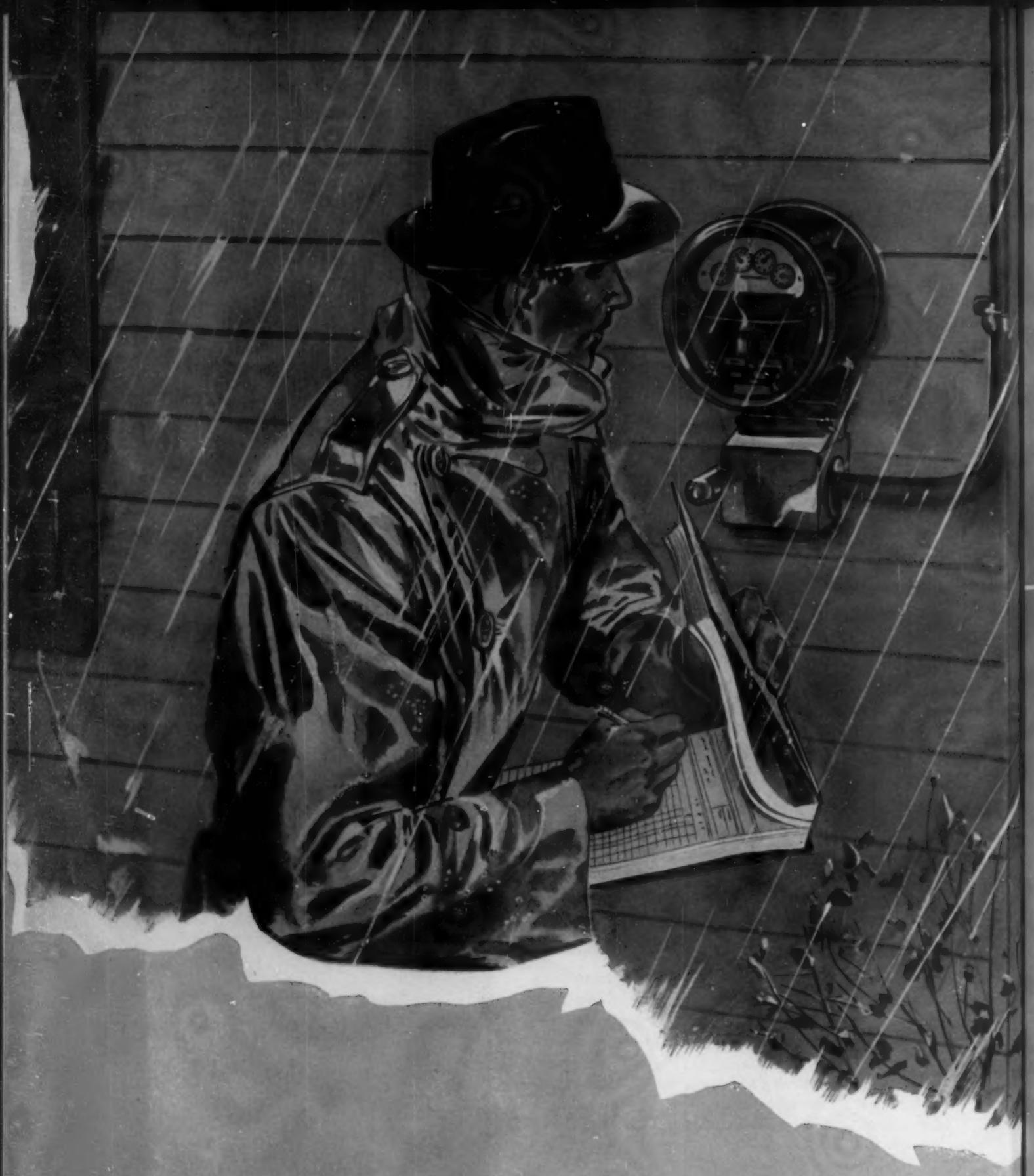
Two high-speed side milling cutters $\frac{5}{32}$ by 5 in., run at 2000 r.p.m., were used. A cutting speed of about 3000 ft. per minute resulted. The milling machine was a small toolroom miller which was converted by removing the spindle gears and driving the spindle directly from the motor and by replacing the table feed screw with a pinion rack feed. Work pieces were held in a simple, quick action type, milling fixture as shown in Fig. 5.

A work piece was loaded into milling fixture recess and held in place with a lever-operated cam-action clamp. Chips and fumes were removed by an exhaust pipe connected to a hood fitted over the cutters.

The output of three milling machines set up in this manner averaged 12,000 to 15,000 pieces per 8-hr. shift with work quality greatly improved. Cutters stood up 150,000 pieces without resharpening. One $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. concave radius cutter made over 200,000 3-in. cuts.



5—To cut slots shown in Fig. 4, work is loaded into fixture recess, secured with cam-action clamp. With this set-up, 3 millers averaged 12,000 pieces per 8-hr. shift



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Practically all insulation failures caused by condensation, deposits of foreign matter, or from high-voltage surges were eliminated when Sangamo Electric Company began using MELMAC^{*} plastic for terminal blocks on all single and polyphase watthour meters.

Extensive tests were made to find a general-purpose plastic that could be easily molded, and which possessed the right combination of mechanical strength and resistance to arcs or arc tracking. The plastic material formerly used when exposed to an ASTM arc-resistance test showed the formation of a conducting carbon path when exposed to arcing for only 5 or 10 seconds.

Tests of MELMAC plastic made in accordance with ASTM standards showed an arc resistance in excess of 120 seconds. Cyanamid's wood-flour-filled MELMAC plastic 1500 not only resisted the carbonization caused by arc-over but freed itself of any foreign matter without leaving any conducting path across the

Curved, complex wooden shapes such as the ribs in this wooden boat hull can be easily joined with Cyanamid's low-pressure-setting URAC^{*} resin 185 adhesive. For wooden assemblies, sporting goods manufacture, furniture making, and cabinet work where it may be difficult to apply sufficient pressure to obtain a uniformly thin glue line, URAC 185 forms a craze-resistant, durable bond in thicknesses up to .020 inches.



material. The results of these tests demonstrated to Sangamo Electric Company that the use of MELMAC plastic would practically eliminate any terminal block failures resulting from high-voltage surges or arcs.

Cyanamid's MELMAC plastic 1500 has found many other applications in electric equipment where arc-resistance is of utmost importance. Its use in circuit breakers, switch plates, connector plugs, terminal blocks, motor-brush stud and insulating parts provides longer life and added safety.

If you want longer life for the plastic in your electrical products—write or call the Plastics Division, American Cyanamid Company.

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Plastics Division

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BEETLE^{*} plastic is a combination of the practical and the ideal for such packaging purposes as this Cutex manicure kit. A wide variety of colors provides a range of choices, increases attention value, multiplies sales at no additional expense. Chemically inert, dimensionally stable, resistant to impact, wear, and abrasion, BEETLE meets all requirements for service as well as sales.

Zinc alloy molds for short runs

PHOTOS, COURTESY ENGINEER BOARD, FT. BELVOIR, VA.



1

How to produce economically, without elaborate equipment or expensive molds, transparent acrylic models of mechanical parts that could be used by the Army for training purposes?

THIS was the problem that faced the Engineer Board Model Shop, Fort Belvoir, Va.—a shop that was engaged for some time in making training aids, and instructional models for the Army. For the answer, S. B. Swenson, a civilian, and Sgt. Chas. McWhorter were put in charge of an extensive research program on methods of molding plastics.

Since the work did not warrant the expense of elaborate equipment, the search was for a process which would operate with the material on hand. Due to the intricate shape of the castings and the pressures required to clarify the plastic mix the plaster molds, which were tried out first, proved unsuccessful. The next attempt was made with lead molds. The castings were full of defects and pressure distorted the mold.

One thing, however, was learned from these experiments—that the greater the pressure exerted upon the molding material, the better the chances for a good casting. Conventional methods of die making were much too costly for such short run production as contemplated for these training aids, yet zinc alloys strong enough to withstand the required pressures had too high a melting point to be made in the same manner as the plaster molds. Finally, a process was evolved whereby the original pattern was faithfully reproduced in a zinc alloy mold capable of standing molding pressure.

The material used for the transparent models was a methyl methacrylate monomer and polymer mixture introduced into the mold in a manner to preclude the possibility of any air being trapped in the material. The pressures varied from 1000 to 2000 p.s.i., depending on the intricacy of the molded part. The temperatures and time cycles for curing the material in the mold depended, in turn, upon the pressure employed.

The number of reject castings in this type of mold is surprisingly small. If the mold is properly polished, the castings as removed from the mold have a luster comparable to the finest buffing.

Beginning with the original order of ten carburetors, the Engineer Board Model Shop has built up a plastics department which is busily turning out all kinds of plastic training aids such as starting motors, fuel pumps, distributor caps, evaporators and expansion valves.



2

1—To produce small quantities of clear models, like this molded acrylic carburetor, at low cost and with equipment available in the Army's model shop, a new process for zinc alloy molds was evolved. 2—All types of training aids similar to this distributor cap have been made

TIMKEN

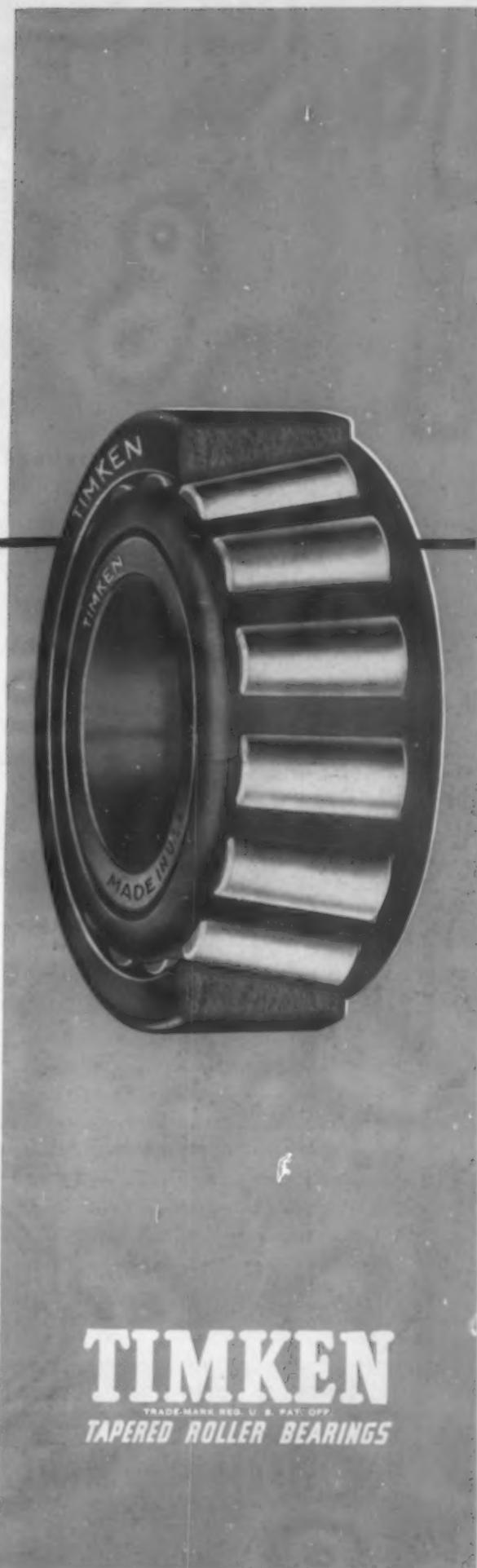
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Practically all of the standard types of equipment that have been adapted to the manufacture of plastics are equipped with Timken Tapered Roller Bearings.

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Make sure you have Timken Bearings at every suitable position in the plastics equipment you manufacture or buy. The Timken Roller Bearing Company, Canton 6, Ohio.

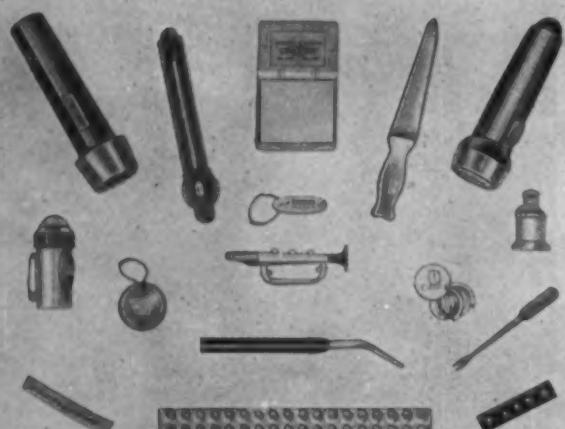


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TAPERED ROLLER BEARINGS

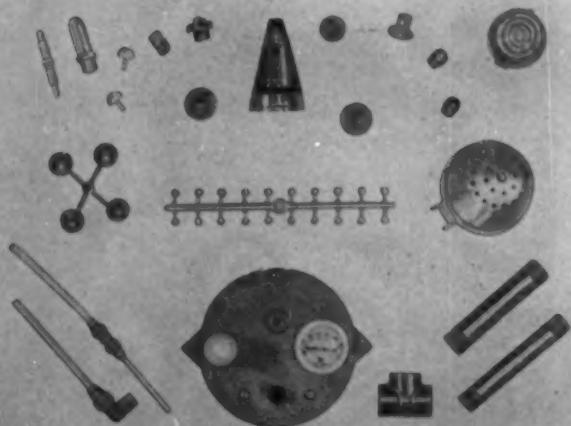
Plastic Parts



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TOYS AND SPECIALTIES



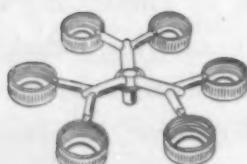
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*Excerpt from—Plastics Newsfront
Published by American Cyanamid Company
Photo courtesy of the
American Cyanamid Company*

*Item Shown—Plastic insulated contact part of electrical controller used in mining machinery—molded by the Joy Mfg. Co. for their own use, of American Cyanamid Company's Melmac 3020 compounded with Claremont macerated fabric fillers.

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Technical Section

DR. GORDON M. KLINE, Technical Editor

German manufacture of phenolic resins for molding and laminating^{*1}

This article is based on the production manual of Dynamit A.-G., Troisdorf. The translation was prepared by Dr. G. M. Kline and Mrs. I. G. Callomon, National Bureau of Standards. The information in the report was obtained in a three months' investigation of the important plastics plants in Germany made by the senior translator under the auspices of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, War Department.

The dehydration is carried out at approximately 50° C. After the bulk of the water has been removed, the distillation is continued with increased vacuum to keep the temperature of the resin at all times from exceeding 70° C., until a sample has the required viscosity. Then the kettle is immediately emptied under pressure. This particular resin has a calculated nitrogen content of 2.3 percent.

Resin T3 (cresol resol in lump form)²

Cresol with a *m*-cresol content of 37–42 percent, varying in different lots, is mixed with cresol of lower *m*-cresol content (28–35 percent) and brought to a *m*-cresol content of 38 percent. The materials are added to the kettle in the following order: cresol, ammonia, formaldehyde. They are condensed for 105 min. at 85° C. or for 50 min. at 100° C. The water is then removed by vacuum distillation at a resin temperature of 45–50° C. and 50–60 mm. of mercury pressure.

As soon as the resin in the vessel has become clear and the temperature starts rising, the heat is gradually shut off and the temperature is allowed to rise to a maximum of 75° C. at 30 mm. of mercury pressure. The distillation is terminated as soon as the desired viscosity of the resin is reached. The viscosity is determined in a 1:1 acetone resin solution using an Ostwald viscosimeter.

The first viscosity determination is appropriately made at the time when the stirring apparatus has to be shut off because the resin melt is becoming too viscous. The viscosity increase is observed by repeated sampling in order to determine when to stop the distillation. The kettle is emptied—if necessary, under pressure—into pans, 38 by 76 by 7.5 cm., which must be placed immediately in cold running water to complete the cooling process.

Resin T3SM (formerly T3S)

Cresol DAB VI containing 50 percent *m*-cresol is used. The mixture of cresol, formaldehyde and ammonia is condensed for 80 min. at 80° C., then de-

THE Dynamit A.-G. is a subsidiary of I. G. Farben-industrie A.-G. Plant at Troisdorf is the center of production of molding compounds and laminates for the I. G. firm. This report describes the preparation of the phenolic resins and varnishes for these products. The monthly production of phenolic resins was 500 tons (dry basis), of which 350 tons were used in the production of molding compounds and 150 tons for laminating. Later reports will cover the formulation and processing of the molding compounds and laminated sheets.

The composition and yield data for the various resins are presented in Table I. The viscosity grades produced in each type of resin and other properties of the finished resins are listed in Table II. Directions for the preparation of each resin are given in the following paragraphs.

Resin T1 (phenol resol in lump form)

The ammonia and magnesium oxide, previously mixed with water, are added to the solution of phenol and formaldehyde. The mixture is condensed for 2 hr. at 60° C. and subsequently vacuum distilled. As soon as the temperature has dropped to 50° C. the hexamethylenetetramine, mixed with water, is added.

* The Department of Commerce is merely distributing this technical information which has come into its hands from captured German territory. This information should be made available to all United States citizens interested in it but use of it by anyone must be and is at one's own risk in so far as the United States or foreign patent violations are concerned.

¹ For additional information on this subject, see MODERN PLASTICS 23, 152L (Oct. 1945).

² Resin T3F (see Table II) was used in the manufacture of Lignofol. It was erroneously reported in the March 1946 issue, page 156, that resin T3S was used for this purpose.

Table I.—Composition and Yield of I. G. Molding and Laminating Phenolic Resins

| | Resin T1 | Resin T3 | Resin T3SM | Resin T4 | Resin T4N | Resin T5 | Resin T21A | Resin T24E | Resin T43SM | Resin 221 | Resin HLS |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|------------|------------|-------------|----------|------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| COMPOSITION | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phenol ^a , kg. | 1100 | .. | .. | 1300 | 1300 | 700 | 800 | 1300 ^b | .. | 750 | 750 |
| Cresol, kg. | .. | 1500 | 1200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Xylenol, kg. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1200 | .. | .. |
| Formaldehyde (30%) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount, kg. | 1980 | 1350 | 960 | 1120-1220 | 1145-1220 | 700 | 1160 | 1080-1200 | 840 | 730 | 730 |
| Mol ratio to phenol | 1.7 | 0.97 | 0.96 | 0.81-0.885 | 0.825-0.885 | 0.94 | 1.36 | 0.83-0.92 | 0.8 | 0.91 | 0.91 |
| Hexamethylenetetramine | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount, kg. | 33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Based on phenol, % | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ammonia (25%) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount, kg. | 110 | 75 | 60 | .. | .. | 7.42 | .. | .. | 60 | 3.75 | .. |
| Based on phenol, % | 10 | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | 1.06 | .. | .. | 5 | 0.5 | .. |
| Magnesium oxide | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount, kg. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. |
| Based on phenol, % | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Oxalic acid | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount, kg. | .. | .. | .. | 4.55-6.50 | 6.5 | .. | 4 | 6.5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Based on phenol, % | .. | .. | .. | 0.35-0.50 | 0.5 | .. | 0.5 | 0.5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Hydrochloric acid (100%) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount, kg. | .. | .. | .. | 2.6-4.875 | 5.2-6.5 | .. | .. | 3.9-6.5 | .. | 1.35 ^c | 1 ^c |
| Based on phenol, % | .. | .. | .. | 0.2-0.375 | 0.4-0.5 | .. | .. | 0.3-0.5 | .. | 0.054 ^d | 0.04 ^d |
| Calcium hydroxide | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount, kg. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.6 | .. | .. |
| Based on phenol, % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.3 | .. | .. |
| Water ^a , kg. | 110 | .. | .. | 130 | 130 | 70 | 80 | .. | .. | 75 | 75 |
| Alcohol (denatured), kg. | .. | .. | 500 | .. | .. | 90 | .. | .. | 500 | .. | .. |
| YIELD | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total (based on phenol), % | 140 | 114-115 | 156 | 110 | 110 | 165 | 125 | 110 | 158 | 125-128 | 107-110 |
| Solid resin, % | .. | .. | 91 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 97.4 | .. | .. |

^a The phenol is melted by means of a steam coil in the tank car in which it is delivered and is then forced by pressure into the storage tank where it is immediately mixed with 10 percent of water to keep it continuously liquid. In winter the storage tanks are kept at a temperature of 20 to 30° C. by a steam coil, in order to keep the phenol always available in a liquid form which can be easily pumped.

^b Phenol oil SR I (mixture of phenol and cresol).

^c 30 percent hydrochloric acid.

^d Calculated on basis of 100 percent hydrochloric acid.

hydrated by vacuum distillation at 50° C. until the resin in the kettle becomes clear. Then a further 140 kg. of cresol is added and well mixed by subsequent distillation for 5 min. Finally, the alcohol is added and the solution cooled to 20-25° C.

Resin T4 (phenol novolak)

The solution of phenol and formaldehyde is mixed with hot oxalic acid solution by stirring and the first condensation accomplished at boiling temperature. The second condensation with hydrochloric acid is done immediately thereafter. The amounts of the acids and the time of condensation depend on the viscosity de-

sired. Processing data for both molding and laminating phenolic resins are presented in Table III.

After the second condensation is finished, the reaction is stopped by adding cold water. The crude resin is allowed to settle for 30 min. and then forced by pressure into the distillation kettle. It is distilled without vacuum to remove the water until a temperature of 115° C. is reached (usually 2-3 hr.). To remove gas from the melted resin, it is put under vacuum for 5 to 10 min.

Resin T4N (phenol novolak, neutralized)

The phenol and formaldehyde are precondensed with oxalic acid for 60 minutes. Then the hydrochloric

Table II.—Properties of I. G. Molding and Laminating Phenolic Resins

| Property | Resin T3 | | | | | Resin T4 | | | | |
|--|----------|-------|-------|-------|------------|----------|-------|-------|--------|---------|
| | Resin T1 | T3N | T3E | T3F | Resin T3SM | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Viscosity | .. | .. | .. | .. | 200-250 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Solution as is, cp. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ostwald (in acetone 1:1), cp. | 12-14 | 18-22 | 11-13 | 13-16 | 18-22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hoeppler (in alcohol 1:1), cp. | 30-40 | 50-70 | 40-50 | 50-70 | 80-100 | .. | 50-65 | 80-90 | 90-110 | 110-140 |
| Softening point | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55-58 | 65-70 | 68-75 | 70-80 |
| (Kraemer-Sarnow), ° C. | 45-55 | 55-65 | 50-55 | 55-60 | 65-70 | .. | 55-58 | 65-70 | 68-75 | 75-85 |
| Water content, percent | 8-10 | 6-8 | 3-4 | 3-4 | 3-4 | .. | 3-4 | 3-4 | 3-4 | 3-4 |
| Free phenol, percent | 6-8 | 6-8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Free cresol, percent | .. | .. | 10-13 | 10-12 | 8-10 | .. | 6.0 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 2.6 |
| Loss on drying (90 min. at 150° C.), percent | 10-12 | 8-10 | 8-9 | 7-8 | 6-7 | 41.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Table III.—Processing Data for I. G. Molding and Laminating Phenolic Resins

| Resin No. | Viscosity (Hoeppfer in alcohol 1:1) | Formaldehyde (30%) | | Oxalic acid | Hydrochloric acid (100%) | Time for 1st condensation | Time for 2nd condensation |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Per 100 parts by weight of phenol | Per mol of phenol | | | | |
| T4 | ep. | parts by wt. | mol | % | % | min. | min. |
| | 50-65 | 86-88 | 0.81-0.825 | 0.35 | 0.2-0.225 | 50 | 20-25 |
| | 80-90 | 90 | 0.85 | 0.35-0.4 | 0.25-0.325 | 60 | 30-35 |
| | 90-110 | 90 | 0.85 | 0.5 | 0.35 | 60 | 30-35 |
| | 110-140 | 90-92 | 0.85-0.865 | 0.5 | 0.35-0.375 | 60 | 35 |
| T4N | 140-180 | 92-94 | 0.865-0.885 | 0.5 | 0.35-0.375 | 60 | 35-45 |
| | 80-90 | 88 | 0.825 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 60 | 35 |
| | 90-100 | 90 | 0.85 | 0.5 | 0.4-0.5 | 60 | 35 |
| | 100-120 | 92 | 0.865 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 60 | 35 |
| | 120-140 | 94 | 0.885 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 60 | 35 |
| T24E | 75-90 | 83-85 | 0.83-0.85 | 0.5 | 0.3-0.4 | 60 | 30-35 |
| | 90-110 | 88 | 0.88 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 60 | 35 |
| | 110-130 | 88-90 | 0.88-0.90 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 60 | 35 |
| | 130-150 | 92 | 0.92 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 60 | 35 |

acid in 15 percent solution is added at once and the batch is further condensed for 35 minutes. The amounts of the acids and the time of condensation depend on the viscosity desired, as shown in Table III. The reaction is stopped by adding cold water, and the crude resin is allowed to settle for 30 minutes.

After the supernatant water is removed, the resin is dehydrated by heating to 115° C. without vacuum. As soon as the resin becomes clear at 100° C., it is neutralized with sodium hydroxide (36 percent aqueous solution); this requires about 30-40 percent of the amount equivalent to the acids added.

Resin T5 (phenol resol, low viscosity)

The materials, without the alcohol, are condensed at 90° C. for 5-6 hr., for exactly 25 minutes beyond the point of turbidity. The batch is then vacuum dehydrated until a sample remains clear when cooled. Then the resin is cooled to 20° C. The dry residue of this resin at 150° C. is determined and should amount to 62-65 percent. Then the alcohol is added, followed by sufficient water to bring the dry residue to 55 percent.

Resin T21A (ammonia-free phenol resol in solid form)

The phenol and formaldehyde are condensed with the oxalic acid at the boiling point for 20 min. beyond the point of turbidity (40-45 min. total) and cooled at

once. At 70° C., the magnesium oxide is added after being mixed to a paste with water. The condensation is continued further for 60 min. during which the temperature is brought down to 60° C. and kept at this point. The resin is vacuum dehydrated at 50° C. by heating with steam at 3 atmospheres pressure until the resin starts to become viscous after having become clear. Then the source of heat is changed to hot water and the distillation is continued until the required viscosity is reached (final temperature 68-72° C.). The resin is emptied under pressure through a screen into galvanized pans lined with parchment paper and cooled under water. The total time required is 12-15 hr., depending on the size of the batch.

Resin T24 E (phenol-cresol novolak, neutralized)

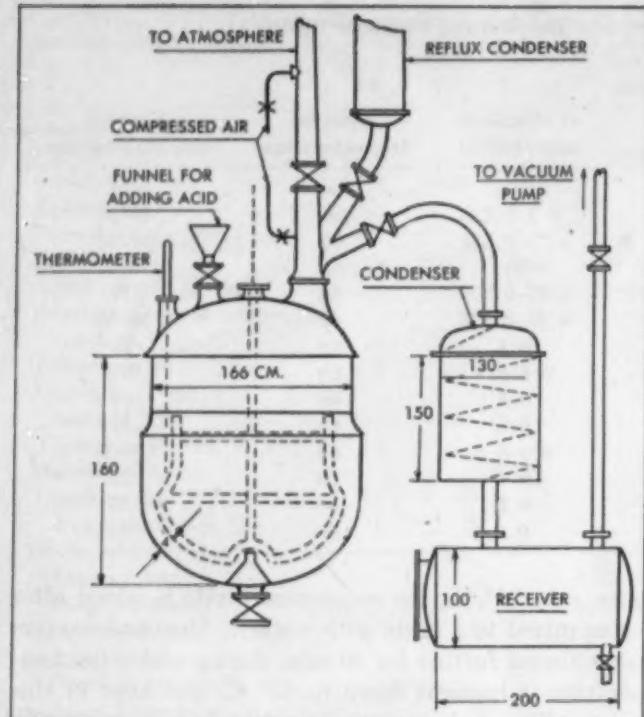
The method of preparation is the same as for Resin T4N. The amounts of the acids and the time of condensation depend on the viscosity desired (Table III).

Resin T43SM

The xylenol, formaldehyde and ammonia are condensed for 75 min. at 80° C. and subsequently dehydrated by vacuum distillation at 50-55° C. At the beginning of the distillation (50° C.) the calcium hydroxide, mixed to a paste with water, is added. Water is removed until a sample of the resin remains clear

Table II (continued)—Properties of I. G. Molding and Laminating Phenolic Resins

| Resin T4N | | | | Resin T5 | Resin T21A | Resin T24E | | | | Resin T43SM | Resin 221 | Resin HLS |
|-----------|--------|---------|---------|----------|------------|------------|--------|---------|---------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 80-100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150-200 | 2000-5000 | 80-140 |
| 80-90 | 90-100 | 100-120 | 120-140 | ... | 85 | 75-90 | 90-110 | 110-130 | 130-150 | ... | ... | ... |
| 65-70 | 70-75 | 75-80 | 80-85 | ... | 67 | 70-75 | 75-80 | 78-85 | 82-90 | ... | ... | 74-82 |
| 3-4 | 3-4 | 3-4 | 3-4 | ... | 6.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14-18 | 2.5-5.0 |
| 5.1 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 15-21 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 2.6 | ... | 8-12 | 3.0-5.0 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 45-46 | 9.0 * | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36-40 | 25-30 | ... |



General view of the resin manufacturing unit

when cooled. Then the alcohol is added and well mixed, and the batch is cooled.

Resin 221 (phenol novolak, liquid)

The phenol, formaldehyde and hydrochloric acid are condensed at the boiling point for 35 min. beyond the point of turbidity and then at once vacuum dehydrated at 60° C. As soon as the temperature has dropped to 60° C. under vacuum, the ammonia is added. The distillation is continued until a sample remains clear when cooled. Then the resin is cooled.

Resin HLS (phenol novolak, solid)

The mixture is condensed at the boiling point for 70-80 minutes. It is then immediately vacuum dehy-

Table IV.—Data for I. G. Phenolic Laminating Varnishes (50% Resin Content)

| | Varnish T1/LTx | Varnish T3/LTx | Varnish T4/LTx |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| COMPOSITION | | | |
| Resin | | | |
| Type | T1 | T3 | T4 |
| Viscosity ^a , cp. | 50-70 | 50-60 | 80-90 |
| Amount, kg. | 1400 | 1500 | 1200 |
| Alcohol | | | |
| (denatured), kg. | 1100 | 1150 | 1300 |
| Magnesium | | | |
| stearate, kg. | 29.5 | ... | 26.5 |
| Calcium | | | |
| hydroxide, kg. | ... | 7.5 | ... |
| Hexamethylene- | | | |
| tetramine, kg. | ... | ... | 215 |
| YIELD (based on total composition), % | 96-98 | 98 | 98 |
| PROPERTIES | | | |
| Viscosity, cp. | 120 (80-160) | 250 (200-300) | 180 (150-200) |
| Loss on drying (90 min. at 150° C.), % | 48 (47.5-50) | 49 (48-50) | 50 (48-50) |

^a Resins of other viscosities may be required for special purposes.

drated at 60° C. until the resin starts to become viscous. This will occur about 15 min. after the resin has become clear. It is further heated to 115° C. without vacuum and then poured into pans.

Laminating varnish T1/LTx (see Table IV)

The alcohol is put into the kettle. The pulverized resin is added in portions with constant stirring. It takes about 10-14 hr. to dissolve the resin at 20-25° C. Then the temperature is raised to 30° C. for 4 hr. to dissolve the last remnants of the resin. After cooling to 25° C., the dry magnesium stearate is added through a screen and dispersed in the resin by stirring for 30 min.

Laminating varnish T3/LTx (see Table IV)

The alcohol is put into the kettle. The pulverized resin is added in portions (*Please turn to page 206*)



Some conception of the work that was being done in Germany can be gleaned from this general view of resin manufacturing unit

Effect of temperature and humidity on mechanical properties of molded cellulose acetate¹

by W. E. WELCH², R. F. HAYES^{2,3}, T. S. CARSWELL^{2,4} and H. K. NASON^{2,5}

Four molding compound formulations, covering a range of flow gradings, were prepared from medium-acetyl (37.7 percent) and four from high-acetyl (41.0 percent) cellulose acetate. Test specimens were injection molded from these formulations and physical properties were determined by standard A.S.T.M. procedures. The effects on yield and ultimate strengths in tension, elongation, modulus of elasticity, yield strength in flexure and impact strength, resulting from variations in ambient temperature over the range from -25° C. (-13° F.) to 80° C. (176° F.), and of variation in relative humidity at 25° C. (77° F.) over the range from 0 percent to saturation, were determined, and the results are shown in graphical form. Some data showing the effect of exposure to weather on tensile properties of two of the formulations are presented also. The practical importance of these data is discussed.

IN RECENT years, plastic materials have been used to an increasing extent for applications where dependable performance must be assured over a wide range of ambient atmospheric conditions. Intelligent engineering design for such applications requires data on the mechanical behavior of the materials under all conditions which may be encountered in service, and such data have been scarce. The work reported herein was undertaken to provide information on the mechanical properties of cellulose acetate molding compositions over the customary range of atmospheric temperatures and humidities.

Materials

Eight typical cellulose acetate molding compositions were prepared by standard commercial technics—four from cellulose acetate of medium-acetyl content (37.7 percent) and four from cellulose acetate of high-acetyl content (41.0 percent). Mixtures of phthalate and

phosphate esters were used as plasticizers. The finished compositions, which were representative of commercial products, are further characterized in Table I.

Specimens were injection molded on a 2-oz. Reed-Prentice machine, using pre-dried compositions (1.5 to 2 hr. at 200° F.) under conditions experimentally determined to be optimum for each material and molded shape. The moldings were thoroughly randomized before selecting groups of specimens for various tests.

Test methods

A.S.T.M. test methods were used throughout. The pertinent references and brief particulars of the procedures are given in the following paragraphs:

Tensile properties—A.S.T.M. D 638-41 T, Type II specimen. Tests were run at a crosshead speed of 0.2 in. per min., using a universal testing machine. Data on yield strength, ultimate strength and ultimate elongation, and stress-strain curves, from which moduli of elasticity were calculated, were obtained. At least six tests were made at every environmental condition.

Flexural properties—A.S.T.M. D 650-42 T. Specimens 0.5 by 0.5 by 5.0 in. were used. The flexure jig was adjusted to give a span-depth ratio of 8:1, and tests were made at a crosshead speed of 0.05 in. per minute. Maximum fiber stress was calculated by the usual formula. At least five tests were made at each condition.

Impact strength—A.S.T.M. D 256-43 T. Specimens 0.5 by 0.5 by 5.0 in., with a machined notch in the center, were broken by the Charpy method, using an impact tester of 100 in.-lb. capacity. Appropriate notches were then machined into the broken halves, and these, after reconditioning, were tested by the Izod method. All notching was done at 400 r.p.m. with a single-tooth diamond milling cutter, and representative specimens were examined microscopically to insure conformance to specifications for contour of the notch. At least five Charpy tests and ten Izod tests were made at each condition.

Distortion temperature—A.S.T.M. D 648-41 T. Specimens 0.5 by 0.5 by 5.0 in. were conditioned at 50° C. (122° F.) for 48 hr., cooled to room temperature in a desiccator over calcium chloride and stored therein until tested.

Flow temperature—A.S.T.M. D 569-43. Molding composition granules were conditioned for 25 min. at 100° C. (212° F.), cooled in a desiccator over calcium

¹ Presented at the 1946 Annual Meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials and published here through the courtesy of that organization.

² Research Dept., Plastics Div., Monsanto Chemical Co.

³ Gering Products Co.

⁴ Monsanto Chemical Co.

⁵ Central Research Dept., Monsanto Chemical Co.

Table I.—Cellulose Acetate Molding Compositions

| Sample No. | A.S.T.M. classification ^a Type | Grade | A.S.T.M. flow temperature | Acetyl content of base acetate | Plasticizer content ^b | A.S.T.M. distortion temperature |
|------------|--|-------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | II | 7 | ° C. 158 | % 37.7 | % 28.6 | ° C. 75.5 |
| 4 | I | 2 | ° F. 316 | 37.7 | 28.4 | ° F. 168 |
| 2 | III | 9 | 149 | 37.7 | 32.3 | 73.0 |
| 3 | III | 10 | 146 | 37.7 | 37.2 | 72.5 |
| 5 | IV | 13 | 135 | 41.0 | 25.0 | 66.0 |
| 8 | IV | 14 | 160 | 41.0 | 27.0 | 69.5 |
| 6 | IV | 15 | 152 | 41.0 | 30.9 | 67.5 |
| 7 | III | 10 | 145 | 41.0 | 35.6 | 60.0 |
| | | | ° F. 273 | | | 50.5 |
| | | | | | | 123 |

^a A.S.T.M. Specification D 706-44 T. Conformance to these classifications is not exact in every case, but the materials have been placed in the group to which they most nearly belong.

^b Sample Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 contain a mixture of phthalate and phosphate esters; Sample Nos. 4 and 8 contain phthalate esters only.

chloride, formed into pellets $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. high in a pelleting press, and tested in the Rossi-Peakes apparatus at 1500 p.s.i. Determinations were made at several temperatures, the results were plotted and the flow temperatures were determined by interpolation as prescribed.

Moisture content—Actual water content of conditioned specimens was determined by planing into thin chips, soaking these in methanol, and determining water by titration with Karl Fischer reagent.⁶ A blank was run with methanol alone and the value obtained subtracted from all determinations.

⁶ J. Mitchell, Jr., "Determination of Water in Native and Processed Cellulose," Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed. 12, 390-1 (1940).

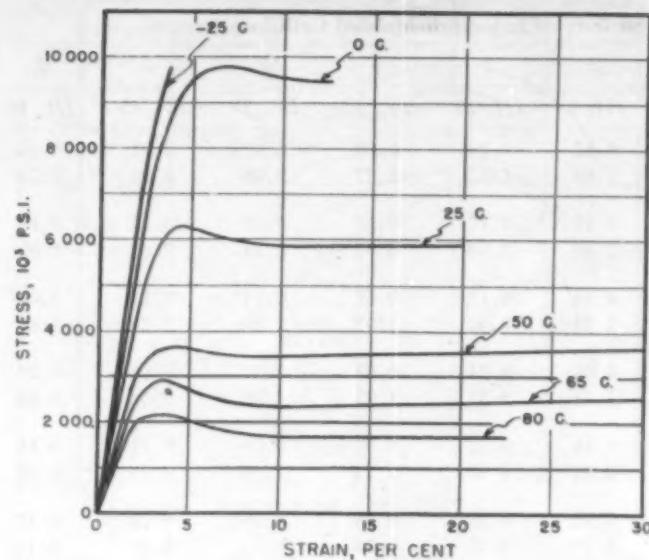
Conditioning

All specimens were taken directly from the molding machine, placed in sealed metal containers over anhydrous calcium chloride and allowed to remain until needed. Specimens for flow temperature and distortion temperature tests were conditioned as described in the preceding section.

For the mechanical tests at various temperatures, the dry specimens were heated in an air circulating oven or cooled in a special chamber using dry ice as the refrigerant, as required, until thermal equilibrium was established but in no case for less than one hour. They were then transferred quickly to the testing ma-

Table II.—Effect of Relative Humidity at 25° C. (77° F.) on Tensile Properties of Injection Molded Cellulose Acetate

| Formulation No. | | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 7 |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| A.S.T.M. type (D 706-44 T) | | II, 7 | I, 2 | III, 9 | IV, 10 | IV, 13 | IV, 14 | IV, 15 | III, 10 |
| Dry 0% R.H. | Moisture content, % | 0.18 | 0.19 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.11 | 0.09 |
| | Tensile yield stress, p.s.i. | 6250 | 5640 | 4750 | 3530 | 6150 | 5300 | 4370 | 3510 |
| | Ultimate tensile stress, p.s.i. | 5880 | 5100 | 4860 | 3430 | 5510 | 4600 | 4440 | 3190 |
| | Elongation at break, % | 22.9 | 23.9 | 27.9 | 38.5 | 15.6 | 19.8 | 42.6 | 38.1 |
| 20% R.H. | Moisture content, % | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.44 | 0.39 | 0.43 | 0.41 | 0.34 | 0.32 |
| | Tensile yield stress, p.s.i. | 5770 | 5010 | 4450 | 3400 | 5740 | 4910 | 4140 | 3380 |
| | Ultimate tensile stress, p.s.i. | 5230 | 4360 | 3870 | 3160 | 5060 | 4170 | 4000 | 2910 |
| | Elongation at break, % | 23.2 | 21.9 | 26.9 | 38.0 | 18.5 | 17.4 | 38.9 | 34.0 |
| 35% R.H. | Moisture content, % | 0.82 | 0.81 | 0.72 | 0.63 | 0.64 | 0.57 | 0.51 | 0.45 |
| | Tensile yield stress, p.s.i. | 5350 | 4900 | 4270 | 3300 | 5310 | 4740 | 3990 | 3340 |
| | Ultimate tensile stress, p.s.i. | 4720 | 4220 | 3730 | 3070 | 4440 | 3900 | 3780 | 2890 |
| | Elongation at break, % | 25.9 | 20.8 | 24.7 | 36.8 | 28.4 | 18.9 | 41.8 | 37.6 |
| 50% R.H. | Moisture content, % | 1.36 | 1.45 | 1.19 | 1.12 | 1.08 | 1.07 | 0.95 | 0.88 |
| | Tensile yield stress, p.s.i. | 4270 | 4000 | 3510 | 2540 | 4530 | 4050 | 3300 | 2740 |
| | Ultimate tensile stress, p.s.i. | 4270 | 4000 | 3100 | 2380 | 4530 | 3370 | 3300 | 2740 |
| | Elongation at break, % | 31.6 | 26.2 | 27.9 | 43.7 | 30.3 | 22.3 | 44.0 | 39.9 |
| 65% R.H. | Moisture content, % | 1.92 | 1.90 | 1.71 | 1.54 | 1.47 | 1.48 | 1.31 | 1.22 |
| | Tensile yield stress, p.s.i. | 4080 | 3860 | 3330 | 2510 | 4390 | 3910 | 3240 | 2510 |
| | Ultimate tensile stress, p.s.i. | 3460 | 3040 | 2620 | 2160 | 3580 | 3110 | 3040 | 2060 |
| | Elongation at break, % | 30.3 | 23.3 | 31.4 | 46.4 | 28.6 | 18.0 | 45.9 | 37.9 |
| 80% R.H. | Moisture content, % | 2.65 | 2.62 | 2.44 | 2.15 | 2.08 | 1.99 | 1.81 | 1.72 |
| | Tensile yield stress, p.s.i. | 3380 | 3200 | 2730 | 2020 | 3800 | 3410 | 2730 | 2200 |
| | Ultimate tensile stress, p.s.i. | 2890 | 2520 | 2200 | 1830 | 3080 | 2660 | 2700 | 1900 |
| | Elongation at break, % | 35.5 | 28.1 | 38.3 | 52.2 | 31.5 | 16.7 | 49.5 | 42.9 |
| Saturated atmosphere | Moisture content, % | 5.50 | 5.56 | 5.06 | 4.68 | 3.67 | 3.84 | 3.32 | 3.12 |
| | Tensile yield stress, p.s.i. | 2320 | 1980 | 1820 | 1410 | 2930 | 2610 | 2050 | 1410 |
| | Ultimate tensile stress, p.s.i. | 1480 | 1600 | 1390 | 1070 | 2230 | 2000 | 2040 | 1380 |
| | Elongation at break, % | 37.8 | 22.4 | 32.8 | 27.5 | 31.2 | 14.3 | 55.7 | 52.7 |

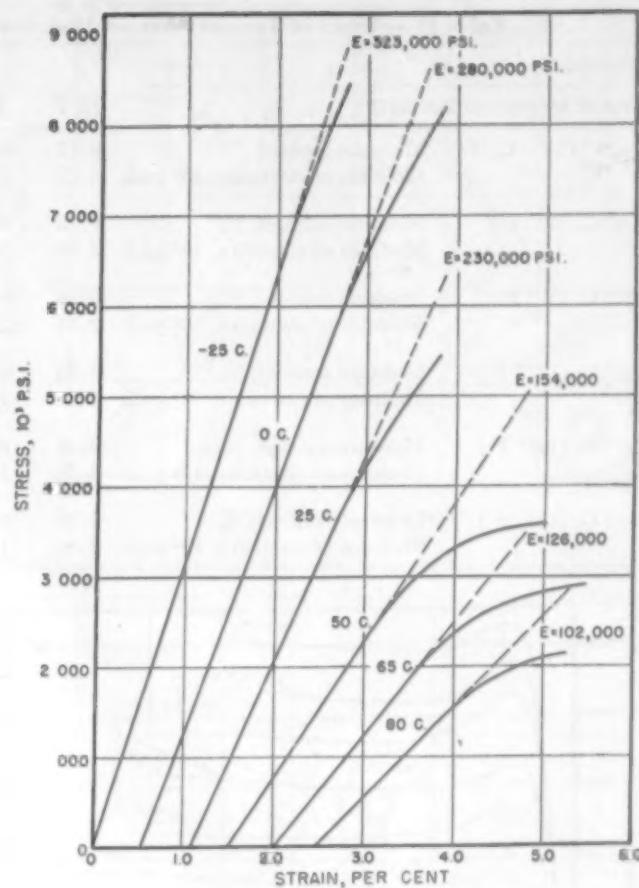


1—Typical stress-strain curves for injection molded cellulose acetate (Formulation No. 1; A.S.T.M. Type II, Grade 7)

chine. Impact tests were run immediately upon completion of the transfer. For tensile and flexural tests, temperature-controlled enclosures which have been described in previous publications^{7, 8} were used, and specimens were stored within these enclosures until needed for testing. In every case, the test specimens were within $\pm 3^\circ$ C. ($\pm 5.4^\circ$ F.) of the nominal tem-

⁷ T. S. Carswell, R. F. Hayes and H. K. Nason, "Physical Properties of Polystyrene as Influenced by Temperature," Ind. Eng. Chem. 34, 454-7 (1942).

⁸ T. S. Lawton, Jr., T. S. Carswell and H. K. Nason, "Effect of Some Environmental Conditions on the Mechanical Properties of Cellulose Acetate and Cellulose Nitrate Plastic Sheets," Trans. A.S.M.E. 67, 23-30 (Jan. 1945); MODERN PLASTICS 22, 145-152, 188 (Oct. 1944).



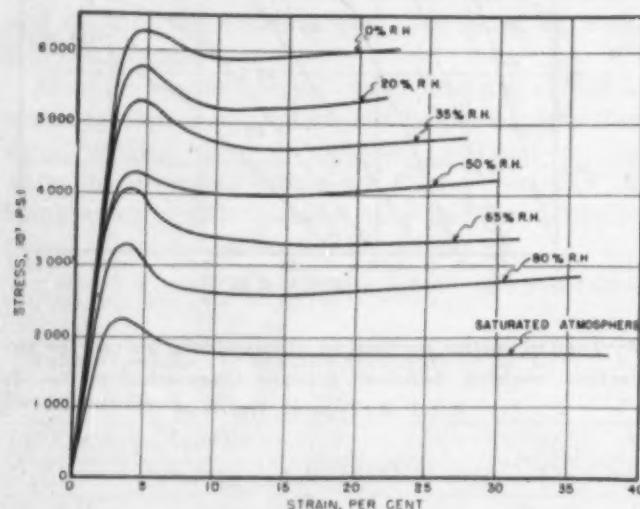
2—Typical initial portion of stress-strain curves for injection molded cellulose acetate (Formulation No. 1; A.S.T.M. Type II, Grade 7)

Table III.—Effect of Temperature on Tensile Properties of Injection Molded Cellulose Acetate

| Formulation No. | | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 7 |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| A.S.T.M. type (D 706-44 T) | | II, 7 | I, 2 | III, 9 | III, 10 | IV, 13 | IV, 14 | IV, 15 | III, 10 |
| -25°C. (-13°F.) | Moisture content, % | 0.17 | 0.21 | 0.17 | 0.18 | 0.20 | 0.17 | 0.21 | 0.16 |
| | Tensile yield stress, p.s.i. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Ultimate tensile stress, p.s.i. | 8540 | 9400 | 7950 | 6490 | 8710 | 9380 | 7710 | 6370 |
| | Elongation at break, % | 3.2 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 3.6 |
| 0°C. (32°F.) | Moisture content, % | 0.18 | 0.16 | 0.15 | 0.17 | 0.16 | 0.19 | 0.13 | 0.12 |
| | Tensile yield stress, p.s.i. | 9570 | 8200 | 7530 | 5690 | 9190 | 7790 | 7040 | 5670 |
| | Ultimate tensile stress, p.s.i. | 9300 | 8060 | 7410 | 5730 | 9030 | .. | 6820 | 5490 |
| | Elongation at break, % | 13.3 | 12.8 | 16.4 | 18.3 | 5.9 | 12.5 | 17.4 | 12.0 |
| 25°C. (77°F.) | Moisture content, % | 0.18 | 0.19 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.11 | 0.09 |
| | Tensile yield stress, p.s.i. | 6250 | 5640 | 4750 | 3530 | 6150 | 5300 | 4370 | 3510 |
| | Ultimate tensile stress, p.s.i. | 5880 | 5100 | 4860 | 3430 | 5510 | 4600 | 4440 | 3190 |
| | Elongation at break, % | 22.9 | 23.9 | 27.9 | 38.5 | 15.6 | 19.8 | 42.6 | 3811 |
| 50°C. (122°F.) | Moisture content, % | 0.33 | 0.38 | 0.36 | 0.21 | 0.29 | 0.37 | 0.38 | 0.29 |
| | Tensile yield stress, p.s.i. | 3660 | 3390 | 2690 | 2040 | 3480 | 3080 | 2405 | 1710 |
| | Ultimate tensile stress, p.s.i. | 3730 | 3080 | 2570 | 2160 | 3250 | 2514 | 2500 | 1620 |
| | Elongation at break, % | 30.3 | 27.1 | 31.6 | 43.0 | 32.9 | 22.6 | 37.7 | 32.9 |
| 65°C. (149°F.) | Moisture content, % | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| | Tensile yield stress, p.s.i. | 2900 | 2590 | 1860 | 1140 | 2680 | 2150 | 1380 | 830 |
| | Ultimate tensile stress, p.s.i. | 2540 | 2160 | 1610 | 1200 | 2150 | 1610 | 1370 | 850 |
| | Elongation at break, % | 29.8 | 25.4 | 30.9 | 41.5 | 25.8 | 17.1 | 33.1 | 31.2 |
| 80°C. (176°F.) | Moisture content, % | 0.16 | 0.30 | 0.15 | 0.28 | 0.20 | 0.19 | 0.18 | 0.17 |
| | Tensile yield stress, p.s.i. | 2140 | 2110 | 1390 | 550 | 1780 | 1530 | 490 | 210 |
| | Ultimate tensile stress, p.s.i. | 2140 | 2110 | 1390 | 550 | 1780 | 1530 | 490 | 210 |
| | Elongation at break, % | 21.2 | 11.1 | 22.7 | 33.7 | 15.8 | 14.6 | 33.4 | 31.4 |

Table IV.—Effect of Temperature on Modulus of Elasticity of Injection Molded Cellulose Acetate

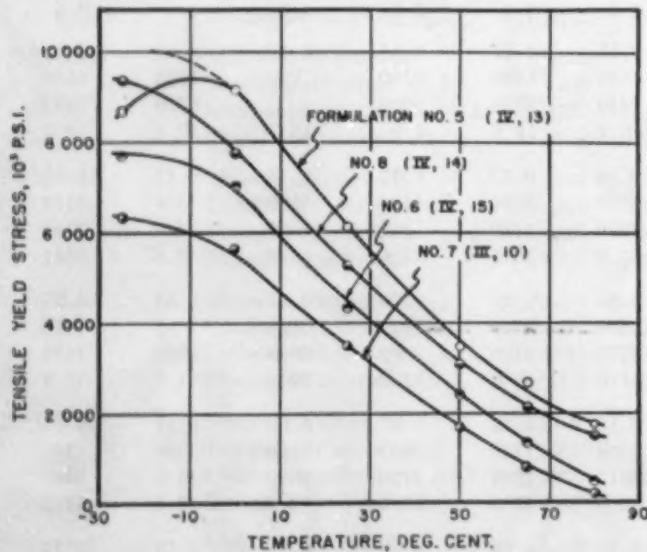
| Formulation No. | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 7 |
|----------------------------|---|------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| A.S.T.M. type (D 706-44 T) | II, 7 | I, 2 | III, 9 | III, 10 | IV, 13 | IV, 14 | IV, 15 | III, 10 |
| -25° C. (-13° F.) | Moisture content, % | 0.17 | 0.21 | 0.17 | 0.18 | 0.20 | 0.17 | 0.21 |
| | Modulus of elasticity, 10 ⁶ p.s.i. | 3.23 | 3.13 | 3.03 | 2.33 | 3.27 | 2.96 | 2.06 |
| 0° C. (32° F.) | Moisture content, % | 0.18 | 0.16 | 0.15 | 0.17 | 0.16 | 0.19 | 0.13 |
| | Modulus of elasticity, 10 ⁶ p.s.i. | 2.80 | 2.44 | 2.09 | 1.69 | 2.77 | 2.34 | 2.02 |
| 25° C. (77° F.) | Moisture content, % | 0.18 | 0.19 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.11 |
| | Modulus of elasticity, 10 ⁶ p.s.i. | 2.30 | 2.28 | 1.84 | 1.47 | 2.37 | 2.18 | 1.70 |
| 50° C. (122° F.) | Moisture content, % | 0.33 | 0.38 | 0.36 | 0.21 | 0.29 | 0.37 | 0.38 |
| | Modulus of elasticity, 10 ⁶ p.s.i. | 1.54 | 1.49 | 1.11 | 0.71 | 1.41 | 1.36 | 0.92 |
| 65° C. (149° F.) | Moisture content, % | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.11 |
| | Modulus of elasticity, 10 ⁶ p.s.i. | 1.26 | 1.10 | 0.87 | 0.50 | 1.24 | 1.08 | 0.59 |
| 80° C. (176° F.) | Moisture content, % | 0.16 | 0.30 | 0.15 | 0.28 | 0.20 | 0.19 | 0.18 |
| | Modulus of elasticity, 10 ⁶ p.s.i. | 1.02 | 1.00 | 0.63 | 0.25 | 0.78 | 0.65 | 0.20 |



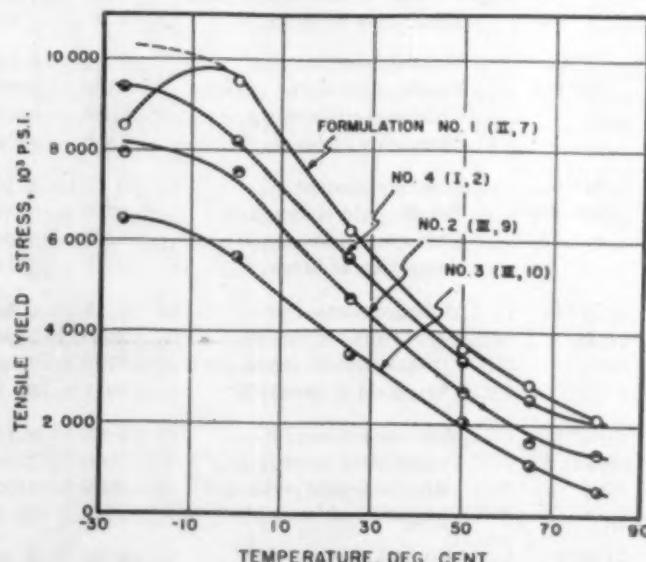
3—Effect of humidity on stress-strain curve for injection molded cellulose acetate (Formulation No. 1; A.S.T.M. Type II, Grade 7)

peratures during the testing (A.S.T.M. D 759-44 T).

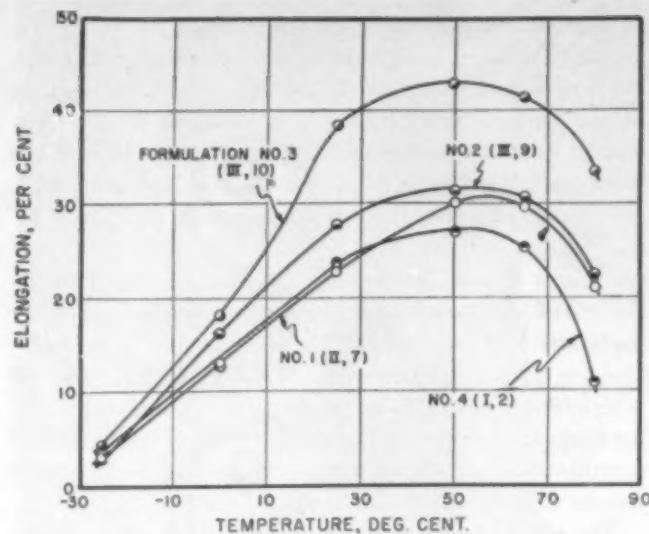
For the mechanical tests at various relative humidities, specimens were stored at the desired humidity at 25° C. (77° F.) for three to seven weeks, depending upon thickness. Representative samples at each condition were taken for analysis at the time of testing. Relative humidity conditions of 20 and 35 percent were obtained in a special test room, the air of which was conditioned by mechanical means. A relative humidity of 50 percent was obtained in the main physical laboratory, whose atmosphere is maintained at the standard laboratory conditions of 25 ± 1.1° C. (77 ± 2° F.) and 50 ± 2 percent relative humidity (A.S.T.M. D 618-44 T). Other conditions were obtained by storage of the specimens in sealed containers over appropriate aqueous solutions: saturated sodium nitrate for 65 percent, saturated ammonium chloride for 80 percent, and distilled water for a saturated atmosphere (sometimes erroneously designated as "100 percent relative humidity"). The relative humidity for each condition



4—Effect of temperature on tensile yield stress of injection molded cellulose acetate (medium-acetyl formulations)



5—Effect of temperature on tensile yield stress of injection molded cellulose acetate (high-acetyl formulations)



6—Effect of temperature on elongation of injection molded cellulose acetate (medium-acetyl formulations)

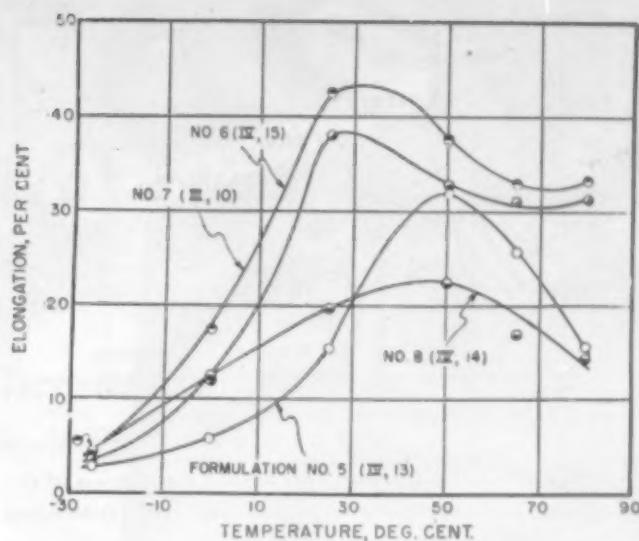
was checked with a standardized hair hygrometer, and is believed to have been within ± 2 percent of the nominal value in every case. Specimens were tested as rapidly as possible after removal from the conditioning chamber.

Despite the long time allowed for conditioning, it is obvious from comparison of moisture contents that the thicker specimens had not reached true equilibrium.

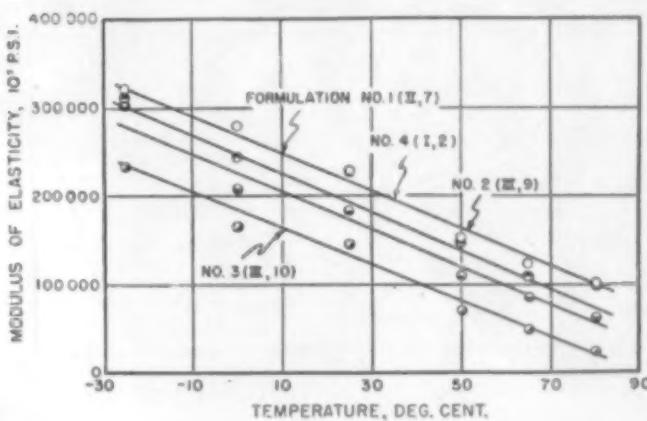
Test Results

Typical stress-strain curves (in this case for formulation No. 1) at the various test temperatures are shown in Fig. 1. The initial portions of these curves are shown to a larger scale in Fig. 2. Similarly, typical stress-strain curves for this same formulation at various relative humidities at 25° C. (77° F.) are shown in the graph Fig. 3.

The data on the tensile properties of dry specimens



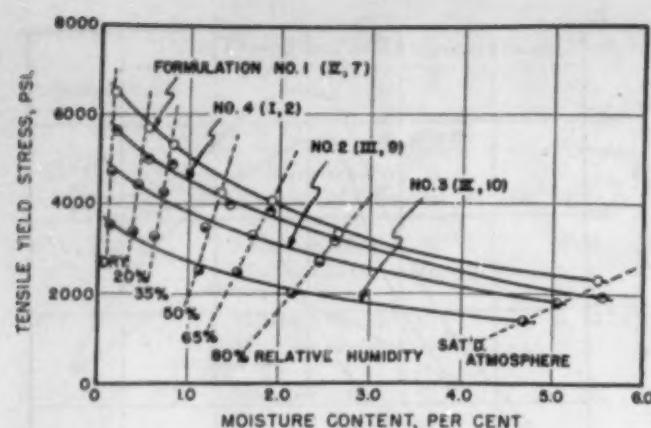
7—Effect of temperature on elongation of injection molded cellulose acetate (high-acetyl formulations)



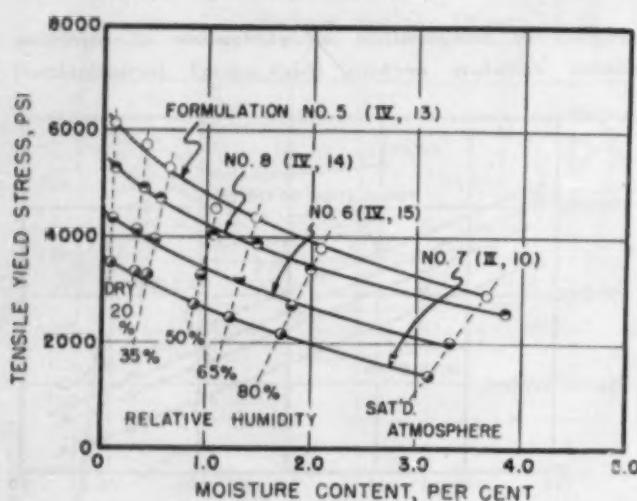
8—Effect of temperature on modulus of elasticity of injection molded cellulose acetate (these formulations are for medium acetyl)

Table V.—Effect of Relative Humidity at 25° C. (77° F.) on Modulus of Elasticity of Injection Molded Cellulose Acetate

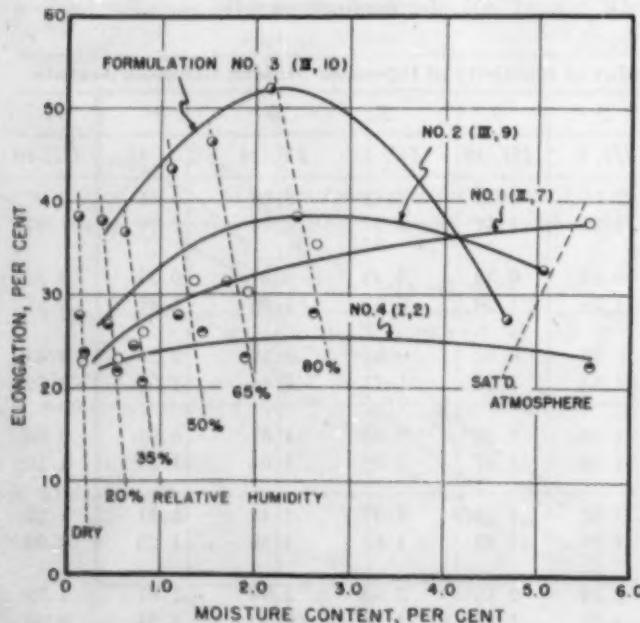
| Formulation No. | | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 7 |
|----------------------------|---|-------|------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| A.S.T.M. type (D 706-44 T) | | II, 7 | I, 2 | III, 9 | III, 10 | IV, 13 | IV, 14 | IV, 15 | III, 10 |
| Dry | Moisture content, % | 0.18 | 0.19 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.11 | 0.09 |
| 0% R.H. | Modulus of elasticity, 10 ⁶ p.s.i. | 2.30 | 2.28 | 1.84 | 1.47 | 2.37 | 2.18 | 1.70 | 1.45 |
| 20% R.H. | Moisture content, % | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.44 | 0.39 | 0.43 | 0.41 | 0.34 | 0.32 |
| | Modulus of elasticity, 10 ⁶ p.s.i. | 2.12 | 2.05 | 1.76 | 1.28 | 2.11 | 1.96 | 1.61 | 1.37 |
| 35% R.H. | Moisture content, % | 0.82 | 0.81 | 0.72 | 0.63 | 0.64 | 0.57 | 0.51 | 0.45 |
| | Modulus of elasticity, 10 ⁶ p.s.i. | 1.99 | 1.86 | 1.67 | 1.27 | 1.77 | 1.84 | 1.56 | 1.35 |
| 50% R.H. | Moisture content, % | 1.36 | 1.45 | 1.19 | 1.12 | 1.08 | 1.07 | 0.95 | 0.88 |
| | Modulus of elasticity, 10 ⁶ p.s.i. | 1.72 | 1.69 | 1.46 | 1.17 | 1.69 | 1.65 | 1.39 | 1.10 |
| 65% R.H. | Moisture content, % | 1.92 | 1.90 | 1.71 | 1.54 | 1.47 | 1.48 | 1.31 | 1.22 |
| | Modulus of elasticity, 10 ⁶ p.s.i. | 1.61 | 1.61 | 1.29 | 1.03 | 1.61 | 1.60 | 1.25 | 1.02 |
| 80% R.H. | Moisture content, % | 2.65 | 2.62 | 2.44 | 2.15 | 2.08 | 1.99 | 1.81 | 1.72 |
| | Modulus of elasticity, 10 ⁶ p.s.i. | 1.47 | 1.41 | 1.23 | 0.89 | 1.58 | 1.47 | 1.24 | 0.93 |
| Saturated atmosphere | Moisture content, % | 5.50 | 5.56 | 5.06 | 4.68 | 3.67 | 3.84 | 3.32 | 3.12 |
| | Modulus of elasticity, 10 ⁶ p.s.i. | 0.99 | 1.02 | 0.83 | 0.62 | 1.36 | 1.23 | 0.95 | 0.68 |



9—Effect of relative humidity on tensile yield stress of injection molded cellulose acetate (medium-acetyl formulations)



10—Effect of relative humidity on tensile yield stress of injection molded cellulose acetate (the formulations tested were for high acetyl)



11—Effect of relative humidity on elongation of injection molded cellulose acetate (medium-acetyl formulations)

at various temperatures are summarized in Table III, and the corresponding data at various relative humidities are summarized in Table II. Moisture content at the time of testing is shown for each formulation and at each test condition. Stress values shown are nominal values in every case.⁹ The corresponding data on moduli of elasticity are summarized in Tables IV and V.

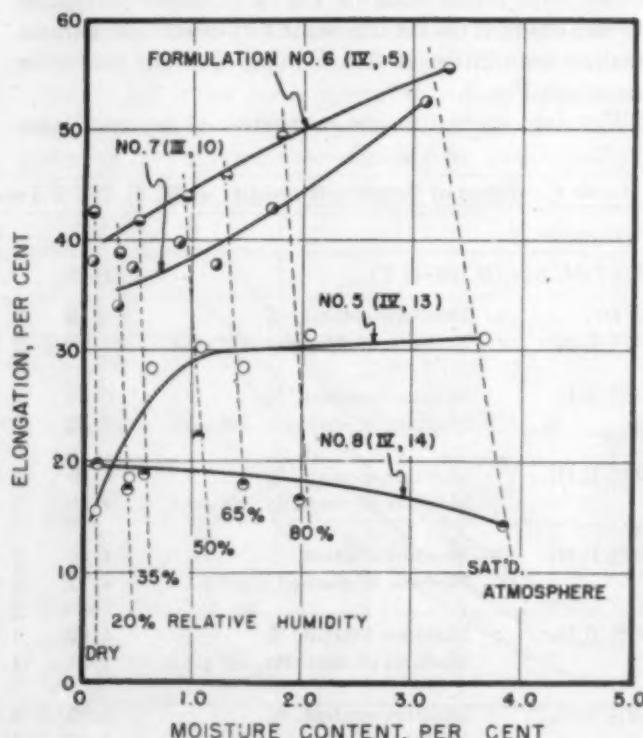
Figures 4 and 5 show in graphical form the influence of temperature on the upper yield stress of these materials, and Figs. 6 and 7 summarize similar information on ultimate elongation. In Fig. 8, the effect of temperature on modulus of elasticity is shown for the medium-acetyl formulations. Data for the high-acetyl formulations are not shown since they follow the same trends at generally lower levels.

The effect of humidity on upper yield stress is shown in Figs. 9 and 10, on ultimate elongation in Figs. 11 and 12 and on modulus of elasticity for the medium-acetyl formulations in Fig. 13. (The curves for the high-acetyl formulations are very similar.) The abscissae represent moisture contents of the specimens when tested; relative humidity contours are shown by the broken lines.

The effects of temperature and of relative humidity on flexural strength are shown in Tables VI and VII. These effects are shown graphically in Figs. 14 and 15 for the medium-acetyl formulations.

Data on the effect of temperature on impact strength are summarized in Table VIII and the Izod data are shown graphically in Fig. 16 for the medium-acetyl formulations. The corre- (Please turn to page 196)

⁹ A.S.T.M. D 638-44 T describes the terms used in this paper.



12—Effect of relative humidity on elongation of injection molded cellulose acetate (high-acetyl formulations)

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General

NEW PLASTIC FILMS—THEIR PACKAGING QUALITIES. W. H. Aiken. *Modern Packaging* 19, 141-4, 172 (May 1946). The properties of a satisfactory plastic packaging film are described. The general characteristics of regenerated cellulose, cellulose acetate, ethyl cellulose, cellulose nitrate, rubber hydrochloride, polyvinylidene chloride, polyvinyl chloride acetate, polyethylene, nylon, polyvinyl alcohol and polystyrene film are described and evaluated for use in packaging. Data on the water vapor resistance of these materials are presented.

POSTWAR WOOD FINISHES AND SPECIALIZED WOOD TREATMENT. H. E. Smith. *Mechanical Eng.* 68, 425-6 (May 1946). The results expected of postwar wood finishes and their development from the newer plastic materials are discussed.

PLASTICS IN THE RUBBER INDUSTRY. H. A. Winkelmann. *India Rubber World* 113, 799-804 (March 1946). The properties and applications of various resin-rubber combinations are described.

POROUS HARD RUBBER. T. R. Dawson and E. A. M. Thomson. *J. Rubber Research* 14, 179-80 (1945). The various processes for making porous hard rubber are reviewed. Eighty-five references are included.

POST-FORMING DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE WAR AND THEIR APPLICATIONS TO PEACETIME PRODUCTS. W. I. Beach. *India Rubber World* 113, 825-7 (March 1946). The developments and applications of post-formed laminates are reviewed.

DENTURE BASE MATERIAL (ACRYLIC RESIN OR MIXTURES OF ACRYLIC AND OTHER RESINS). Federal Specification U-D-226 (Sept. 12, 1941). The requirements of an acrylic resin for use in denture bases are given.

Materials

PREPARATION AND POLYMERIZATION OF THE SIX NUCLEAR ISOMERIC DICHLOROSTYRENES. C. S. Marvel, C. G. Overberger, R. E. Allen, W. H. Johnston, J. H. Saunders and J. D. Young. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 68, 861-4 (May 1946). The synthesis and polymerization of the nuclear isomeric dichlorostyrenes are described. The

polymers of these dichlorostyrenes are briefly characterized. The molecular weights range from 11,000 to 41,000 and the softening points vary from 190 to 240° C.

POLYMERIZATION OF *p*-CHLOROSTYRENE IN THE PRESENCE OF POLYMETHYL ACRYLATE. R. B. Carlin and N. E. Shakespeare. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 68, 876-8 (May 1946). Evidence is presented to show that the thermal polymerization of *p*-chlorostyrene in the presence of polymethylacrylate at 50° C. produces some polymer molecules which contain units of both kinds. In the light of available evidence, a chain transfer mechanism appears to offer the best explanation of the results, although other mechanisms cannot be excluded.

STRUCTURE OF ETHYLENE POLYSULFIDES. H. E. Westlake, Jr., M. G. Mayberry, M. H. Whittlelock, J. R. West and G. J. Haddad. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 68, 751-3 (May 1946). Ethylene reacted with sulfur with or without solvents or pressure to form a xylene-insoluble polymer and a soluble oil, part of which was volatile. The various products were investigated and structures were postulated from the experimental evidence.

PREPARATION AND POLYMERIZATION OF SOME SUBSTITUTED STYRENES. C. S. Marvel, C. G. Overberger, R. E. Allen and J. H. Saunders. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 68, 736-8 (May 1946). The preparation of *m*-trifluoromethylstyrene, *m*-methylstyrene, *m*-nitrostyrene and *p*-N,N-dimethylaminostyrene is described. The polymers of these monomers, except *m*-nitrostyrene, were prepared and characterized. The molecular weights were 7300, 33,000 and 1600, respectively. The softening points were 130-155° C., 117-122° C. and 80-95° C., respectively. These polymers are all soluble in benzene.

POLY-ETHENE. R. Houwink. *British Plastics* 18, 192-8 (May 1946). The properties of polyethylene are reviewed and compared with other high polymers.

VULCANIZATION OF CELLULOSE MATERIALS. P. V. Afanas'ev and S. E. Bresler. *Trudy Konferentsii Vysokomolekulyar Chem. Abstracts* 40, 458-9 (Jan. 20, 1946). Viscose fibers, partially hydrolyzed polyvinyl acetate and polyvinyl alcohol are vulcanized by soaking in certain compounds which are synthesized by condensing pyridine hydro-

chloride with the *bis*-(chloromethyl) ether of diethylene glycol, *bis*-(chloroethyl) ether, the *tris*-(chloromethyl) ether of glycerol and the *bis*-(chloromethyl) ether of decamethylene glycol. The vulcanized materials swell less in solvents than the unvulcanized original fibers.

RELATION OF CELLULOSE NITRATES OF DIFFERING DEGREES OF HETEROGENEITY TO VOLATILE AND NONVOLATILE SOLVENTS. S. N. Danilov. *Trudy Konferentsii Vysokomolekulyar. Chem. Abstracts* 40, 459 (Jan. 20, 1946). Cellulose nitrate is fractionated into fractions with different nitrogen contents by precipitating with water from solutions in acetone and diethyl ether. Swelling pressure on absorption of solvents depends on the degree of nitration and the temperature but not on viscosity. Those fractions with the lowest viscosities in solutions swell most in solvents and form molding compositions which flow more readily than do the other compositions.

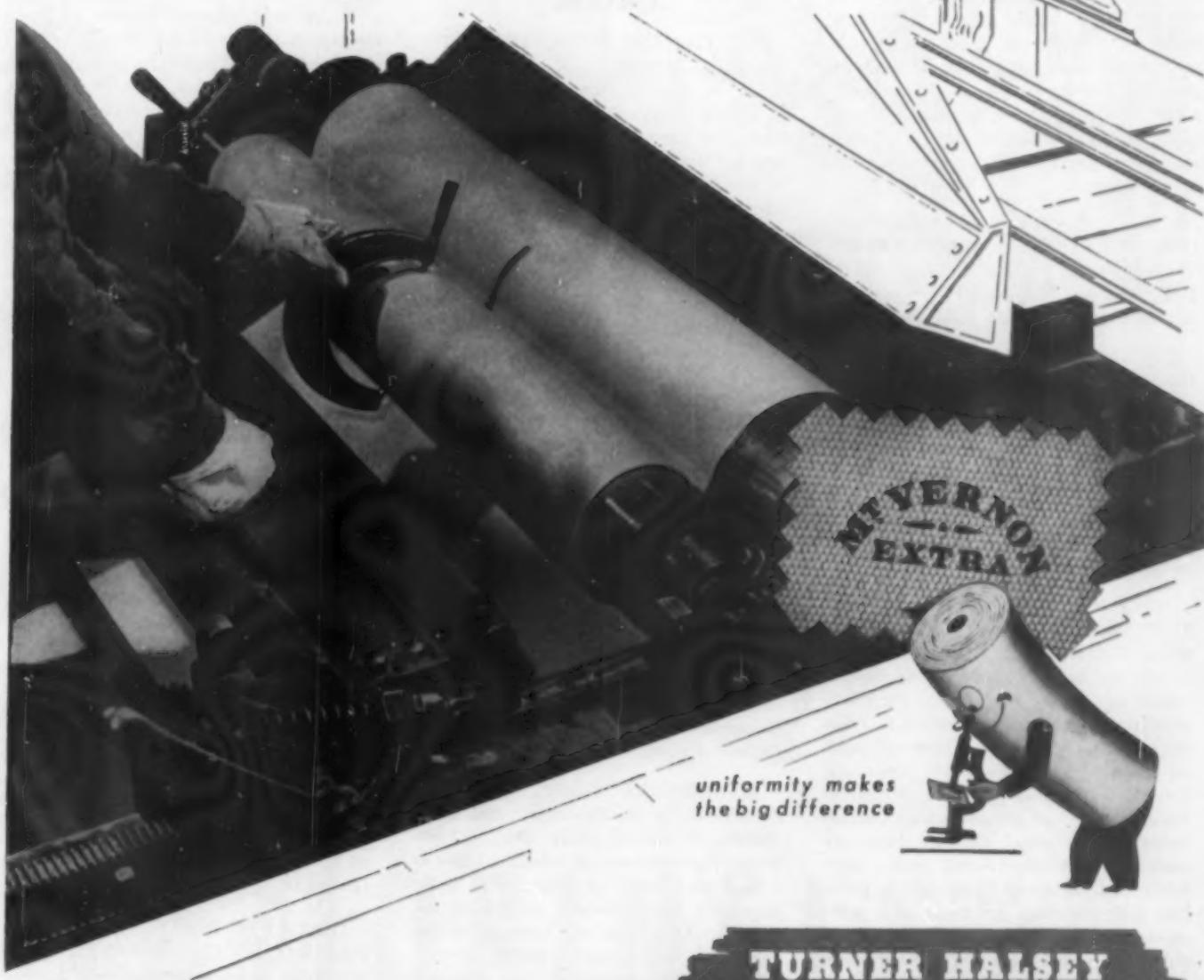
OBTAINING VINYL CHLORIDE AND VINYLIDENE CHLORIDE BY PYROLYSIS OF DICHLOROETHANE AND TRICHLOROETHANE AND THEIR COPOLYMERIZATION. P. I. Pavovich. *Chem. Abstracts* 40, 495 (Jan. 20, 1946). Dichloroethane and trichloroethane are converted to vinyl chloride and vinylidene chloride, respectively, by passing them over activated carbon at 325-350° C. The products may be copolymerized in aqueous emulsion at pH 2.5-3.5 with a peroxide catalyst such as hydrogen peroxide or benzoyl peroxide.

Molding and fabricating

LOW-COST PLASTIC SHEET BY EXTRUSION. Modern Packaging 19, 110-112 (May 1946). MODERN PLASTICS 23, 132-136 (May 1946). An extrusion process for making semi-rigid plastic sheet is described. The principle of the new method is continuous extrusion under heat and pressure without the use of solvents. The process forms a continuous sheet of any length in one straight-line operation. The material is extruded from a circular die operating in conjunction with a conventional plastics extrusion machine. The sheeting is drawn from the die as a tube, slit at the bottom as it comes from the die and subsequently made flat in one uninterrupted operation. At the present time sheets of cellulose acetate

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AUGUST • 1946 187

and cellulose acetate butyrate plastics are being made in thicknesses of 0.010 to 0.040 in. and in widths up to 24 inches. From 100 to 130 lb. of sheet per hr. can be produced by an extruder having a $3\frac{1}{4}$ -in.-diameter cylinder.

RADIANT HEATING. British Plastics 18, 144-9 (Apr. 1946). The theory and applications of radiant heating are reviewed in this article.

A NEW ELECTRONIC HEAT-SEALER. Modern Packaging 19, 120-1 (May 1946). An electric heat-sealing machine for sealing plastic packages is described. The machine uses 110-volt alternating current, has an output frequency of 60 megacycles and is extremely simple to operate.

Applications

FIRST ALL-PLASTICS RAILWAY BUFFET CAR. Plastics (London) 10, 245-7 (May 1946). British Plastics 18, 227-30, 230a (May 1946). MODERN PLASTICS 23 100-101 (June 1946). A dining car made of plastic materials is described. The walls, bar, partitions, table tops, display cases, light fixtures and curtains are made of plastics. Laminates, vinyls and acrylics account for most of the materials.

UNBREAKABLE MANNEQUINS OF LOW-PRESSURE MOLDED PLASTICS. Pacific Plastics 4, 19, 37 (May 1946). Mannequins made of low-pressure laminated plastics are described.

FLEXIBLE FUEL CELLS. Plastics (London) 10, 240-1 (May 1946). Flexible hydrocarbon fuel cells are made of Neoprene cotton-fabric laminate, polyvinyl formal cotton-fabric laminate and with a glycerol-adipate-modified polyvinyl formal cotton-fabric laminate. The latter material remains flexible over a wider temperature range than do the other materials mentioned.

HOUSING LOOKS TO PLASTICS. J. D. Stratton. Plastics (Chicago) 4, 48-50, 82 (May 1946). Various parts and furnishings made of plastics in an experimental house are described. Plywoods bonded with phenol-formaldehyde resin are used on the exterior. Plywoods used on the floor are bonded with casein adhesives, on the walls with urea-formaldehyde resin and on the eaves with phenol-formaldehyde resin. Cabinet doors are made of phenolic-treated oak, glass fabric and melamine-formaldehyde resin. The wall coverings are made of a polyester-paper laminate and a polyvinyl chloride plastic. Many of the bathroom furnishings are made of methyl methacrylate plastic. Some cupboard doors are made of interlocking strips of cellulose acetate butyrate. Filters are made of polyvinylidene chloride plastic. Various hardware items and furnishings are made

of cast phenolics, molded acrylics, decorative laminates, urea-formaldehyde moldings, vinyl resins and cellulose acetate plastics.

LENSES FROM PLASTICS. British Plastics 18, 219-23 (May 1946). The applications of acrylic and styrene plastics in precision optics are discussed. The molding and finishing of lenses are described in detail.

PLASTICS IN THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY. C. H. Butcher. Plastics (London) 10, 229-31, 255 (May 1946). The utilization of plastics in making apparatus for the chemical laboratory is described. Present uses are in weight boxes, scale plates, instrument bases, stands for thermostat baths, goggles, tubing and label varnish. Uses being considered are for containers and volume measuring devices. The effects of chemicals on various plastics are reviewed.

Coatings

GEL LACQUERS PROVIDE NEW COATING METHOD. C. J. Malm and H. L. Smith, Jr. Chemical Industries 58, 776-7 (May 1946). Gelation of a lacquer at a temperature intermediate between dipping and room temperatures to give a heavy uniform coating is the basic characteristic of a new application method. Using cellulose acetate butyrate in a mixture of solvents blended to give the desired viscosity and gel point, it is possible to produce hard, tough protective coatings, on articles which lend themselves to dipping, more quickly and with a coat much thicker than can be obtained with ordinary lacquers. The coating thus obtained is in reality a plastic veneer. A wooden, metal or paper article so coated looks and feels like solid plastic; surface imperfections of the core material are effectively hidden. Moreover, it gives a decorative finish to articles molded from plastic scrap of assorted colors or from low-pressure laminates. The resulting objects are comparable to those made by injection molding of a thermoplastic material around a core, but the new method is more economical of material, requiring only about a third as much, and eliminates the necessity for the use of molds.

MECHANISM OF SOLVENT ACTION. A. K. Doolittle. Ind. Eng. Chem. 38, 535-40 (May 1946). Temperature dependence of solvent ability in homologous series of solvents is influenced by the molecular weight of the solvent. In general, the members of low molecular weight become better solvents with rising temperature and the members of high molecular weight become better solvents with falling temperature. The shape of solvent molecules influences temperature dependence of solvent ability more than its weight. In general, com-

pact molecules have a positive temperature coefficient of solvent ability, whereas extended molecules have a negative temperature coefficient of solvent ability. Branched molecules are likely to exhibit greater decrease of solvent ability with rise in temperature than their linear isomers, and the amount of such inversion is more pronounced, the greater the linear extension of the branches. In linear solvent molecules containing multiple active groups, the inversion is greater, the farther removed the active groups are from the ends of the molecule. Gels involving organic solvents and macromolecular solutes may be made which may be liquefied by heating or by cooling, depending on the choice of solvent. Solvents having a positive temperature coefficient of solvent ability may ordinarily be used to produce gels that liquefy on heating. Gels that liquefy on cooling may often be made from solvents that show a considerable negative temperature coefficient of solvent ability. Linear solvent molecules are generally more effective for use in promoting an abrupt sol-gel transformation than are branched molecules although the latter may often exhibit a greater negative temperature coefficient of solvent ability. Gels that liquefy on cooling may be made of systems of two or more components and may employ resinous substances of quite different character although the time rate of the sol-gel transformation may vary with different resinous substances.

NITROCELLULOSE LACQUERS. W. Koch, H. C. Phillips and R. Wint. Ind. Eng. Chem. 38, 518-21 (May 1946). Cellulose nitrate of RS type, having viscosities of $\frac{1}{2}$ - and $\frac{1}{4}$ -sec., 30-35 and 18-25 cp., were evaluated in experimental lacquer compositions in direct comparison with three representative commercial furniture lacquers. Nonvolatile content at a spraying viscosity of 80 cp., temperature-change resistance, print resistance, Sward hardness, sandability and water-spot resistance data were obtained. It was demonstrated that furniture lacquers, equivalent in performance to the best commercial compositions, with materially increased nonvolatile content, can be formulated with cellulose nitrate lower in viscosity than RS $\frac{1}{2}$ -sec.; the minimum practical level of cellulose nitrate viscosity appeared to be 30-35 cp. in the kind of composition studied. Proper selection of resin and plasticizer was important in formulating high quality lacquers based on RS cellulose nitrate $\frac{1}{4}$ -sec. and 30-35 centipoise.

DECORATIVE FINISHES. British Plastics 18, 183-4 (April 1946). A decorative finish is made by spraying natural or synthetic fibers onto a surface which is covered with a wet organic coating. After drying, the coating is brushed to remove excess fibers. A special spray gun for applying the fibers has been developed.

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Technical Briefs

Abstracts of articles on plastics in the world's scientific and engineering literature relating to properties and testing methods, or indicating significant trends and developments.

Engineering

OPTICAL METHODS IN ELECTROPHORESIS. L. G. Longsworth. *Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed.* 18, 219-29 (Apr. 1946). The optical equipment developed at the Rockefeller Institute for the quantitative study of refractive index gradients in solution is described, together with suggestions for its installation and adjustment. This equipment, which is based on the Foucault-Toepler Schlieren method, also incorporates a scanning modification and the cylindrical lens arrangement of Philpot and Svensson. The chief use of the apparatus is to record moving boundary patterns in electrophoretic analysis of proteins by the Tiselius method. The precise measurement of refractive index differences in aqueous solutions represents a recent application of the apparatus.

RUBBER AND PLASTICS AS MATERIALS OF CHEMICAL PLANT CONSTRUCTION. M. G. Fontana. *Chem. & Met. Eng.* 53, 102-5, 109 (Apr. 1946). Properties of the various types of synthetic rubbers and plastics are reviewed with respect to their use in chemical plant equipment. Chemical resistance is a major problem. Some typical applications are described. Thirteen references.

Chemistry

A LIGHT SCATTERING INVESTIGATION OF CELLULOSE ACETATE. R. S. Stein and P. Doty. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 68, 159-67 (Feb. 1946). The complications in the light-scattering method of molecular weight determination when the molecules are large enough to give a dissymmetrical angular intensity distribution are discussed. An instrument for the absolute measurement of turbidity is described together with the method of calibration. An instrument for the measurement of the angular distribution of intensity of scattered light is described. Measurements of turbidity, dissymmetry, refractive index increment and depolarization were made on solutions of four cellulose acetate fractions whose molecular weight had been otherwise determined. The molecular weights calculated from the optical measurements agreed within 8 percent of those measured by other means. The empirical constant which characterizes the deviation from Van't Hoff law behavior was found to be 0.45 ± 0.01 by light scattering measurements as compared with 0.43 ± 0.005 based on osmotic

pressure measurements for the cellulose acetate-acetone system. The angular variation of intensity is found to be in agreement with the theoretical prediction. The comparison of the measured dissymmetry with that predicted theoretically for a rod-shaped or random coil molecule indicates that the cellulose acetate molecule in acetone solution is rather extended up to a molecular weight of about 80,000. At higher molecular weights the molecule may coil back on itself to a degree that increases rapidly with molecular weight.

SOME FACTORS AFFECTING COPOLYMERIZATION. C. C. Price. *J. Polymer Sci.* 1, 83-9 (March 1946). The available data on copolymerization indicates that the polarity of monomer double bonds is one important factor regulating the ease of copolymerization. There is evidently a marked electrical factor favoring copolymerization for those pairs of monomers in which one monomer has an electron-rich and the other has an electron-poor double bond. The importance of radical stability and steric effects is considered.

HETEROGENEOUS ACID AND ACID-SALT HYDROLYSIS OF SECONDARY CELLULOSE ACETATE. R. N. Haward and T. White. *J. Soc. Chem. Ind.* 65, 63-4 (Feb. 1946). The heterogeneous hydrolysis of secondary cellulose acetate was investigated in aqueous solutions of acids and acid salt mixtures. A marked anionic effect occurs with neutral salts which increase the rate of reaction but the lyotropic series is arranged in the opposite order to that reported elsewhere in the case of homogeneous hydrolysis.

β -ALKOXYPROPIONATES. ADDITION OF ALCOHOLS TO THE OLEFINIC LINKAGE OF ALKYL ACRYLATES. C. E. Rehberg, M. A. Dixon and C. H. Fisher. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 68, 544-6 (Apr. 1946). Primary, secondary, branched-chain and unsaturated alcohols added satisfactorily to the olefinic linkages of acrylic esters, producing β -alkoxypropionates; *t*-butyl alcohol did not add. By simultaneous addition and alcoholysis, methyl acrylate was converted into ethyl ethoxypropionate, propyl propoxypionate, *n*-butyl butoxypropionate, ethyl-*t*-butyl ethylbutoxypropionate and allyl β -alkoxypropionate. The higher alkyl β -methoxypropionates were prepared in high yields by alcoholysis of methyl methoxy-

propionate. Alkyl β -allyloxypropionate polymerized readily, yielding a hard, colorless, transparent and insoluble resin. The tendency of allyl alkylloxypropionate to form cross-linked methyl acrylate copolymers was approximately equal to that of crotyl acrylate.

FATTY ACID SOAPS IN EMULSION POLYMERIZATION. L. W. Rainard. *India Rubber World* 114, 67-9 (Apr. 1946). A correlation was observed between oxidation potential and polymerization rate of a definite emulsion polymerization system. In butadiene systems the polymerization rates are not proportional to the square root of the catalyst concentration and generally exhibit maxima after which increased catalyst concentrations decrease the rate of polymerization. The role of fatty acid soaps in emulsion polymerization is described, tentatively, partly on the basis of the chemical interaction of the soap and of the peroxides.

Properties

CEMENTING PHENOLIC LAMINATES. J. Delmonte. *Plastics (Chicago)* 4, 62, 64, 66, 92-3 (Apr. 1946). The bonding of phenolic laminates with furane resin adhesives was investigated. Strong bonds are obtained with smooth surfaces. These bonds did not deteriorate on aging although a temperature of 200° F. was maintained for a year.

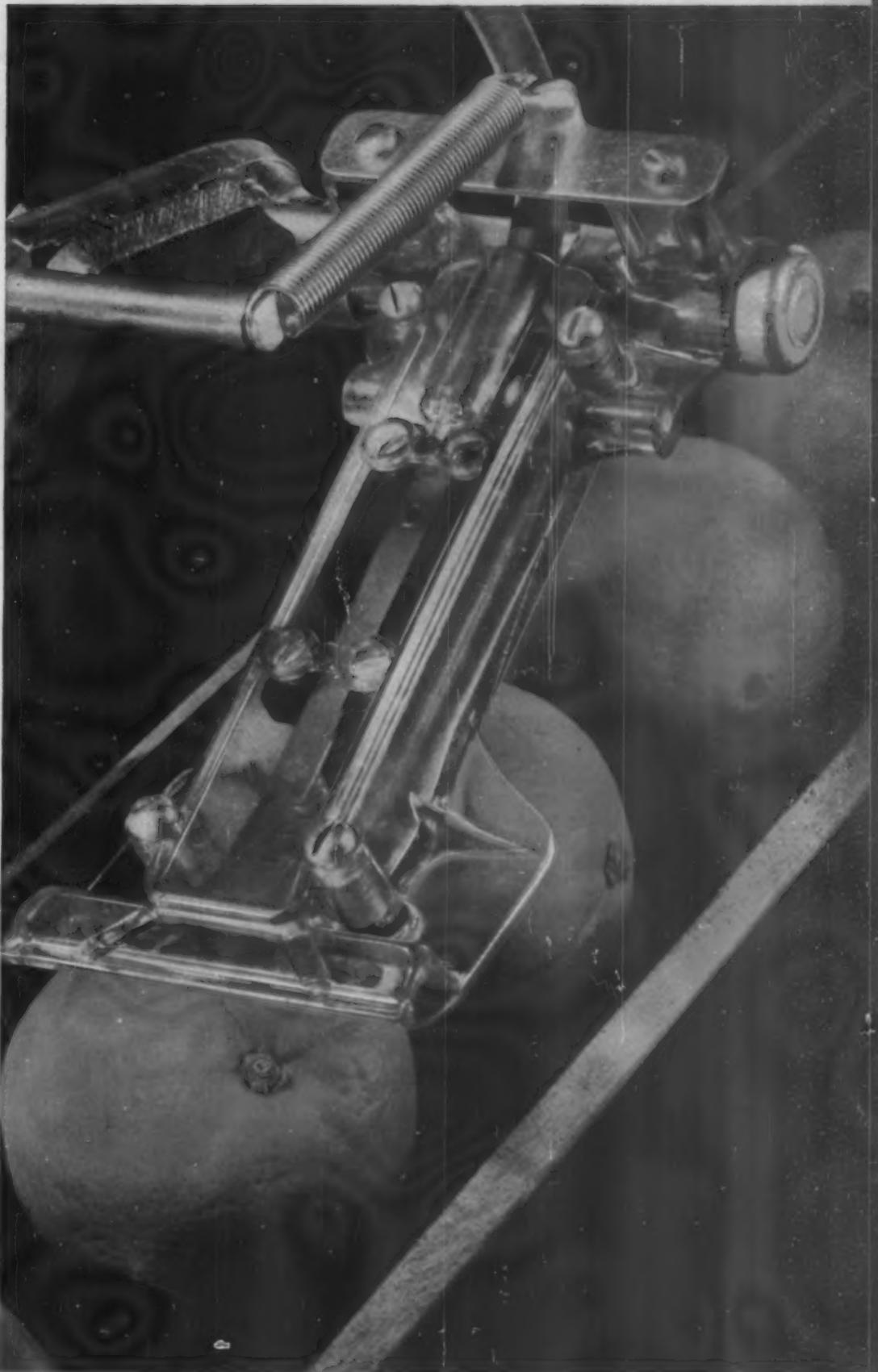
DIFFUSION OF VAPORS THROUGH POLYMERS. P. Doty. *J. Chem. Phys.* 14, 244-51 (Apr. 1946). The rate of permeation of a gas through a polymer as a function of temperature may be represented as $P = P_0 e^{-E/RT}$. All available data on the permeability of gases through polymers show that for a given gas there is a linear relation between $\log P_0$ and E (the energy of activation for permeation). The effect of plasticization on permeation of water vapor was studied experimentally and it is shown that lowering of the heat of solution is the predominant effect. From the data the entropy of solution may be calculated and interpreted as showing that water molecules dissolved in the unplasticized polymer exhibit much less freedom than when they are dissolved in plasticized polymer. Other calculations show that a large number of degrees of freedom are simultaneously operative in the process of the diffusion of a gas molecule through a polymer. (Please turn to next page)

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Testing

METHODS OF MEASURING CONDUCTIVITY OF ELECTRICALLY CONDUCTIVE RUBBER. R. G. Newton. *J. Rubber Research* 15, 35-60 (Mar. 1946). The measurement of conductivity of electrically conductive rubbers is not a simple matter, because the application of a mercury electrode to the surface of the sample does not produce a good contact. The resistance so measured may bear little or no relation to the true resistance of sample, because the resistance at the interface may be many times greater than resistance of the rubber itself. Various types of electrode systems used by other workers for measuring the direct-current conductivity of dielectrics are discussed, and the majority of them are shown not to be applicable to the testing of electrically conductive rubber. The general question of contact resistance is discussed and methods are described by means of which the contact resistance can be determined independently of the resistance of the sample. Conversely, it is shown how the true resistivity of the sample can be measured, independently of the method of making contact; this method requires special apparatus for its operation, which may not always be convenient for routine application. Convenient circuits are described by means of which the approximate resistance of electrically conductive rubber samples can be measured, using only inexpensive types of instruments which are to be found in works laboratories.

WATER-VAPOR PERMEABILITY TESTER. F. T. Carson and V. Worthington. *Paper Ind. & Paper World* 27, 1799-1805, 1816 (Mar. 1946). A conditioning and testing cabinet is described in which the hygroscopic conditions are maintained by equilibrium with a saturated solution of an appropriate salt. The temperature of this solution and of the testing chamber is held constant by means of an envelope of moving air that completely surrounds the testing chamber, an open-coil heater and a thermoregulator being used to control the temperature of this air bath. Devices for supporting and weighing the permeability cells in the cabinet, without disturbing the hygroscopic conditions, are explained in detail. The cells, hung by hooks from a rotary suspension disk, can be suspended one at a time from a weighing rod attached to a balance. Interlocking mechanisms for selecting and picking up the cells facilitate the weighing and protect the apparatus and the permeability cells from accidental injury. A method and apparatus for mounting the specimens in the permeability cells are described. Materials covering a large permeability range can be accommodated. A number of suggestions are made for speeding the testing of good moisture barriers.

A FAST STRESS-STRAIN MACHINE. S. L. Dart, R. L. Anthony and P. E. Wack. *Rev. Sci. Instruments* 17, 106-8 (March 1946). A fast stress-strain machine for the study and testing of rubberlike materials is described. The machine is of simple design and can be operated at speeds up to 200 percent extension per second without serious error due to inertial effects. The complete stress-strain loop is recorded automatically. The reproducibility of the data obtained with this machine for a number of test specimens cut from the same tensile sheet is of the order of one percent.

DETERMINING THE MOISTURE EQUILIBRIUM CURVES OF HYGROSCOPIC MATERIALS. W. A. Wink. *Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed.* 18, 251-2 (Apr. 1946). A method for determining the equilibrium moisture content-temperature curves of hygroscopic materials is described.

IMPROVED GUIDES FOR POSITIONING OF IMPACT SPECIMENS. J. R. Speer. *A.S.T.M. Bull.* No. 139, 46-7 (Mar. 1946). New guides for positioning specimens in an impact testing machine are described.

Synthetic rubber

EFFECTS OF MOLECULAR STRUCTURE ON PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF BUTYL RUBBER. P. J. Flory. *Ind. Eng. Chem.* 38, 417-36 (Apr. 1946). An investigation was undertaken in an attempt to establish the fundamental connections which must exist between physical properties of a typical vulcanized rubberlike polymer and its chemical structure. The structural variables to be considered are the molecular weight of the "primary molecules" entering the vulcanizate, their molecular weight distribution, and concentration (or frequency) of cross linkages introduced during vulcanization. The molecular weights of the Butyl rubbers were determined by previously established procedures; effects of molecular weight heterogeneity were suppressed by careful fractionation from very dilute solution. An indirect method, based on the theory of gelation and on the observation of critical molecular "vulcanizates" formed when the cross-linking capacity is fixed, was employed to determine the frequency of occurrence of cross-linked units—a quantity not hitherto evaluated in a vulcanized rubber. In representative pure-gum vulcanizates of Butyl, the molecular weight per cross-linked unit ranges from about 35,000 to 20,000, depending (inversely) on the diolefin content of the raw rubber. Micro compounding and testing procedures were devised for evaluating the necessarily small samples obtained in fractionation. Complete evaluation of tensile strength, stress-strain characteristics, swelling in solvents, and creep rate can be

obtained with as little as 3 grams of rubber. Results are no less reproducible than those obtained with conventional procedures requiring 50 grams or more. A number of relationships between vulcanizate structure and physical properties were established. The feasibility of a rational approach to the interpretation of properties of rubber vulcanizates in terms of molecular structure was demonstrated in this article.

VULCANIZATION OF RUBBER WITH SYNTHETIC RESINS. A. J. Wildschut. *Rubber Chem. and Technology* 19, 86-99 (Jan. 1946). Natural and synthetic rubber can be vulcanized with several vulcanizing agents other than sulfur, though sulfur and sulfur compounds are the only agents of practical value. A combination of rubber and synthetic resin can be successful only when chemical bonds are formed. This is the case with certain synthetic resins; natural and synthetic rubber can be vulcanized with these resins, without adding any other agent or filler, in much the same way as with sulfur. An example of these resins is the resol from pentaphene (*p*-*tert*-amylphenol) and formaldehyde. Data are given for the technical properties of rubber-resin vulcanizates. Catalysis or a similar effect is produced by magnesium oxide, which increases the tensile strength, while hexamethylene-tetramine prevents the reaction. Balata can be vulcanized with the same synthetic resins as rubber; with gutta-percha the effect of heating with rubber-vulcanizing resins is the same as with sulfur. The probable configuration of the rubber-resin vulcanizates consists of two systems of entangled thread-molecules, which are interlinked at points by primary valence bonds.

RUBBER DEVELOPMENTS IN 1945. A. E. Boss and R. KixMiller. *Chem. and Eng. News* 24, 336-8 (Feb. 10, 1946). Developments in rubber during 1945 are discussed. The topics considered include quality of GR-S, new synthetic types, synthetic latex, future research and development, German technical information and outlook for the future.

SHELLAC AS AN INGREDIENT OF RUBBER COMPOSITIONS. J. R. Scott. *Rubber Chem. & Tech.* 19, 125-50 (Jan. 1946). *J. Sci. Ind. Research* 3, 345-53 (Feb. 1945) and 407-17 (Mar. 1945). The incorporation of shellac into vulcanized rubber compositions was studied and effects on the products investigated.

NEW SYNTHETIC RUBBERS BASED ON METHYLPENTADIENE. F. M. McMillan, E. T. Bishop, K. E. Marple and T. W. Evans. *India Rubber World* 113, 663-9, 714 (Feb. 1946). Synthetic rubbers made from methylpentadiene are described. The synthesis, properties, compounding, processing, vulcanization and applications are discussed.



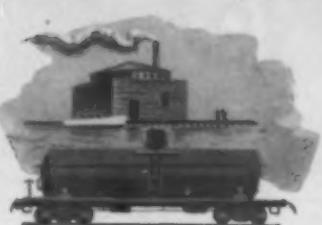
ALCOHOL

Dam, steel car, 6,000 to 10,000 gallon capacity.



CAUSTIC SODA

Heavily insulated steel car, with or without heater coils, 8,000 or 10,000 gallon capacity. Usually specially lined.



CHLORINE

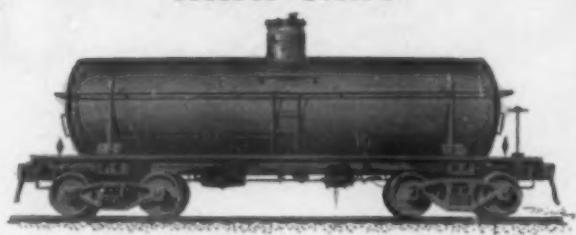
Insulated, welded car; built to withstand pressure up to 500 pounds; 15 or 30 ton capacity.



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Clean, steam coiled car of 8,000 gallon capacity.

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LARD

Clean steam coiled car, usually of 8,000 gallon capacity.



WINE

Insulated car with one to six compartments. Interior coated to preserve quality.



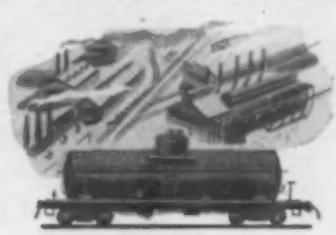
MOLASSES

Steam coiled car with heavy capacity trucks; 8,000 gallon capacity.



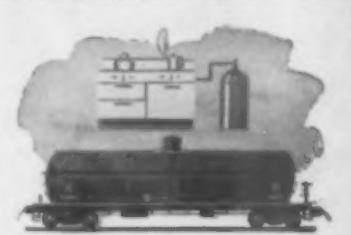
SULPHURIC ACID

Heavily constructed steel car with heavy truck capacity. Equipped to unload through dome.



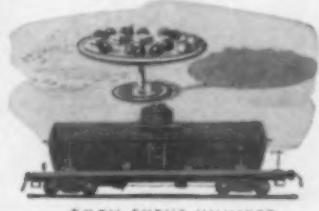
FUEL OIL

Steel car, steam coiled, 8,000 to 12,500 gallon capacity.



PROPANE

Heavily constructed car, welded and insulated. Built to withstand internal pressure to 300 pounds. Capacity 10,000 to 11,000 gallons.



CORN SYRUP UNMIXED

Clean, steam coiled with heavy truck capacity. Usually lined with aluminum paint.



LUBRICATING OIL

Steel car, with steam coils, single or multiple compartment; usually 8,000 gallon capacity.



MURIATIC ACID

Car lined with pure or synthetic rubber; 8,000 to 10,000 gallon capacity.



ACETIC ACID

Aluminum Car, 8,000 or 10,000 gallon capacity.



GASOLINE

Clean car, 6,000 to 12,500 gallons; single or multiple compartment.



ASPHALT OR TAR

Heavily steam coiled car; with 2 or more inches of insulation; steam jacketed outlet; 8,000 to 10,000 gallon capacity.

U. S. Plastics Patents

Copies of these patents are available from the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents each.

LIGHT POLARIZERS. C. E. Barnes (to Polaroid Corp.). U. S. 2,397,231, March 26. A sheet of light polarizing plastic material is coated with a thin layer of a light-transmitting, adhesive material after which a coating of light transmitting resin is polymerized *in situ* around sheet.

RESIN. W. H. Butler (to Bakelite Corp.). U. S. 2,397,240, March 26. An ester resin comprising the reaction product of a cyclopentadiene adduct of maleic anhydride with a polyhydric alcohol and a fatty acid of drying or semi-drying oils, their monoglycerides or their triglycerides.

COATING. L. W. Chubb, Jr., and C. J. T. Young (to Polaroid Corp.). U. S. 2,397,242, March 26. A light polarizing device comprising a light transmitting supporting element, a polarizing layer comprising an extremely thin film of oriented molecules, a protective layer of urea-formaldehyde or melamine-formaldehyde, a layer of non-oxidizing and non-setting alkyd resin, and a final layer of hard, abrasion-resistant plastic.

OPHTHALMIC DEVICE. D. P. Cooper, Jr. (to Polaroid Corp.). U. S. 2,397,243, March 26. An ophthalmic device comprising a frame and lenses of light-polarizing plastic.

POLYETHYLENE. W. E. Hanford and J. R. Roland (to E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., Inc.). U. S. 2,397,260, March 26. Copolymers of ethylene and vinylidene chloride are prepared by heating in the presence of a per-oxy compound at 40 to 350° C. and 50 to 1500 atm.

LIGHT POLARIZING IMAGE. E. H. Land (to Polaroid Corp.). U. S. 2,397,276, March 26. Transparent plastic material having uniformly oriented long chain molecules, predetermined portions being dyed with a dye which renders said portions negatively dichroic, the remainder being positively dichroic, forming thereby, in polarized light, two separate images.

METHACRYLIC ESTERS. B. E. Ostberg (to Polaroid Corp.). U. S. 2,397,287, March 26. Triethoxy silicol methacrylate and polymers thereof.

PLASTIC. W. W. Koch (to Hercules Powder Co.). U. S. 2,397,320, March 26. A plastic nonflammable composition comprising ethyl cellulose, a plasticizer, and a heavy metal oxalate.

MOLDING MATERIAL. J. J. Trefz and L. S. Shoberg (to Julius F. Trefz).

U. S. 2,397,323, March 26. A synthetic resin is prepared by digesting a furfural-bearing material with steam in the presence of acid and reacting with phenol in alkaline medium.

FILAMENTS. H. Cowling (to American Viscose Corp.). U. S. 2,397,338, March 26. In the production of artificial filaments a solution of viscose containing an ethylene oxide polymer is extruded into a precipitating bath.

RESIN. J. Dahle (to Pro-phy-lac-tic Brush Co.). U. S. 2,397,340, March 26. A reaction bath is prepared comprising an acetalization catalyst and isopropyl-formal and a sheet of polyvinyl alcohol is subjected to said bath so as to water insolubilize the sheet.

RESIN. H. S. Rothrock and W. H. Wood (to E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., Inc.). U. S. 2,397,372, March 26. A vulcanizable composition comprising polymeric, conjugated diene elastomer and a monomeric ester of β -furyl acrylic acid.

RESIN. D. E. Badertscher and R. B. Bishop (to Socony Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.). U. S. 2,397,398, March 26. A resinous product prepared by condensing formaldehyde and a petroleum fraction rich in aromatic hydrocarbons in the presence of an acid catalyst.

CELLULOSE DERIVATIVE. J. B. Rust and W. H. Van Delden (to Montclair Research Corp.). U. S. 2,397,437, March 26. A formaldehyde-cellulose compound soluble in alkali solutions and consisting in coagulated reaction product of an alkali-cellulose and formaldehyde.

FIBER TREATMENT. E. White and C. A. Smucker (to Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.). U. S. 2,397,453, March 26. A mineral fiber treating and bonding material comprising a stable aqueous emulsion of partially polymerized furfuryl alcohol and gelatin.

THERMOPLASTICS. H. L. Cox (to Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corp.). U. S. 2,397,471, April 2. A thermoplastic article containing a metallic insert is prepared by hot-forming the article, forcing the insert into the article when the latter is in the cooled and solid state, then inductively heating the metal thereby releasing the strains in the plastic.

RESINS. W. O. Kenyon and W. F. Fowler, Jr. (to Eastman Kodak Co.). U. S. 2,397,548, April 2. A resin prepared

by partially deesterifying in the presence of an acid and a carbonyl compound, a copolymer of a monovinyl ester of a saturated monocarboxylic acid with a mono-2-chloroallyl ester of a saturated monocarboxylic acid.

WIRE COATINGS. A. O. Blades (to General Cable Corp.). U. S. 2,397,592, April 2. An insulating and protective coating for conductors comprising a vinyl chloride-acetate copolymer plasticized with a mixture of hydrogenated methyl abietate, acetylated castor oil, butoxy ethyl stearate and butyl acetyl ricinoleate.

RESIN. H. L. Gerhart (to Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.). U. S. 2,397,600 April 2. A resin is prepared by heating a mixture of dicyclopentadiene and an unsaturated glyceride oil to a temperature of 200 to 260° C. for 1 to 10 hours.

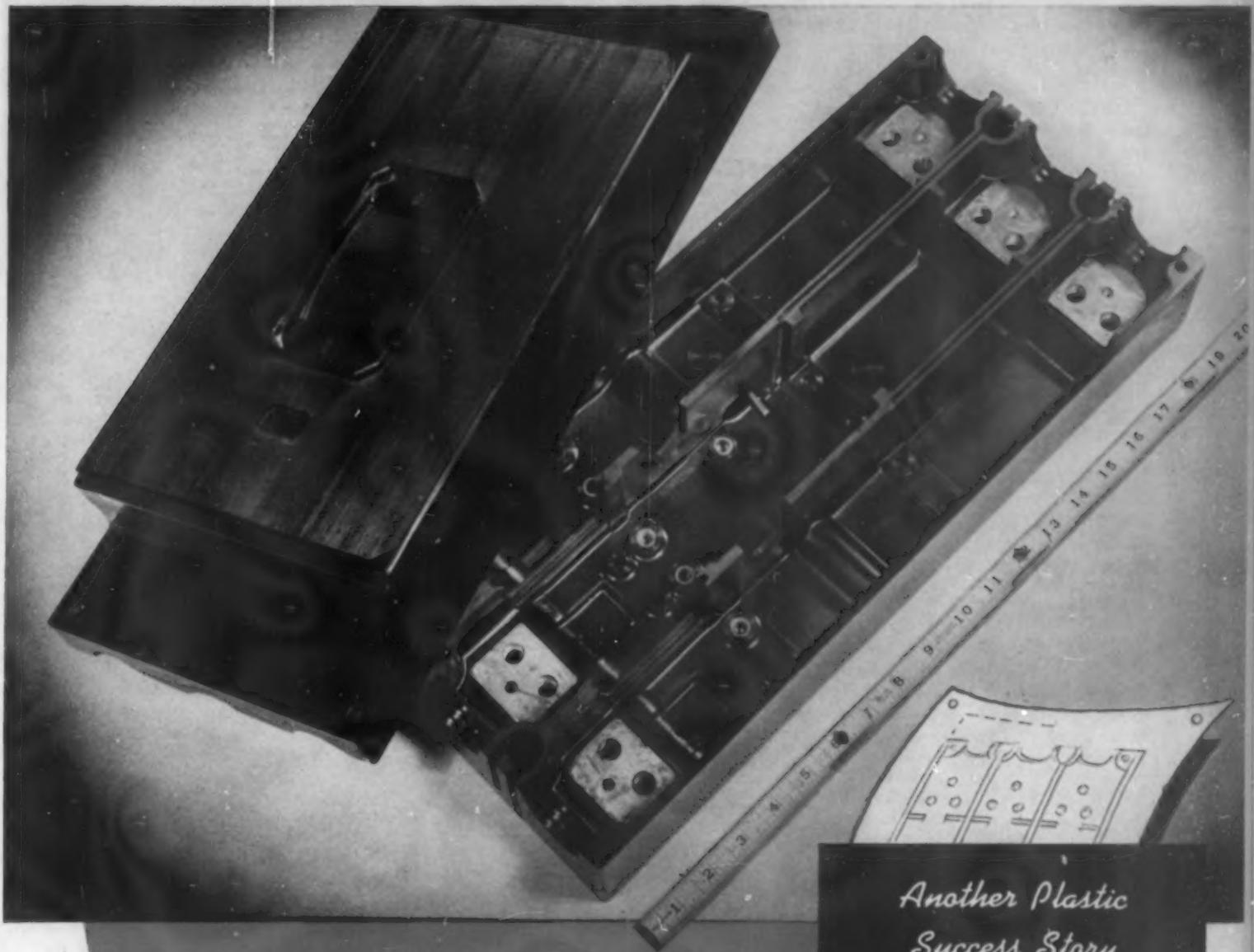
RESIN. H. L. Gerhart and L. M. Adams (to Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.). U. S. 2,397,601, April 2. A resinous product is prepared by heating in the absence of catalysts in a closed system, a mixture of polymers of cyclopentadiene and an unsaturated glyceride oil to a temperature above 160° C. until a copolymer soluble in petroleum naphtha is formed.

ESTER POLYMERS. W. F. Gresham (to E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., Inc.). U. S. 2,397,602, April 2. Polymers are prepared by heating between 25 and 300° C. under alcoholysis conditions and in the presence of a non-acid alcoholysis catalyst, an organic carbocyclic acid ester and a compound such as di-(beta-hydroxyethyl) formal, di-(beta-hydroxyethoxy) methoxyethyl formal, di(beta-hydroxyethoxy methoxy) ethane, hydroxyethyl methoxyethyl formal, di-(beta-hydroxyethyl) acetal, and a polymeric product resulting from heating 1,3-dioxolane in contact with an acidic catalyst.

SAFETY GLASS. W. H. Lycan (to Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.). U. S. 2,397,612, April 2. A plastic interlayer for safety glass comprising a flexible sheet of polyvinyl acetal resin plasticized with an ester of a dihydroxy ethyl ether alcohol containing 2 to 3 ethyl groups and a mixture of branched chain acids obtained by air oxidation of an open-chain petroleum hydrocarbon.

PRINTING PLATE. W. G. Mullen (to Lithomat Corp.). U. S. 2,397,616, April 2. An intaglio printing plate comprising a waterproof base and a casein coating, selected areas of said coating being

A 20 Inch IDEA...Molded in PLASTICS



Diversity in size and quantity of plastic products produced by Tech-Art run the full commercial scale. In sizes they range from minute highly technical pieces to the very largest units being produced. Numerically these products are sometimes molded by Tech-Art in relatively small amounts or, as in the case of widely used consumer goods, in quantities that approach box car figures. Every conceivable type of molding practice is performed at Tech-Art, utilizing hand molds, semi-automatic and fully automatic molds in both compression and compression transfer types of molds. In injection molding Tech-Art's facilities include a battery of the most modern injection presses. But back of all these facilities stands Tech-Art's broad experience in product engineering, a highly developed knowledge that assures the success of thousands of plastic products before they ever leave Tech-Art's drafting boards.

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TECHNICAL NOTES: These pieces, approximately twenty inches long and weighing seventeen pounds, were molded from high impact materials in very large presses. Electric heating and power knockouts with electronic heating coil contributed to the variety of equipment needed to produce these parts.

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water resistant and covered with a water insoluble grease-receptive polyvinyl alcohol, the uncovered portions being water-sorptive and grease-repellent and disposed at a level above that of the grease receptive areas.

ADHESIVES. O. H. Smith (to United States Rubber Co.). U. S. 2,397,627, April 2. Rubber is adhesively bonded to other surfaces by means of heat and pressure and an intermediately disposed layer comprising a rubber derivative obtained by the depolymerizing action of heat and oxygen on dissolved raw rubber in the presence of free sulfur and a vulcanization accelerator, in combination with a partially reacted soluble phenol-aldehyde resin such as resorcinol crotonaldehyde, resorcinol-furfural, geraniol-resorcinol-formaldehyde, or phenol-furfural-formaldehyde in which the amount of aldehyde reacted with the phenol is less than equimolecular.

COPOLYMERS. O. W. Cass (to E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., Inc.). U. S. 2,397,724, April 2. Resinous materials are prepared by copolymerizing a monomeric mixture of vinyl chloride and trichloroethylene.

ORGANO-SILOXANES. W. H. Daudt (to Corning Glass Works). U. S. 2,397,-727, April 2. Synthetic compositions are prepared by mixing two organo-siloxanes which are immiscible at room temperature, blowing air through the mixture while heating to reaction temperatures.

BABY PANTS. L. H. Rand (to Rand Rubber Co.). U. S. 2,397,751, April 2. Baby pants including a body portion made of a compounded film material including a vinyl resin, a plasticizer and silica gel.

ORNAMENT. J. J. Hagerty. U. S. 2,397,856, April 2. A decorative button composed of plastic material.

ORGANO-SILOXANES. E. L. Warwick (to Corning Glass Works). U. S. 2,397,895. April 2. New compositions are prepared by intercondensing a partially condensed methyl siloxane with trimethylmethoxy silane in the presence of water.

PLANKING. A. A. Glidden and W. R. Hickler (to B. F. Goodrich Co.). U. S. 2,397,936, April 9. Synthetic lumber comprising a dense heat-molded composition of heat-set resin and fibrous material interspersed therethrough.

THERMOPLASTIC. E. F. Brookman and L. W. Smith (to Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.). U. S. 2,397,942, April 9. New compositions comprising a polyvinyl halide, an aromatic triester of phosphoric acid, a minor proportion of a glycol ether phthalate and a hard thermoplastic.

COATINGS. M. Salo (to Eastman Kodak Co.). U. S. 2,398,042, April 9. A

protective coating is formed on a sheet of paper by depositing a molten composition comprising ethyl cellulose and a plasticizer.

COATING. G. H. Young (to Stoner-Mudge, Inc.). U. S. 2,398,069, April 9. An antifouling composition comprising a toxic component comprising the reaction product of a bifunctional phenol, a saturated lower aliphatic aldehyde, and an unsaturated aldehyde and a permeable organic film-forming vehicle.

HANDBAG. J. Samuelson. U. S. 2,398,118, April 9. A handbag containing plastic parts.

ABRASIVE. R. W. Hackett (to Abrasive Products, Inc.). U. S. 2,398,224, April 9. A flexible abrasive sheet comprising a flexible backing, abrasive grit affixed to said backing by a flexible tough non-brittle coat of glue, and a heat-hardened coat of a dried aqueous solution of a phenol-aldehyde condensate.

RESIN. F. A. Hessel and J. B. Rust (to Ellis-Foster Co.). U. S. 2,398,307, April 9. A composition comprising a nitrogenous body such as a water-soluble protein and, as a hardening agent under the influence of heat, a water-soluble resin prepared by condensing acetone with formaldehyde in the presence of borax.

INJECTION MOLDING. H. F. MacMillin and G. A. Waldie (to Hydraulic Development Corp., Inc.). U. S. 2,398,-318, April 9. An injection machine for heating and molding plastic material.

RESINS. J. B. Rust and F. A. Hessel (to Montclair Research Corp.). U. S. 2,398,331, April 9. A heat-curable composition comprising a water-soluble polyhydric phenol having the hydroxyl groups attached to the same nucleus and a water-soluble hard acetone-formaldehyde resin prepared in the presence of borax, and a curing catalyst comprising the ammonium salt of a strong acid.

VINYL ESTERS. H. M. Collins and M. Kiar (to Shawinigan Chemicals, Ltd.). U. S. 2,398,344, April 16. A stable aqueous emulsion of polyvinyl acetate is prepared by emulsifying in water, vinyl acetate in the presence of a partially hydrolyzed polyvinyl acetate, heating and stirring in the presence of a peroxide catalyst for 50 to 300 min. under reflux at a temperature of 66 to 90° C.

ELASTOMER. F. C. Atwood and H. A. Hill (to National Dairy Products Corp.). U. S. 2,398,350, April 16. An alkyl acrylate polymer is formed into an elastic substance by milling with hydrated lime, molding and heating.

RESIN. R. S. Daniels (to Bakelite Corp.). U. S. 2,398,361, April 16. A resinous product of phenol and formaldehyde and a hardening agent comprising an alkyl ammonium sulfate.

LAMINATED STOCK. A. J. Norton (to Pennsylvania Coal Products Co.). U. S. 2,398,388, April 16. A laminated stock is prepared by curing under pressure at a temperature of 100 to 110° C. a plurality of assembled fibrous laminae impregnated with a resinous reaction product of resorcinol and formaldehyde in the presence of a mild alkaline catalyst.

INLAYING. T. Wainman (to Plastic Inlays, Inc.). U. S. 2,398,482, April 16. A method of inlaying comprising applying pressure to an inlay to force it into engagement with an article, simultaneously heating said inlay during the pressing and subsequently cooling under pressure.

LIGHT POLARIZER. H. G. Rogers (to Polaroid Corp.). U. S. 2,398,506, April 16. A light polarizer comprising a supporting plate and a thin dichroic layer thereon of a linear hydrophilic high polymeric material in which the polymer molecules are substantially oriented.

RESIN. G. Widmer (to Ciba Products Corp.). U. S. 2,398,569, April 16. A hardenable resinous ester of an ether of an aminotriazine-formaldehyde condensate esterified with an esterifying agent comprising a fatty acid containing at least 10 carbon atoms.

WOOD TREATMENT. H. M. Kvalnes (to E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., Inc.). U. S. 2,398,649, April 16. Dimensional changes in wood induced by moisture are inhibited by impregnating the wood with a solution consisting of water and active methylolureas and thereafter drying the impregnated wood.

ROSIN ESTERS. J. B. Rust (to Montclair Research Corp.). U. S. 2,398,668-9, April 16. Soluble resins are prepared by reacting an abietic acid ester and an allyl ester of a saturated or alpha-unsaturated polycarboxylic acid.

ARTIFICIAL TOOTH. J. A. Saffir (to Dentist's Supply Co.). U. S. 2,398,-671, April 16. An artificial tooth composed of synthetic plastic material.

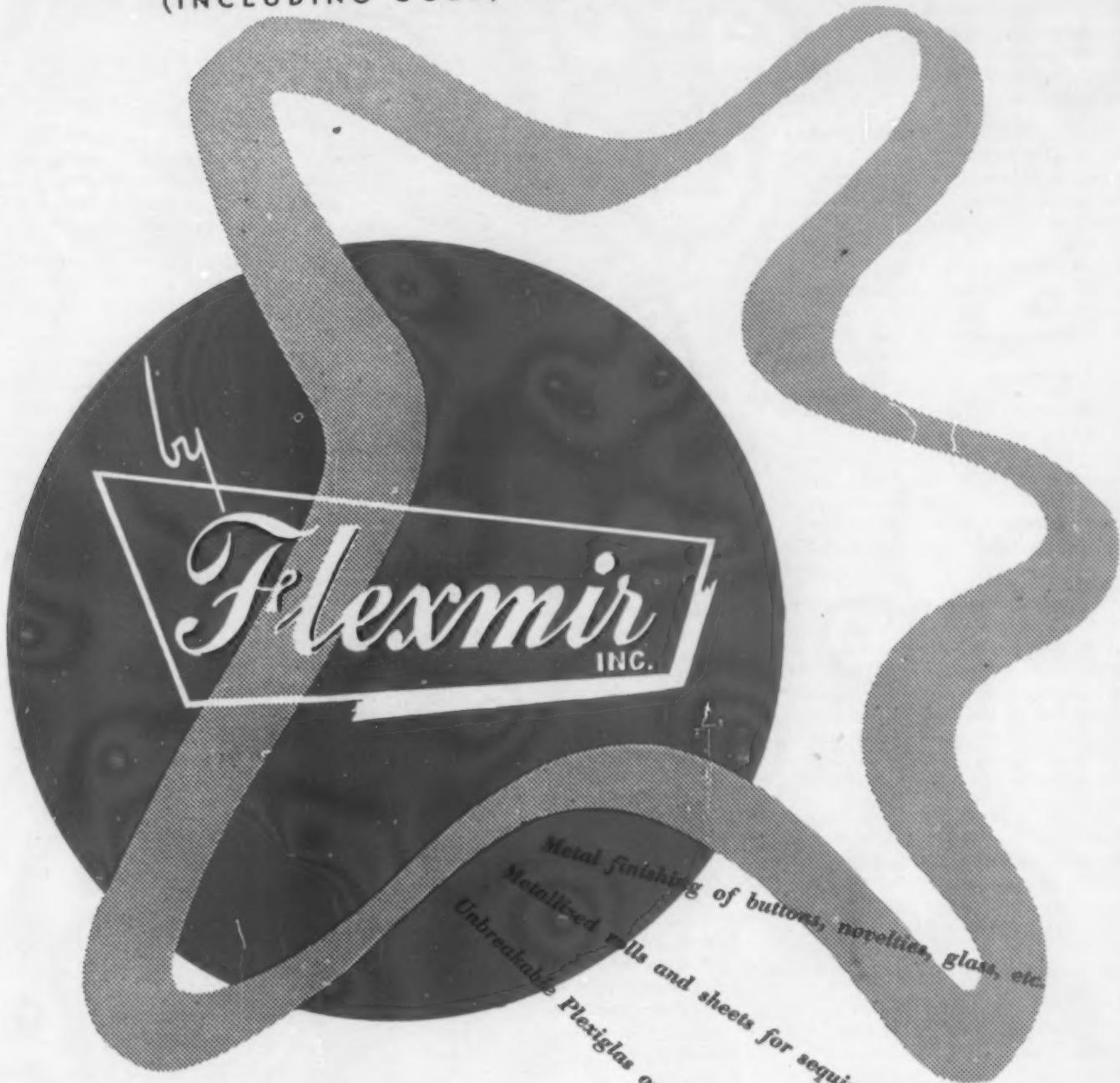
ORGANO-SILOXANES. R. O. Sauer (to General Electric Co.). U. S. 2,398,672, April 16. Polysiloxanes are prepared from a mixture of halogenosilanes containing at least one monovalent hydrocarbon-substituted halogenosilane by dissolving the mixture in an inert organic solvent such as a liquid hydrocarbon or a liquid ether and hydrolyzing by slowly adding the solution to a two-phase medium comprising water and an aliphatic alcohol.

STYRENE COPOLYMER. R. R. Dreisbach (to Dow Chemical Co.). U. S. 2,398,736, April 16. A solid thermoplastic copolymer of styrene and a nuclear-halogenated styrene.

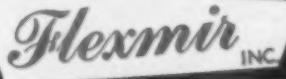
CELLULOSE ETHERS. W. J. Burke (to E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co.,

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AFFILIATED COMPANIES: PLASTICS FINISHING CO., INC., FLEXMIR DISPLAY CO., INC. METALLIC PLASTICS CO., INC.

Inc.). U. S. 2,398,767, April 23. Highly substituted organic-solvent-soluble methallyl ethers of cellulose are prepared by reacting alkali cellulose with 20 moles of methallylating agent per mol of cellulose.

ETHYLENE POLYMERS. J. R. Myles and F. S. B. Jones (to Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.). U. S. 2,398,803, April 23. Chlorinated polyethylenes containing 60 to 75 percent by weight of chlorine which are soluble in carbon tetrachloride and have a tensile strength above 400 kg./sq. cm.

PLASTIC TUBES. J. Bailey (to Plax Corp.). U. S. 2,398,876, April 23. A tube of organic plastic material is formed by drawing the material to molecularly orient it, forming the strip into a tube of polygonal cross section by wrapping it spirally around a group of conical rollers, rotating the rollers to cause the tubing to move over them and changing the cross sectional shape of the tubing from polygonal to circular by contracting the tubing as it moves over the rollers and finally cooling.

THERMOPLASTICS. C. C. Clark (to Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.). U. S. 2,398,882, April 23. A thermoplastic composition comprising polystyrene, polymethyl methacrylate, or cellulose esters plasticized with a mixture of alkyl halophthalates obtained by the esterification of a lower aliphatic alcohol with halogenated phthalic anhydride.

GLASS LAMINATE. J. L. Drake and G. B. Watkins (to Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.). U. S. 2,398,886, April 23. A laminated glass structure comprising two sheets of glass and an interposed layer of thermoplastic adherent thereto and extending beyond the other sheet at one end of the structure.

RESIN. H. L. Gerhart (to Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.). U. S. 2,398,889, April 23. An artificial resin having drying properties is prepared by maintaining a mixture of a drying glyceride oil, cyclopentadiene and a polymerization catalyst at a temperature above 30° C. until a hydrocarbon-soluble resin is obtained.

MOLDING BASE. I. T. Quarnstrom. U. S. 2,398,893, April 23. A stock plate base for injection plastic molding.

OLEFIN POLYMERS. G. L. Dorough (to E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., Inc.). U. S. 2,398,926, April 23. Organic polymers are prepared by polymerizing an organic compound containing only one ethylenic double bond by heating at 150 to 400° C. under a pressure of 200 atm. or more in presence of amine oxide catalyst.

ELASTOMERS. C. A. Thomas (to Monsanto Chemical Co.). U. S. 2,398,976, April 23. Elastomeric polymers are prepared by forming an aqueous emulsion of an olefin benzene, a diolefin and butylene or amyrene, polymerizing in the presence

of an oxygen yielding peroxide catalyst, and precipitating the resin.

POLYSULFIDES. E. S. Blake (to Monsanto Chemical Co.). U. S. 2,398,998, April 23. A polymeric organic sulfide obtained by the reaction of an alkaline polysulfide and an aliphatic dihalide is softened and plasticized by milling in the presence of small amounts of an organic base and a disulfide of an alkyl ether.

RESINS. B. W. Nordlander (to General Electric Co.). U. S. 2,399,055, April 23. Furfuryl alcohol is resinated in the presence of a chlorinated tricresyl phosphate with chlorinated methyl groups.

SHOE WELT. W. C. Wright (to Wright-Batchelder Corp.). U. S. 2,399,086, April 23. A shoe welt preformed from stitch-retaining, resilient, waterproof, synthetic plastic material.

MOLDING. H. J. Hart. U. S. 2,399,117, April 23. Apparatus for molding a cup-shaped article of plastic material.

ROPE. R. F. Warren, Jr. U. S. 2,399,157, April 23. In a cable or rope, a strand comprising inner and outer metal elements and filler elements of polymerized vinylidene chloride.

KERATIN. G. H. Brother and C. H. Binkley (to U. S. A.). U. S. 2,399,161, April 30. A process for the production of a powdered adhesive comprising reducing keratin in aqueous alkaline sulfide solution, dispersing the product in caustic soda, drying at a temperature under 104° F. and reducing the dried product to a powder.

COATING. H. L. Gerhart (to Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.). U. S. 2,399,179, April 30. A coating composition is prepared by polymerizing a mixture of an unsaturated glyceride oil and a diene hydrocarbon consisting of 1 to 5 cyclopentane groups per molecule in the presence of a resin soluble therein.

ARMOR PLATE. W. W. Heckert (to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.). U. S. 2,399,184, April 30. A laminated armor plate comprising oriented laminae of synthetic linear superpolymer bonded together with a diphenylolpropane-formaldehyde resin.

PRINTING PLATE. C. Coolidge (to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.). U. S. 2,399,208, April 30. A planographic printing plate comprising a suitable base, a coating of hydrolyzed vinyl acetate, ethylene copolymer and selectively located grease-receptive layers on the surface.

ALKYD RESINS. T. W. Evans and D. E. Adelson (to Shell Development Co.). U. S. 2,399,214, April 30. A convertible alkyd resin is prepared by heating and reacting in an inert atmosphere glycidol allyl ether with a dicarboxylic acid or a dicarboxylic acid anhydride.

POLYMER. R. M. Thomas and F. P. Baldwin (to Jasco, Inc.). U. S. 2,399,262, April 30. A solid plastic hydrocarbon interpolymer which is reactive with sulfur comprising the reaction product of isobutylene and a lower aliphatic diolefin is softened by mixing with an internal-friction reducing compound comprising a derivative of an organic acid having eighteen carbon atoms.

POLYMERS. I. E. Muskat and F. Strain (to Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.). U. S. 2,399,286, April 30. Polymers of unsaturated esters.

PLASTIC. G. F. Deebel (to Monsanto Chemical Co.). U. S. 2,399,330, April 30. A polyvinyl acetal composition containing 1,4-diphenoxylbutene-2 as plasticizer.

TOY. V. D. Desmond (to Pilgrim Plastics, Inc.). U. S. 2,399,333, April 30. A rattle composed of plastic material.

LAMINATING. J. G. Ford (to Westinghouse Electric Corp.). U. S. 2,399,338, April 30. Tubular laminated structures are prepared by coating cellulosic sheet with polyvinyl alcohol, wetting the coating with water to render it tacky, rolling into multi-ply tubular shape, and applying pressure for a period of time, of the order of one second, sufficient to produce high strength permanent bond.

POLYVINYL ALCOHOL. H. M. Sonnichsen and R. F. Gager (to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.). U. S. 2,399,401, April 30. A moldable plasticized composition comprising polyvinyl alcohol, benzaldehyde and glycerol.

COPOLYMERS. F. C. Wagner (to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.). U. S. 2,399,407, April 30. Interpolymers of chloroprene and vinylidene compounds are prepared by emulsion polymerization of the monomers wherein some of the vinylidene monomer remains unreacted, an aliphatic 1,3-butadiene hydrocarbon is then added to take up this excess by interpolymerization, and thereby obviate the homopolymerization of the vinylidene compound.

MOLDING. F. G. Back. U. S. 2,399,422, April 30. A device for cooling fused plastic material after extrusion.

PLASTICIZER. E. S. Yates and R. F. Gager (to E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., Inc.). U. S. 2,399,456, April 30. Polyvinyl alcohol is plasticized by mixing in the solid state with solid polyoxyethylene glycol.

COATINGS FOR PAPER. D. G. Landes (to American Cyanamid Co.). U. S. 2,399,489, April 30. A coating for paper having a pH value of 4.0 to 7.0 and comprising a mineral pigment, an alkali metal polyphosphate dispersing agent, starch, an acid curing urea-aldehyde or melamine-aldehyde condensation product and an acid catalyst.

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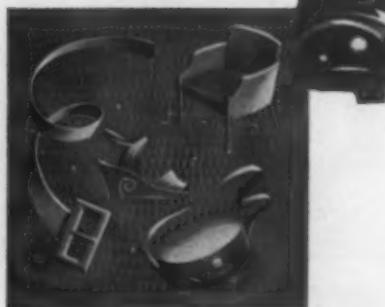
Leather-like *Velon* is just one form of this amazing new Firestone material. *Velon* also means exquisite woven fabrics that are soil-proof, practically wear-proof. *Velon* means tinted window screening, better-looking, longer-lasting. And *Velon* means colorful films for rainwear, shower curtains, novelty goods — and moisture-vapor proof protection for packaging, with important new production advantages.

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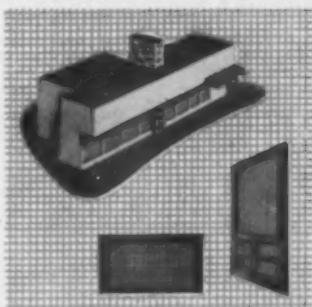
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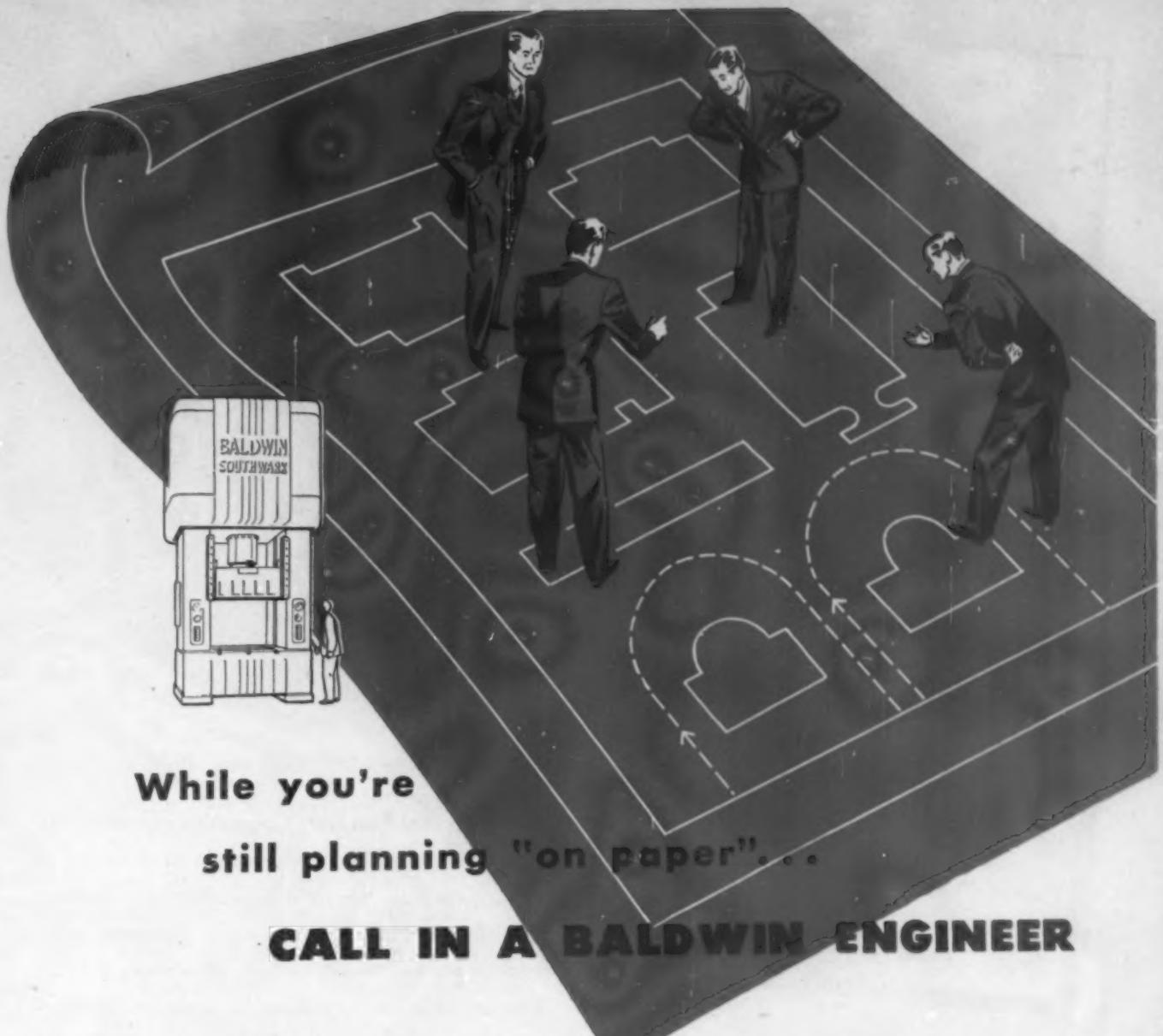
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sands of units of all sizes and types is poured into every modern Baldwin. You'll find "custom-built" quality in Baldwin's line of standard presses.

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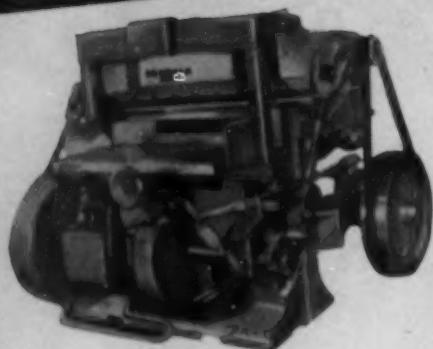


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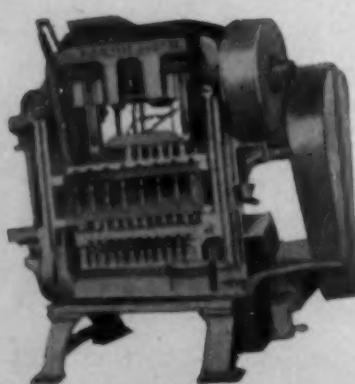
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FOR PUNCHING



• The Hummel-Ross Fibre Corporation announces the manufacture of a new, feather-weight stock known as "XFL", specially designed for saturating and laminating. Because of its light weight, producing extra yardage per ton, and its uniform absorbency, "XFL" is suggested for latex and plastic impregnating. The characteristics of "XFL" make it particularly suitable as a base stock for the manufacture of laminates that are to be used for Post Forming without fracture, for Shearing or Punching. Its extreme softness and flexibility make it ideal for conversion into artificial leathers.

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Special Purpose machine tool applications in plastics manufacture are as broad as the basic questions of Production Economics...

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TRAINING *in step with* INDUSTRIAL TRENDS

TRAINING at Plastics Industries Technical Institute is timely as well as comprehensive. For example, a small part of the laminating instruction alone includes projects such as the following:

OVERLAYS Decorative possibilities of plastics are now being extended to the plywood field as attractive overlays on finished plywood structures. Students have been trained in these techniques for the past three years.

GLASS CLOTH LAMINATES Part of the curriculum devoted to lamination includes low pressure laminating of glass cloth and other fabrics. Typical shapes produced by students using this method are shown above.

POST FORMING OF LAMINATES A number of the early post forming trials were conducted at Plastics Institute. Today post forming of laminated phenolic stocks is covered in standard projects.

In addition to lamination, other phases



of plastics thoroughly covered at Plastics Institute include: Mold design, high-frequency pre-heating and fabrication. Testing methods and molding practices are taught on equipment of the type used in the industry.

Your inquiries regarding Home Training, Study Forums and Resident Technology Courses welcomed. Approved for veterans.

VETERANS as well as CIVILIANS now training with Plastics Institute, upon graduation, are qualified and worthy of your consideration for employment in the various branches of the plastics industry. Write to the nearest branch of Plastics Institute stating your requirements. We will endeavor to select a graduate best qualified to meet your needs.

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THE TOOL ROOM, shown above, is one reason why Lance is busy in successfully solving difficult plastics and metal-plastics problems for an increasingly large and discriminating list of accounts.

Many a job—correctly engineered and carefully designed—bogs down when the molder is dependent on an outside source for the manufacture of his molds and tools. The chances are that when a job does bog down, the cause is "remote control." Either the customer can't be reached to settle questions which may arise, or the decision is reached to take a chance and hope and trust it'll work out.

Here at Lance there is no "remote control." We don't farm out our mold and tool work. We route it into our own tool room where Lance customers have first and only call on our time. From the very minute your order is placed with Lance, there is but one contact with whom you have to deal. No divided responsibility . . . no passing the buck.

All of the facilities you require for the production of complete plastics and metal-plastics products are here at Lance . . . under one roof, with no "remote control."



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Books and Booklets

Write directly to the publishers for these booklets. Unless otherwise specified, they will be mailed without charge to executives who request them on business stationery.

Plastics—Scientific and Technological, 2nd edition

by H. Ronald Fleck

Published by Temple Press Ltd., London, and Chemical Publishing Co., Inc., 26 Court St., Brooklyn, 1946.

Price \$6.50

361 pages

The first edition of this book was reviewed in our April 1945 issue, page 161. New material has been added to the various chapters and the index has been rearranged in this revision.

G. M. K.

The Chemical Constituents of Petroleum

by A. N. Sachanen

Reinhold Publishing Corp., 330 W. 42nd St., New York, 1945

Price, \$4.00

451 pages

The physical and chemical methods for separation and identification of compounds occurring in petroleum are described and the characteristics of the various components are tabulated. One chapter is devoted to a discussion of the classification and properties of petroleum resins and asphalts. References to original literature are given at the end of each chapter.

G. M. K.

● The first edition of the Uniform Accounting Manual for the plastics industry has been recently published by the Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc., New York 17, N. Y., and has basic information required to insure a sound accounting system. One copy of the Manual is sent free to each member company with additional copies available to members at \$2.50 a copy. Supplementary material will be issued from time to time.

● Likening the chemist in his laboratory to the cook in her kitchen, Bakelite Corp., New York 17, N. Y., in its new plastics primer strikes an analogy which will clarify the story of synthetic materials. Entitled "The ABC's of modern plastics," the cleverly illustrated booklet which places its emphasis on the ureas, phenolics, vinyls and polystyrene, gives a complete picture of the manufacture of these synthetic resins and shows how the producer can gear his material to a particular use. In this connection the booklet goes beyond many such publications and discusses

plastics not only as molding materials and extrusions, but also as laminating materials, resin glues for wood, bonding materials, coatings, impregnating, sealing and calendering materials, cast resins and fabricated forms.

- Behr-Manning Corp., Troy, N. Y., has just issued a booklet entitled "Coated abrasives in the plastics industry" as the second in a series of supplements to the company's lecture course on coated abrasives. The books were developed for instructors of industrial arts and vocational training, to amplify their knowledge of technical coated abrasives and their uses in industry. Starting with a simplified description of the various plastic materials, the manual presents a comprehensive table of properties and recommended uses, followed by a description of the various sanding practices, machinery and methods in best use throughout industry.
- Milford Rivet & Machine Co., Milford, Conn., has released Catalog No. 45R covering its line of rivets which includes semi-tubular shallow straight and tapered hole rivets, deep straight hole tubular rivets, split rivets and compression rivets.
- Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., has recently published technical data booklets on two new coating materials, Saran F-120—a solvent soluble resin imparting very low moisture vapor transmission—and Saran F-122—a latex forming a continuous film upon air drying.
- Services which Fabri-Form Co., Byesville, Ohio, is prepared to furnish in plastics custom fabrication are described in a leaflet just issued which covers forming, machining and assembly as well as engineering consultation.
- The Merchants Chemical Co., Stamford, Conn., has issued a pamphlet on Cordo-Clad 1060, a plastic base, solvent type, air drying, protective coating. Applied to metal, wood, concrete, etc., by spraying, brushing or dipping, the coating forms a tough resistant film by air drying at room temperature.
- Received from Kearney & Trecker, Milwaukee 14, Wis., are two bulletins, one, No. E-53, a general catalog describing the company's entire line of milling machines, boring and milling machines and their accessories and allied products, and the other, No. CSM-20 on 20, 30 and 50 CSM knee-type milling machines. The latter booklet includes large photographs of many of the machines, illustrates construction features and typical operations, gives plan dimensions and general specifications. All-purpose CMS face milling cutters are also covered in the publication.
- Technical data on FM-I nylon rods is presented in a bulletin prepared by the Polymer Corp., Reading, Pa. Included is an explanation of the chemical structure of nylon, its physical properties, chemical resistance and a listing of suggested uses.
- Cast grid type tank rheostats for electroplating control are described in catalog No. 500 just received from Columbia Electric Mfg. Co., Cleveland 14, Ohio.
- Three new abrasive belt grinders are introduced in Bulletin 310 released by Hammond Machinery Builders, Inc., Kalamazoo 54, Mich. These units include the VH-6 vertical or horizontal abrasive belt grinder, the No. 5 abrasive belt grinder-polisher with horizontal platen and the F-2 flexible belt grinder.
- A leaflet prepared by Ace Abrasive Laboratories, New York 7, N. Y., describes "Star Dust" laboratory-graded pure diamond powders and diamond lapsing compound for lapsing, polishing and super-finishing of mold surfaces and other similar applications.
- Electric heating units designed and manufactured for all different industrial purposes are described in a leaflet issued by Glenn Electric Heater Co., New York 13, N. Y. Included in the material are photographs and data on bandheaters, cartridge heaters, hot plates, electric ovens, thermostats and other equipment.
- Quimby Pump Div. of H. K. Porter Co., Inc., Pittsburgh 22, Pa., has announced a bulletin covering Streamflow Rotex pumps which are rotary type, positive displacement pumps used for pumping under medium pressure such moderate or low viscosity liquids as cellulose, alkalis, alcohol, acids, dyes, shellac, solvents.
- Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc., Danville, Va., has prepared a leaflet dealing with its new method of dyeing fabrics known as Color Bond (resin-pigment dyeing). By this process, a colored coating is formed on individual fibers of the fabric in such a way that the color becomes an integral part of the fiber.

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Adamson United Calenders are expressly designed for extremely close tolerance in the production of plastic film, or for the coating of fabric with rubber or plastic. Among their many features are:

- Extra heavy housings and totally enclosed piping with all exposed surfaces smooth for easy cleaning.
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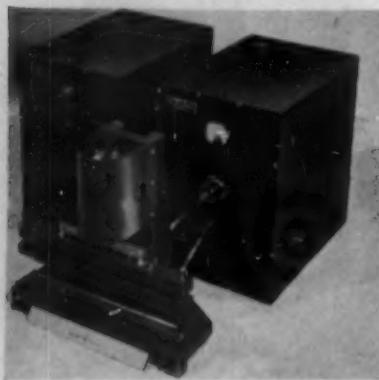
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- For heat sealing aprons, rain coats, tobacco pouches, hand bags, belts and packages, Electronic Process Corp., Ridgewood, N. J., presents Model No. 101 electronic "weld seal" equipment. Two



or more thicknesses of 0.004- to 0.062-in. thermoplastic film can be used. Equipment can also be used for bonding pre-coated calendered or laminated thermoplastic materials with cloth, vinyl coated papers, etc. The equipment includes: Model No. 101 electronic generator housed in fully shielded cabinet with base dimensions of 12 by 17 in. and 18 in. high; Model No. 103 power supply with 110- or 220-v. single phase input and Model No. 104 press and electrode assembly. In the generator, all openings in cabinet are equipped with safety interlock switches, adjustable power coupling inductor and indicating meter.

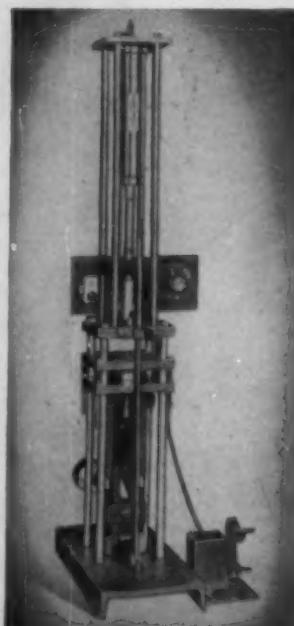
A wide range of markings has been made possible with the Safety Utility Marking outfit developed by M. E. Cunningham Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. With the type set up, the unit weighs only 10 to 12 oz. and can be conveniently carried in coat or trouser pocket. It has been adapted to stamping of brand names, lot and serial numbers on etched plates, keys, silverware, tools, tags and machine parts in addition to the stamping of stock numbers on metal bars and sheets. Steel was selected for the holder to eliminate spalling and mushrooming. The wedge grip features and perfect balance assure a firm grip, thus preventing slipping during stamping. This kit is packaged in a wooden container which is furnished with every complete outfit of 2A, 3A and 5A font sizes.

The Howe Scale Co., Rutland, Vt., has brought out a new tape drive dial scale which features sensitivity and strength,

longer life, less service and more accurate weighing, increased readability of dial chart, beams and poises, elimination of the pinion rack or sector in the mechanism, simplicity of tape arrangement and a durable and flexible lever system. It is equipped with the newly designed Howe tape-drive ball-bearing mechanism and has a net weight of 375 pounds.

Nelco Tool Co., Inc., Brooklyn 31, N. Y., has released details on a Carbolytipped twist drill that is said to permit faster cutting of plastics, ceramics, cast iron and bronze. In part, the efficiency of the tool is due to the fact that the drills may be ground to suit the material being processed. When properly ground these drills can be used on glass and other very hard materials.

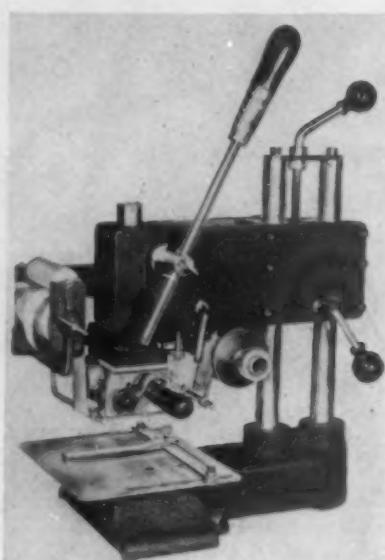
A new hydraulic foot-operated Hy-Speed plastic injection molding machine for short runs and tests for the proving of color and molds has been announced by Munton Mfg. Co., Franklin Park, Ill. This new machine is designed for use in plants whose output doesn't warrant heavy equipment or where long runs are interspersed with short runs. A large capacity hopper, Robertshaw heat control,



automatic cut-off, Hy-Speed hydraulic ram, foot-power unit, counter balanced open-close lever and toggle lock are standard. Other pertinent specifications include: maximum injection, 3 oz.;

clamping pressure, 20,000 lb.; injection pressure, choice of 6000 or 8000 lb.; maximum mold space—width, 9 in.; length, 9 in.; depth, 5 in.; opening, 2½ in.; heating element, 110 AC-60 cycles; temperature control, 250 to 550° F.; overall height, approx. 84 in.; floor space, approx. 24 by 48 inches.

Peerless Roll Leaf Co., Inc., Union City, N. J., has added Model MW to its line of roll leaf hot stamping presses.



Used for general production work on plastics, cloth, paper, leather, wood, fiber and hard rubber, etc., this new model is simple to operate, yet rugged. Two upright posts instead of the usual single post insure its stability. The handle provides sufficient leverage to obtain as much as 600 lb. of pressure on the surface being stamped. The head, insulated so the press does not get hot after hours of operation, swings up level to allow for quick changing of type or dies. This insulated head uses only one-half the wattage normally required by a non-insulated head. A flat 8 by 10-in. table fitted with gages is interchangeable with a rotary dial table or a swing-out bed. The chase is interchangeable with a 1 by 4-in. die holder. Model MW, 10 in. wide by 17 in. deep by 22 in. high, is wired for 110 AC.

Thermex Div. of the Girdler Corp., Louisville, Ky., announces a new 18 × 0 portable Thermex Red Head high-frequency dielectric heating unit. The machine has an output of 1 kw. and will

HEYDEN Chemicals for



PLASTICS RESINS

FORMALDEHYDE

37% U.S.P. Solution. Uniform in strength and high in purity. Low acid and metals content. Available in quantities to meet individual requirements — from tank cars of 72,000 lbs. to bottles of 1, 5 and 9 lbs.

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Packaged in 100 pound drums. Powdered or granular types are available.

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Used in alkyd resins, synthetic resins and coating compositions where good water resistance, rapid bodying, excellent durability and speedy drying is desired.

HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE

Technical granules and powder available. Packed in 200 pound barrels.

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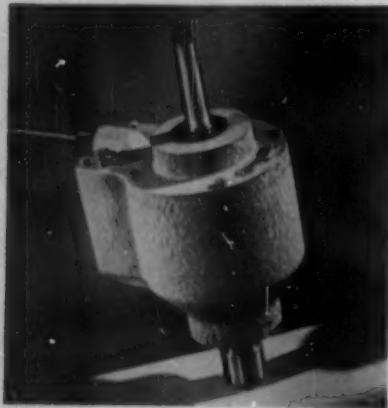
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raise the temperature of approx. 1 lb. of average general-purpose material 170° F. in one minute. Only $16\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, the unit can slip between presses and is completely automatic. The cabinet is $16\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, $27\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep and $52\frac{1}{4}$ in. high. The $10\frac{1}{4}$ by 13-in. preform tray of aluminum serves as the bottom electrode while the standard upper electrode is $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. stainless steel wire mesh. Spacing between the electrodes is adjustable from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. The drawer accepts preforms up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in thickness.

● A tap head designed to fit any standard drilling machine has been developed by R. G. Haskins Co., Chicago 12, Ill., and is available in three sizes: No. 1, with either No. 1 or 2 Morse taper shank; No. 2, with



No. 2 or No. 3 Morse taper; and the heavy duty No. 3, which, for extra rigidity, comes with a quill-type adapter only. Any of these can be furnished with a special adapter or quill clamp to meet the combination tapping and external threading spindle. Standard Acorn type dies can be used without any extra adapters or holders. To insure maximum efficiency, individual ground collets are available for each size tap.

● Turner Mfg. Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton, England, has announced a self-contained plastics press with a sealed unit hydraulic system which incorporates a compact high pressure pump. The press, which is supplied complete with thermos-tatically controlled electric hot plates, dial type thermometers and an interval timing clock, closes at 2 in. per second and opens at $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. per second. Any required pressure between 10 and 50 tons can be obtained. A single lever controls the opening and closing movements of the press. During most of the running time the power consumption of the press is .25 hp. and the maximum power when curing at 50 tons' force is .60 hp. Top and bottom mechanical ejectors can be supplied. Other specifications include: platens, $15\frac{1}{2}$ by $15\frac{1}{2}$ in.; mold opening force, from maximum of 5 tons to minimum of 1 ton; daylight between moving

platens and press head, $20\frac{1}{4}$ in.; daylight with hot plates and insulation in place, $14\frac{1}{4}$ in.; motor, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hp.; electric hot plates, 15 by 15 by $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick, loading 2 kw. each; stroke of ram, 12 in.; height, 6 ft. 5 in.; size of base, 2 ft. 5 in. wide by 2 ft $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep; overall depth including electric motor, 2 ft. $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

● Type "F-Z" self-tapping screw for making fastenings to comparatively thin section and bosses in friable and brittle plastics has been developed by Parker-Kalon Corp., New York 14, N. Y. The five cutting flutes of this screw are designed to distribute cutting pressure evenly and prevent localized cracking by permitting chips to drop to the bottom of the hole. The coarse threads are said to eliminate binding by acting as an additional reservoir for displaced material, and also to offer greater resistance to stripping out of the plastic.

● Carman Adams, Detroit 21, Mich., has perfected the Pheco "wrapping by dipping" pot for processing ethyl cellulose protective stripping compound. This unit features constant temperature control which is automatic and adjustable, has no hot spots as a result of the design principle of built-in pots, comes in a range of sizes to fit any specifications, has circulator mixers which provide constant level for mechanical dipping and slow thorough mixing and positive circulation.

● A new air hose coupling, guaranteed leakproof under working pressures up to 1000 lb., has been announced by E. B. Wiggins Oil Tool Co., Los Angeles 23, Calif. In addition to eliminating air leakage, the coupling has features said to increase efficiency wherever air is used in processing. Important is the ease with which gaskets may be changed and the coupling may be connected or disconnected. The unit also handles oxygen, oil, aromatic fuel and kerosene.

● An all-purpose conveyor-merchandized work table for assembly, inspection and packaging operations is being offered by the Island Equipment Corp., New York 17, N. Y. This "Unitable" as it is called, can be lengthened, shortened or moved with ease and speed. Side leaves can be added quickly because of the table's bolted construction. Small power tools can be mounted on the frame or side leaves, and hung a few inches from the point where needed.

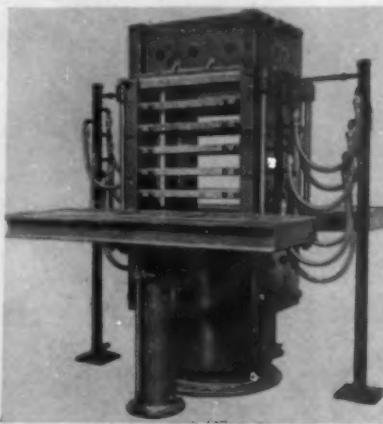
● Tapered cutters which should prove a tremendous time saver for the die maker, have been announced by Detroit Mold Engineering Co., Detroit 12, Mich. These tapers are supplied in six sizes, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7° , and small end sizes in each case range from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. with flute lengths from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. and are made of fine high-speed steel which is properly heat treated for long life. Draft can be

milled directly into a cavity or core without tilting the machine head or altering the set-up.

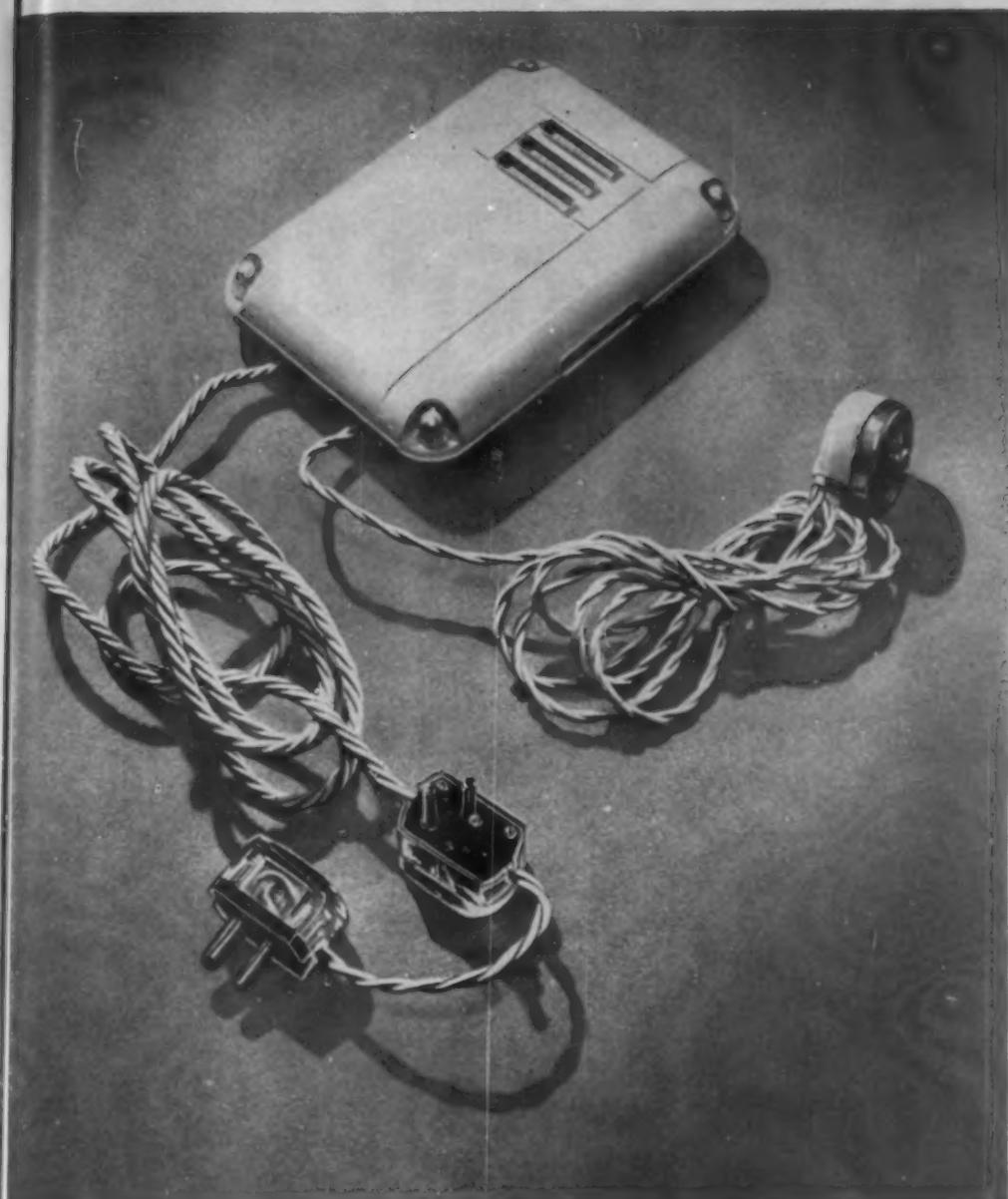
● Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co., Mount Gilead, Ohio, has introduced a new machine, the H-P-M Turbojector, for production molding of both natural and synthetic rubber. The entire cycle of this completely self-contained machine is automatic, the driving mechanism of the injection unit consisting of a 10-hp., 4-speed electric motor and train of gears, directly connected to the injection screw. Maximum nozzle contact pressure during injection is approx. 6000 lb., permitting injection pressures as high as 18,000 p.s.i. on the material to be molded. Experimentally the machine has molded up to 8 lb. of rubber per shot.

● Champ, latest Thermal high frequency heating unit, is offered by W. T. La Rose & Associates, Troy, N. Y. This unit will heat 6 lb. of material to molding temperature in one minute and compounds requiring different time cycles may be heated simultaneously. Preforms or powder are visible at all times. Weighing 500 lb., Champ is 20 in. wide, 30 in. deep and 49 in. high. It has one control operation, dual safety interlock switches and automatic electric time control with intervals from 0 to 3 minutes by seconds. It can be installed by connecting with power line.

● R. D. Wood Co., Philadelphia 5, Pa., has introduced a 50-ton self-contained platen press suited to laboratory and general service. This press can be operated at pressures from 1000 p.s.i. up to



3000 p.s.i. by setting the automatic pressure controller. The 15- by 15- by 2-in. platens, whether steam or electrically heated, are machined parallel within 0.003 in. and provided with smooth tool finish. The intermediate heating platen is suspended by steel hanger rods and guided on the columns by means of cast iron guide brackets. Pressure is supplied by a 3.8-g.p.m., 3000-p.s.i. capacity radial piston pump, driven by a 5-hp., 1200-r.p.m. motor. (Please turn to page 208)



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News of the Industry



● The Princeton University's Class of 1913, celebrating its 30th reunion, awarded its achievement cup to George K. Scribner of Boonton, N. J., founder and president of the Boonton Molding Company and

chairman of the advisory committee of Princeton's new program in plastics. His company is noted for its advanced labor relations policies. He becomes tenth winner of this cup.

● Among the corporations achieving "Merit Awards" in Financial World's annual report survey are Catalin Corp., Drackett Co., National Vulcanized Fibre Co., Thiokol Corp., Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. One of these will be awarded the bronze "Oscar of Industry" trophy for the best 1945 annual report of the plastics field in October.

● Both the S.P.I. and the S.P.E. have announced plans for their 1947 plastics exhibits. The 1947 National Plastics Exposition, run in conjunction with the S.P.I. Annual Meeting, will be held at the Coliseum in Chicago on May 5 to 11, 1947. The Stevens Hotel will be the Conference headquarters.

Present plans are for the Annual S.P.E. Plastics Exhibit to be at the Coliseum in Chicago during the week of Jan. 27, 1947. Meetings will emphasize the importance of informative labeling.

● Bakelite Corp., New York 17, N. Y., has recently acquired the former Inland Rubber Co.'s plant site northwest of Ottawa, Ill., in line with the company's program of expansion for increased production of Vinylite calendered film and press-polished rigid sheets.

● Dow Corning Corp., Midland, Mich., has released preliminary data on a new thermosetting silicone resin developed for use in formulating high heat and moisture

resistant paints having a hard, mar-resistant surface. Known as DC 804, the resin is particularly recommended for use in formulating white finishes with properties between those of ceramic coatings and ordinary organic paints.

● Six divisions of the American Chemical Society will cooperate in sponsoring a High Polymer Forum at the 110th national meeting of the Society in Chicago, September 9 to 13, according to a recent announcement.

● American Viscose Corp., New York, N. Y., has contracted for the construction of building and facilities to increase by 50 percent its plant at Meadville, Pa.

● Accurate Molding Corp., Brooklyn 1, N. Y., has moved its factory and office to new and larger quarters at 35-20 48th Ave., Long Island City 1, N. Y.

● The Moulding Corp. of America, New York 12, N. Y., has announced purchase of the Plastics Division of All Metal Screw Products Co., Inc., New York 12, N. Y.

● A new stripper known as Enthone Enamel Stripper S-300 and used for removal of many types of organic coatings has been developed by the Enthone Co., New Haven, Conn. The new product is said to strip synthetic enamels such as alkyds, melamine- and urea-formaldehyde

coatings cleanly by a wrinkling action which leaves the base metal unharmed.

● In line with its entry into the transparent film printing and processing business, Plastics Guild Corp., Paterson 4, N. J., has opened a new plant at 85 Fifth Ave. in Paterson to do coating, laminating, embossing and polishing of plastic films and other synthetics. Oliver Oakley Brant was recently elected president of the corporation.

● William K. Stamets Co., Pittsburgh 22, Pa., has been appointed exclusive distributor for the hydraulic press line manufactured by Denison Engineering Co., Columbus 8, Ohio, in sections of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland and West Virginia. Bryant Machinery & Engineering Co., Chicago 6, Ill., will act as the distributor for Chicago and vicinity.

● The Fabrication Division of Ned G. Levien Co., Inc., Long Island City, N. Y., has been purchased by Amdur-Redlich Corp., Long Island City 1, N. Y.

● Celanese Corp. of America, New York 16, N. Y., has announced the start of construction of an addition to its plastics plant at Belvidere, N. J., for the production of cellulose acetate and cellulose propionate molding powder.

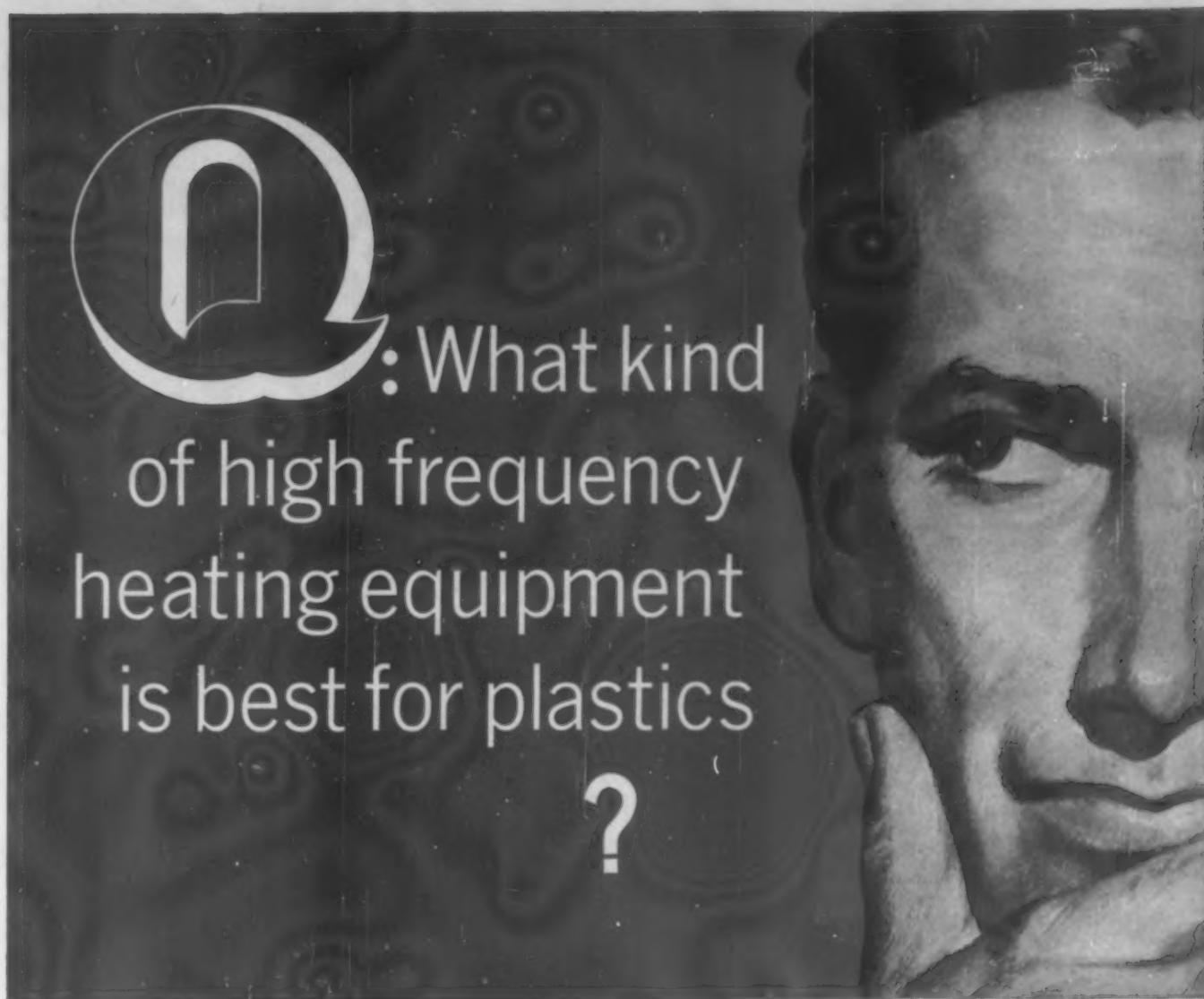
● Construction of the company's new plastics plant at Washington Bottom, near Parkersburg, W. Va., has been announced by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington 98, Del. The plant is planned for the production of Lucite and polythene molding powders, as well as for the manufacture of nylon bristles and molding powder. It has also been disclosed that a Nylon Section has been established in the Chemical Div. of the Ammonia Department. Dr. E. C. Kirkpatrick has been appointed the director of the new section. Dr. A. G. Weber will be in charge of the General Section.

Sorry!

● On page 112 of the June issue we ran a photo of various articles displayed in rigid vinyl and acetate boxes without mentioning that these products were used merely as samples to demonstrate the possibilities of the boxes.

● In our In Review section on page 91 of the May 1946 issue, we failed to mention that the holders for the Whirlpool and Bedlam Alphonse perfume containers were made by Triangle Plastics Company.

(Please turn to next page)



**Q: What kind
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heating equipment
is best for plastics
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**A: The kind that has been developed
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GOING to convert to the high frequency or electronic preheating of plastic materials? Find out about THERMEX Red Heads. They constitute the most complete line of electronic generators developed specifically for this purpose.

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Automatic Safety Switches
Air Gap with All Leads
Rugged Construction
Compact Design
Heavy Duty Cabinet
Economical Use of Power

● Yet another indication of the growing awareness of retailers that the public wants and should know more about the plastic products they buy is the week-long plastics exhibit sponsored by Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co. of Rochester, N. Y., in cooperation with MODERN PLASTICS Magazine, Tennessee Eastman Corp., Monsanto Chemical Co., Durez Plastics & Chemicals Inc. and Celanese Plastics Corp. on June 22 through June 29.

Full page newspaper ads were used to promote the exhibit as well as daily mention in the radio program called "Tower Clock Time. Each day a different exhibitor acted as the special host and that day's advertising featured that company's products and work.

● A new low cost coating said to produce a lustrous hammered effect in a single spray-coat application has been developed by Maas & Waldstein Co., Newark 4, N. J. The product, marketed as Motletone, is available as an air-dry or baking finish and may be used on metal equipment or molded plastic products and wood when a metal-like hammered finish is desired.

The company has also brought out a high gloss protective and decorative coating for polystyrene plastics which has been named Styloc. This air-drying lacquer is said to have good adhesion and humidity resistance.

● The Plastic Dye Laboratories of Krieger Color and Chemical Co., Hollywood 38, Calif., has developed a new colorant called Kriegr-O-Dip Universal Dye because it is said to simplify the coloring process of plastics including polystyrene, acetate, acrylics, vinyls and nitrate. It is used at room temperature.

● Beryllium Corp., Reading, Pa., has announced the dissolution of its totally owned subsidiary, the Beryllium Corp. of Pennsylvania.

● Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., has announced that Walter E. Gloor, plastics supervisor at the Parlin, N. J., plant, will head a new products development section of the Cellulose Products Department.

● Capac Mfg. Co., Capac, Mich., has been announced its incorporation as Capac Plastics, Inc.

Personnel changes

● Robert C. Hay, formerly with the sales department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Plastics Div., has recently joined the Baker Instrument Co., Orange, N. J., manufacturer of chemical laboratory equipment.

● Dr. G. F. D'Alelio has resigned from Pro-phy-lac-tic Brush Co., Florence, Mass., as vice president and director of research to take the position of manager of high polymer research with Industrial Rayon Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

● It has been announced that Ralph E. Thompson has been elected to fill a vacancy on the board of directors of National Research Corp., Boston, Mass. Mr. Thompson is board chairman and director of Reed-Prentice Co., president and director of Scott and Williams, Inc.

● Stanley Sapery has resigned as sales manager of Victor Metal Products Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., and has opened his own office in New York where he plans to handle a complete line of packaging, plastics and allied products.

● Leon Neuman has withdrawn from Kenilworth Plastics Molding Co., Kenilworth, N. J. Saul Neuman and H. David Sprung will continue the business under the same name.



CHARLES P. CLIFFORD

● It was with sorrow that we learned of the death of Charles P. Clifford of American Insulator Corp., New Freedom, Pa., on June 9. Mr. Clifford joined the company in April 1940 as salesman in the New England states and in Sept. 1943 was appointed sales manager, a position which he held until his death.

● We regret to announce the death of Edgar L. Feininger, assistant general manager of the Chemical Dept., General Electric Co., Pittsfield, Mass.

● It is with sorrow also that we announce the death of Jack L. Carmichael, vice president of the Lincoln Engineering Co., St. Louis 20, Mo., on May 31.

● George F. Kahle has joined Heyden Chemical Corp., New York 1, N. Y., as a representative in the Chicago area.

● Sara Sutton has been appointed assistant to J. F. Nicholl, head of plastic fabrics development in the Lumite Div. of Chicopee Mfg. Corp., New York, N. Y., in which post she will specialize in plastic fabrics for upholstery and similar products.

● Carl H. Pottenger has joined Pennsylvania Coal Products Co., Petrolia, Pa., as vice president. He was formerly assistant sales manager of the Plastics Div., American Cyanamid Company.

● The Manufacturing Chemists Association of the U. S. has recently elected the following officers: Charles S. Munson, U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., president; Leonard T. Beale, Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co., and H. O. C. Ingraham, General Chemical Co., vice presidents; J. W. McLaughlin, Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corp., treasurer; and Warren N. Watson, Washington, D. C., re-elected secretary.

The executive committee elected is: George W. Merck, Merck and Co., chairman; Lammot du Pont, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., vice chairman; H. L. Derby, American Cyanamid and Chemical Corp.; C. S. Hosford, Jr., Victor Chemical Works; John L. Smith, Charles Pfizer and Co., Inc.; Clyde D. Marlatt, Martin Dennis Co.; W. S. Landes, Celanese Corp. of America; P. T. Sharples, Sharples Chemicals, Inc.; Y. I. Young, American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co.; and William M. Rand, Monsanto Chemical Company.

● Dr. Crawford H. Greenewalt has been selected to succeed Jasper E. Crane as a vice president and member of the Executive Committee of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., following Mr. Crane's retirement. Frederick H. Weismuller is new assistant general manager of Pigments Dept. Also revealed was retirement of James B. Eliaison as a vice president and treasurer, with Walter J. Beadle assuming his duties.

● Announcement has been made of the appointment of Harry K. Collins as manager of the Resin and Insulation Materials Div., General Electric Co., Pittsfield, Mass. Mr. Collins assumes responsibility for over-all activities connected with the company's silicone resins, oils, greases, rubber and water repellents as well as its Glyptal alkyd resins and insulating material.

Guy M. Stone has also been appointed manager of the Coshocton, Ohio, plant of the Plastic Div. for manufacture of laminates, now under construction.

● International B. F. Goodrich Co., division of B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio, has announced appointment of Emory F. Smith as sales manager for Koroseal and other plastics merchandised by company.

● Marvin W. Maschke has been elected to the board of directors of Metal Specialty Co., Cincinnati 32, Ohio.

● Maurice Spain, Jr., has been appointed New England sales representative of the Chemaco Corp., Berkeley Heights, N. J.

● The interests of Bernard Schiller in Ardee Plastics Co., Inc., Long Island City 1, N. Y., have been purchased by Richard D. Werner and Herbert S. Werner. Mr. Schiller has joined the firm of Banner Plastics Corp., New York, N. Y.



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The investigator, from James O. Peck Co., industrial research authorities, is studying assembly methods in leading plants. At Otis Elevator Co. he asked the same questions you would ask—and here are some of the money-saving reasons they gave him for using Phillips Screws.



"THEY BANISHED BURRS—always a hazard in equipment used by the public. Slotted screws burred easily, and if unnoticed in assembly, might later scratch limbs or snag clothing, especially on a moving escalator, with resulting damage claims. If the burr was noticed, the screw had to be replaced, wasting time.

"THEY DISCOURAGED TAMPERING. When slotted screws were used, people could turn them out with a coin, a nail file, or even with finger nails. This malicious mischief is a constant 'headache' in buildings used by the public. Phillips Screws are relatively tamper-proof.

"THEY ENDED DRIVER SKIDS. Plates and panels scarred by slipping drivers are a serious problem to us, since our products are assembled in the field. Refinishing by expert touchup men comes high. Sometimes new parts must be procured from the plant, and the cost of time lost in installation mounts fast. The Phillips driver stays in the recess, doesn't skid."

His complete, idea-crammed report, with others now ready, and more to come, comprise a practical manual of modern assembly practice—a guide to savings you can't afford to miss. All types of products are covered—metal, plastic, wood. The coupon will bring the reports ready now and the rest as they are issued.

Whatever You Make, There Are Savings Suggestions for You in These Reports. They Are FREE . . . Mail the Coupon Today!

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"PHILLIPS SCREWS ADD GOOD LOOKS to safety," said Otis engineers. "The ornamental recess blends with the modern, finished appearance of the escalators—saves us getting the special head designs we formerly used."

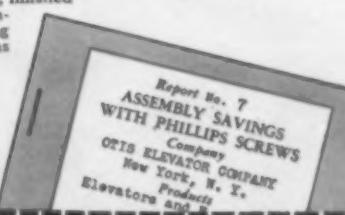
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Temperature and humidity

(Continued from page 164) sponding data on the effect of humidity are summarized in Table IX and the Izod values for the medium-acetyl products are graphed in Fig. 17.

To obtain information on the effect of weathering, tensile specimens of formulations 2 and 6 were exposed at 45° facing south in the open at Springfield, Mass., and Miami, Fla. Tensile properties were determined at two-month intervals. The results are summarized in Table X.

Discussion of results

The general effects of temperature and humidity on the mechanical properties of organic plastics have been summarized in a previous paper,¹⁰ and detailed data of this type for cellulose acetate and cellulose nitrate sheet plastics have been reported separately.⁸ The results

¹⁰ T. S. Carswell and H. K. Nason, "Effect of Environmental Conditions on the Mechanical Properties of Organic Plastics," A.S.T.M. Symposium on Plastics, pp. 22-46 (1944); MODERN PLASTICS 21, 121-6, 158, 160 (June 1944), 125-30, 160, 162 (July 1944).

of the present study present no contradictions to the earlier data and the same general conclusions hold throughout.

The behavior of injection molded cellulose acetate in tension changes markedly with changes in temperature, and the character of these effects is shown clearly by the stress-strain curves (Fig. 1). In general, yield stress, breaking strength and modulus of elasticity increase as the temperature is reduced and decrease as it is raised. Proportional limit changes in the same fashion (Fig. 2). The degree of plasticization influences the strength at any temperature but not the shape of the temperature-strength or temperature-modulus curve (Figs. 4, 5 and 8).

Elongation at break is greatly influenced by temperature also, and generally decreases as the temperature is lowered and increases as temperature is raised. However, a retrogression occurs at about 50° C. (122° F.), above which temperature these materials begin to become weak (Figs. 6 and 7). Ductility (elongation between yield point and break) follows the above trends

Table VI.—Effect of Temperature on Flexural Strength of Injection Molded Cellulose Acetate

| Formulation No. | | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 7 |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| A.S.T.M. type (D 706-44 T) | | II, 7 | I, 2 | III, 9 | III, 10 | IV, 13 | IV, 14 | IV, 15 | III, 10 |
| -25° C. (-13° F.) | Moisture content, % | 0.11 | 0.32 | 0.25 | 0.26 | 0.36 | 0.40 | 0.32 | 0.27 |
| | Max. fiber stress, p.s.i. | 20,240 | 15,580 | 16,120 | 13,520 | 16,310 | 16,590 | 15,340 | 12,870 |
| 5° C. (41° F.) | Moisture content, % | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Max. fiber stress, p.s.i. | 16,720 | 14,640 | 13,440 | 10,180 | 8,770 | 12,890 | 11,700 | 10,020 |
| 25° C. (77° F.) | Moisture content, % | 0.29 | 0.27 | 0.23 | 0.20 | 0.23 | 0.19 | 0.21 | 0.18 |
| | Max. fiber stress, p.s.i. | 9720 | 8380 | 7420 | 5210 | 8890 | 8090 | 6860 | 5140 |
| 45° C. (113° F.) | Moisture content, % | 0.23 | 0.22 | 0.18 | 0.23 | 0.19 | 0.19 | ... | 0.17 |
| | Max. fiber stress, p.s.i. | 6080 | 5840 | 4650 | 3120 | 6040 | 5210 | 4280 | 2710 |
| 60° C. (140° F.) | Moisture content, % | 0.16 | 0.13 | 0.27 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.18 | 0.13 | 0.11 |
| | Max. fiber stress, p.s.i. | 5260 | 4810 | 3520 | 2100 | 5280 | 4270 | 2940 | 1460 |
| 80° C. (176° F.) | Moisture content, % | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
| | Max. fiber stress, p.s.i. | 2950 | 2500 | 1790 | 510 | 2480 | 1050 | 1150 | ... |

Table VII.—Effect of Relative Humidity at 25° C. (77° F.) on Flexural Strength of Injection Molded Cellulose Acetate

| Formulation No. | | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 7 |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------|------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| A.S.T.M. type (D 706-44 T) | | II, 7 | I, 2 | III, 9 | III, 10 | IV, 13 | IV, 14 | IV, 15 | III, 10 |
| Dry | Moisture content, % | 0.29 | 0.27 | 0.23 | 0.20 | 0.23 | 0.19 | 0.21 | 0.18 |
| 0% R.H. | Max. fiber stress, p.s.i. | 9720 | 8380 | 7420 | 5210 | 8890 | 8090 | 6860 | 5140 |
| 20% R.H. | Moisture content, % | 0.57 | 0.51 | 0.45 | 0.42 | 0.49 | 0.42 | 0.40 | 0.36 |
| | Max. fiber stress, p.s.i. | 8220 | 7330 | 6400 | 4330 | 8200 | 7010 | 6080 | 4410 |
| 50% R.H. | Moisture content, % | 0.92 | 0.81 | 0.78 | 0.75 | 0.70 | 0.74 | 0.62 | 0.63 |
| | Max. fiber stress, p.s.i. | 7270 | 6770 | 5900 | 4160 | 7780 | 6770 | 5890 | 4220 |
| 55% R.H. | Moisture content, % | 1.03 | 1.11 | 0.98 | 0.89 | 0.84 | 0.86 | 0.79 | 0.65 |
| | Max. fiber stress, p.s.i. | 7290 | 6220 | 5440 | 3840 | 7540 | 6800 | 5720 | 4030 |
| 65% R.H. | Moisture content, % | 1.45 | 1.52 | 1.41 | 1.34 | 1.25 | 1.21 | 1.15 | 1.10 |
| | Max. fiber stress, p.s.i. | 6140 | 5630 | 4620 | 3370 | 6790 | 5740 | 5010 | 3450 |
| 80% R.H. | Moisture content, % | 1.91 | 1.78 | 1.82 | 1.51 | 1.59 | 1.64 | 1.47 | 1.35 |
| | Max. fiber stress, p.s.i. | 5460 | 4810 | 4170 | 2790 | 6210 | 5220 | 4110 | 2970 |
| Saturated atmosphere | Moisture content, % | 2.15 | 2.26 | 2.00 | 1.89 | 1.81 | 1.74 | 1.55 | 1.89 |
| | Max. fiber stress, p.s.i. | 5120 | 4070 | 3680 | 2330 | 5880 | 4680 | 3920 | 2640 |

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Table VIII.—Effect of Temperature on Impact Strength of Injection Molded Cellulose Acetate

| Formulation No. | | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 7 |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------|------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| A.S.T.M. type (D 706-44 T) | | II, 7 | I, 2 | III, 9 | III, 10 | IV, 13 | IV, 14 | IV, 15 | III, 10 |
| -25° C. (-13° F.) | Moisture content, % | 0.11 | 0.32 | 0.25 | 0.26 | 0.36 | 0.40 | 0.32 | 0.27 |
| | Izod, ft.-lb./in. notch | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.27 | 0.31 | 0.34 | 0.41 | 0.47 | 0.37 |
| | Charpy, ft.-lb./in. notch | 0.47 | 0.39 | 0.34 | 0.37 | 0.33 | 0.36 | 0.51 | 0.41 |
| 5° C. (41° F.) | Moisture content, % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Izod, ft.-lb./in. notch | 0.45 | 1.20 | 1.32 | 1.96 | 0.52 | 1.24 | 1.50 | 1.72 |
| | Charpy, ft.-lb./in. notch | 0.49 | 1.28 | 1.20 | 2.27 | 0.51 | 1.80 | 1.63 | 2.15 |
| 25° C. (77° F.) | Moisture content, % | 0.29 | 0.27 | 0.23 | 0.20 | 0.23 | 0.19 | 0.21 | 0.18 |
| | Izod, ft.-lb./in. notch | 2.14 | 2.17 | 2.42 | 2.71 | 1.82 | 1.89 | 2.06 | 2.48 |
| | Charpy, ft.-lb./in. notch | 2.64 | 2.94 | 3.13 | 3.39 | 2.35 | 2.85 | 2.90 | 3.21 |
| 45° C. (113° F.) | Moisture content, % | 0.23 | 0.22 | 0.18 | 0.23 | 0.19 | 0.19 | .. | 0.17 |
| | Izod, ft.-lb./in. notch | 3.18 | 3.32 | 3.51 | 6.61 | 3.43 | 3.06 | 4.14 | 7.18 |
| | Charpy, ft.-lb./in. notch | 4.51 | 4.40 | 4.48 | 5.37 | 3.87 | 4.48 | 5.04 | 5.65 |
| 60° C. (140° F.) | Moisture content, % | 0.16 | 0.13 | 0.27 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.18 | 0.13 | 0.11 |
| | Izod, ft.-lb./in. notch | 3.87 | 3.05 | 5.63 | 7.64 | 3.44 | 3.46 | 7.54 | 7.65 |
| | Charpy, ft.-lb./in. notch | 5.10 | 3.82 | 4.37 | 6.28 | 4.10 | 4.36 | 5.56 | 7.21 |
| 80° C. (176° F.) | Moisture content, % | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Izod, ft.-lb./in. notch | 9.17 | 7.90 | 8.41 | 8.20 | 8.45 | 9.05 | 8.83 | 7.86 |
| | Charpy, ft.-lb./in. notch | 9.10 | 5.08 | 7.27 | 7.49 | 7.09 | 8.93 | 9.09 | 7.16 |

also and disappears entirely somewhere between 0° C. (32° F.) and -25° C. (-13° F.). Below this point rupture takes place before a yield point is reached. This behavior is a good illustration of the effect cited by Carswell and Nason,¹¹ the point of rupture moving back toward the origin along the generalized stress-strain curve as the temperature is reduced. As ductility decreases, toughness as measured by impact tests would be expected to decrease also, and this is shown to be the case (Fig. 16).

¹¹ T. S. Carswell and H. K. Nason, *loc. cit.*, Pt. 10.

Plasticizer formulation appears to have more influence on elongation than it does on strength, with respect to temperature effects. The inclusion of aromatic phosphate ester appears to improve ductility at elevated temperatures (Figs. 6 and 7). As might be expected, an increase in plasticizer content, of any given type, improves elongation at all temperatures, although the differences are small at low temperatures.

The effect of temperature on flexural strength follows the same trends as on tensile yield stress.

The impact strength of injection molded cellulose

Table IX.—Effect of Relative Humidity at 25° C. (77° F.) on Impact Strength of Injection Molded Cellulose Acetate

| Formulation No. | | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 7 |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------|------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| A.S.T.M. type (D 706-44 T) | | II, 7 | I, 2 | III, 9 | III, 10 | IV, 13 | IV, 14 | IV, 15 | III, 10 |
| Dry | Moisture content, % | 0.29 | 0.27 | 0.23 | 0.20 | 0.23 | 0.19 | 0.21 | 0.18 |
| 0% R.H. | Izod, ft.-lb./in. notch | 2.14 | 2.17 | 2.42 | 2.71 | 1.82 | 1.89 | 2.09 | 2.48 |
| | Charpy, ft.-lb./in. notch | 2.64 | 2.94 | 3.13 | 3.39 | 2.35 | 2.85 | 2.90 | 3.21 |
| 20% R.H. | Moisture content, % | 0.57 | 0.51 | 0.45 | 0.42 | 0.49 | 0.42 | 0.40 | 0.36 |
| | Izod, ft.-lb./in. notch | 2.62 | 2.60 | 2.61 | 3.15 | 2.03 | 2.31 | 2.62 | 2.59 |
| | Charpy, ft.-lb./in. notch | 3.43 | 3.28 | 3.54 | 3.98 | 2.92 | 3.33 | 3.68 | 3.73 |
| 50% R.H. | Moisture content, % | 0.92 | 0.81 | 0.78 | 0.75 | 0.70 | 0.73 | 0.62 | 0.63 |
| | Izod, ft.-lb./in. notch | 2.70 | 2.38 | 2.74 | 3.14 | 2.08 | 2.45 | 2.82 | 2.98 |
| | Charpy, ft.-lb./in. notch | 3.75 | 3.27 | 3.61 | 3.97 | 3.09 | 3.40 | 3.86 | 3.61 |
| 55% R.H. | Moisture content, % | 1.03 | 1.11 | 0.98 | 0.89 | 0.84 | 0.86 | 0.79 | 0.65 |
| | Izod, ft.-lb./in. notch | 3.19 | 2.88 | 3.01 | 3.46 | 2.45 | 2.39 | 3.25 | 3.14 |
| | Charpy, ft.-lb./in. notch | 4.51 | 3.59 | 4.08 | 4.08 | 3.28 | 3.25 | 4.28 | 4.08 |
| 65% R.H. | Moisture content, % | 1.45 | 1.52 | 1.41 | 1.35 | 1.25 | 1.21 | 1.15 | 1.10 |
| | Izod, ft.-lb./in. notch | 3.43 | 2.95 | 3.34 | 6.32 | 2.73 | 2.92 | 3.59 | 3.41 |
| | Charpy, ft.-lb./in. notch | 4.48 | 3.85 | 4.18 | 5.05 | 3.70 | 3.97 | 4.70 | 3.94 |
| 80% R.H. | Moisture content, % | 1.91 | 1.78 | 1.82 | 1.51 | 1.59 | 1.64 | 1.47 | 1.35 |
| | Izod, ft.-lb./in. notch | 3.91 | 3.67 | 4.00 | 6.76 | 3.09 | 3.26 | 3.92 | 4.38 |
| | Charpy, ft.-lb./in. notch | 4.93 | 4.58 | 4.64 | 6.26 | 3.79 | 3.93 | 4.79 | 4.27 |
| 100% R.H. | Moisture content, % | 2.15 | 2.26 | 2.00 | 1.89 | 1.81 | 1.89 | 1.74 | 1.55 |
| | Izod, ft.-lb./in. notch | 4.40 | 4.18 | 4.57 | 7.24 | 3.22 | 3.77 | 5.10 | 5.18 |
| | Charpy, ft.-lb./in. notch | 5.68 | 5.18 | 5.29 | 6.57 | 4.23 | 4.72 | 5.14 | 4.94 |



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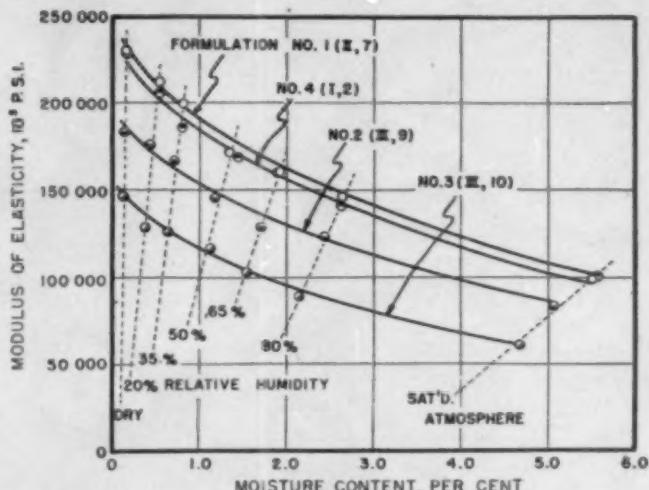
Table X.—Effect of Weathering on Tensile Properties of Injection Molded Cellulose Acetate

| Duration of exposure to weather | Location of exposure | Tensile yield stress | | Elongation at break | | H ₂ O content when tested | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | Formulation 2 A.S.T.M. type III, 9 | Formulation 6 A.S.T.M. type IV, 15 | Formulation 2 A.S.T.M. type III, 9 | Formulation 6 A.S.T.M. type IV, 15 | Formulation 2 A.S.T.M. type III, 9 | Formulation 6 A.S.T.M. type IV, 15 |
| | | p.s.i. | p.s.i. | percent | percent | percent | percent |
| 0 | Springfield, Mass. | 3510 | 3330 | 28.0 | 44.0 | 1.05 | 0.82 |
| 2 | Springfield, Mass. | 3820 | 3730 | 22.0 | 23.0 | 1.36 | 1.00 |
| 2 | Miami, Fla. | 4200 | 4070 | 18.0 | 24.0 | 1.42 | 1.00 |
| 4 | Springfield, Mass. | 4110 | 3970 | 18.0 | 29.0 | 1.34 | 1.00 |
| 4 | Miami, Fla. | 3670 | 3780 | 7.7 | 11.0 | 1.49 | 1.04 |
| 6 | Springfield, Mass. | 4110 | 3970 | 16.0 | 22.0 | 1.43 | 0.93 |
| 6 | Miami, Fla. | 3770 | 3620 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 1.45 | 1.07 |

acetate is very greatly influenced by changes in temperature, as would be expected from examination of the stress-strain curves. Impact resistance falls off rapidly below about 20° C. (68° F.) and levels off to values in the range of 0.28 to 0.50 ft.-lb. per in. of notch at temperatures below about -10° C. (15° F.). Impact strength at any temperature tends to increase with increase in plasticizer content, although the differences are negligible at temperatures below about -20° C. (-4° F.).

Moisture acts as an efficient plasticizer for cellulose derivatives, and the properties of cellulose acetate plastics are influenced considerably by the amount of moisture present. This amount depends upon the relative humidity of the ambient atmosphere at any given temperature.

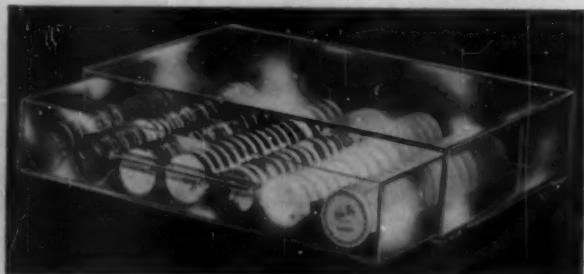
Examination of the stress-strain curves of Fig. 3 shows that yield stress, breaking strength and modulus of elasticity are increased by reduction in humidity and



13—Effect of relative humidity on modulus of elasticity of injection molded cellulose acetate (medium-acetyl formulations were used)

KNOWING full well the weakness of women for pretty things, Pasadena Plastic Co. has created an eye-appealing Lucite display rack that puts its best foot forward to show off its merchandise—in this case, pancake pats of rouge.

Simply but effectively constructed, the acrylic case is actually nothing more nor less than a drawer with a plastic pull. But through the expedient of using the crystal-clear material the manufacturer has achieved top sales appeal.



For too long the average druggist has hidden wares of this sort in drawers accessible only to himself and his clerks. The customer had to specify a particular brand or else rely on the choice of the druggist who generally pulled out whatever box his hand touched first. Now with cosmetics in full view of the one who is making the purchase, the woman is free to inspect all the types offered and select whichever seems best suited to her needs.

This efficient display rack is fitted with a sheet of acrylic that has been heated and shaped into troughs to hold seven rows of the flat rouge boxes. Other displays produced by this plastic company have different fittings for lipsticks or for other cosmetics. All make the most of the decorative highlights peculiar to the plastic material whose light weight and comparative shatter-resistance keep the racks practical as well as attractive in appearance.

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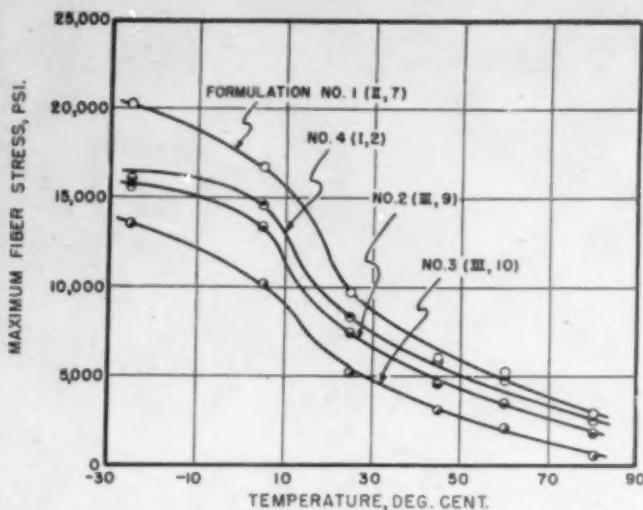
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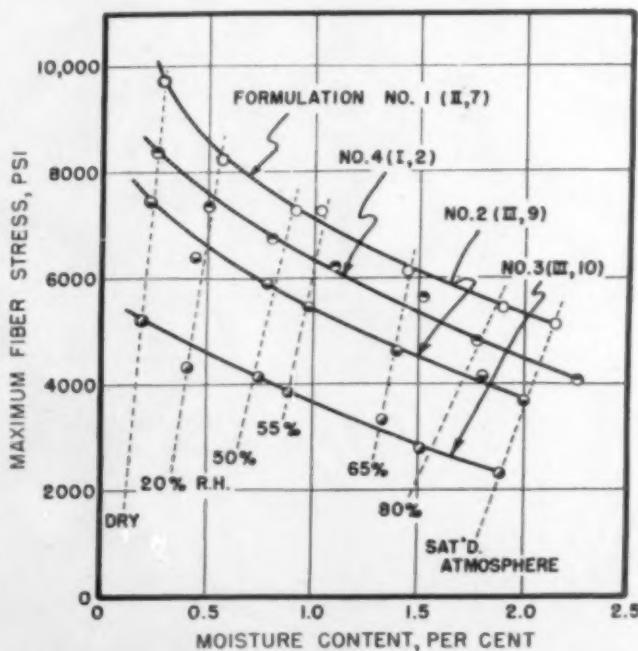
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14—Effect of temperature on flexural strength of injection molded cellulose acetate (medium-acetyl formulations)

vice versa, whereas elongation is decreased by reduction in humidity and increased by increase in humidity. Figures 9 and 10 show how yield stress varies with humidity and the relation between humidity and moisture content of the specimen. In general, as plasticizer content is increased, moisture absorption at any relative humidity level is decreased. However, the general nature of the yield stress/moisture content curves seems to be independent of plasticizer content. The same trends are evident with respect to modulus of elasticity (Fig. 13) and flexural strength (Fig. 15). It is interesting to note also that the formulations from high-acetyl content cellulose acetate absorb less moisture at any given humidity than do the medium-acetyl formulations, but effects of variations in humidity on



15—Effect of relative humidity on flexural strength of injection molded cellulose acetate (these are medium-acetyl formulations)

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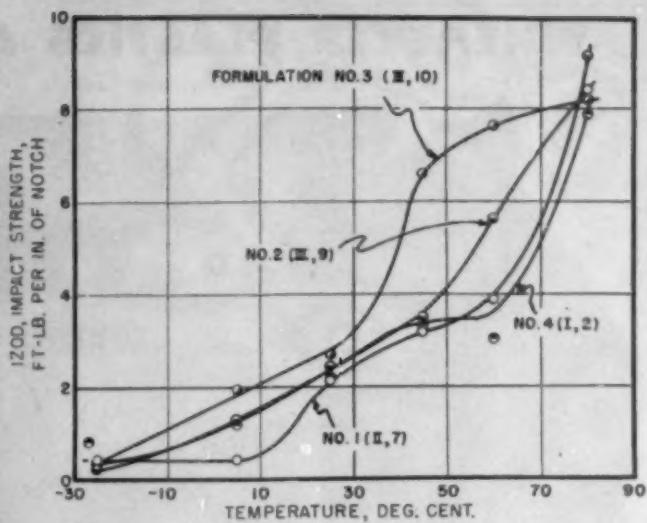
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16—Effect of temperature on impact strength of injection molded cellulose acetate (medium-acetyl formulations)

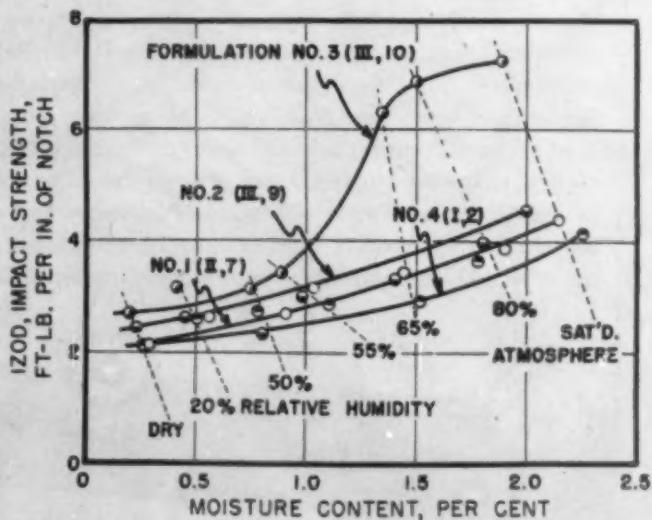
strength properties follow exactly the same trends, qualitatively and quantitatively (Figs. 9 and 10). Phosphate ester in the plasticizer formulation tends to decrease moisture absorption slightly especially at very high humidities (Figs. 9, 10, 11, 15 and 17).

The plasticizing action of moisture is quite evident in the impact data (Fig. 17); toughness, as measured by this test, increases appreciably as humidity is increased.

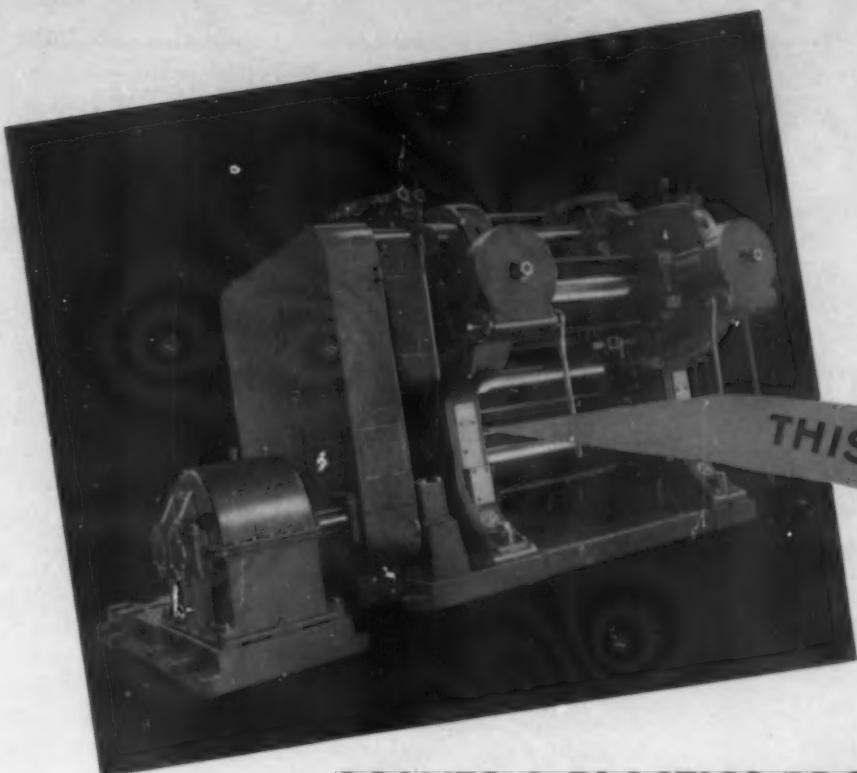
The above data should be utilized when designing parts of cellulose acetate for applications which involve exposure to temperatures or humidities appreciably different from normal.

The effect of exposure to the weather on the strength properties of cellulose acetate and cellulose nitrate sheet plastics has been described in a previous publication.¹² The data herein presented (Table X) show that inject-

¹² T. S. Lawton, Jr., and H. K. Nason, "Effect of Some Environmental Conditions on the Permanence of Cellulose-Acetate and Cellulose-Nitrate Sheet Plastics," Trans. A.S.M.E. 67, 259-266 (May 1945); MODERN PLASTICS 22, 145-150, 176, 178 (Jan. 1945).



17—Effect of relative humidity on impact strength of injection molded cellulose acetate (these are medium acetyl formulations)



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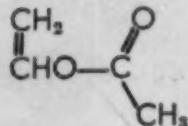
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tion molded cellulose acetate formulations resemble cellulose acetate sheet plastics in that prolonged weathering impairs ductility and toughness. It is possible to retard this deterioration markedly by the incorporation of special plasticizers in the composition,¹² and such formulations should be chosen for applications where direct outdoor exposure for long periods of time is involved.

Acknowledgment

We are indebted to Mr. Charles Trudeau and Dr. David Telfair for assistance in the experimental work.

¹² L. W. A. Meyer and W. M. Gearhart, "Weather Resistance of Cellulose Ester Plastic Compositions," Ind. Eng. Chem. 37, 232-9 (Mar. 1945).

Manufacture of phenolic

(Continued from page 158) with constant stirring. Likewise the calcium hydroxide, made into a paste with alcohol, is added in portions. After the mixture has been stirred for 12 hr. the greater part of the resin will be dissolved. Then the temperature is raised to 35° C. for 4 hr. to obtain complete solution, after which the batch is cooled and run through a screen.

Laminating varnish T4/LTx (see Table IV)

The alcohol is put into the kettle. The pulverized resin, together with the hexamethylenetetramine, is added in portions with constant stirring. After the mixture has been stirred for 10-14 hr. at 20-25° C., the temperature is raised to 35° C. in order to obtain complete solution. After cooling to 25° C., the dry magnesium stearate is added through a screen and dispersed in the resin solution by stirring for 30 minutes.

For the paper board industry, a solution is made with Resin T4 of 70-80 cp. viscosity and an addition of 6 kg. of calcium hydroxide. The calcium hydroxide is mixed with some alcohol to a thin paste and added to the mixture after the resin. Otherwise the composition is the same as for regular T4/LTx, and the yield and analytical data are the same.

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New machinery and equipment

(Continued from page 190)

● A new electronic potentiometer-pyrometer which has no continuously moving or vibrating parts in its measuring circuit is announced by Bailey Meter Co., Cleveland 10, Ohio. It records one or two temperatures on a 12-in. diameter uniformly graduated chart and indicates on a 29-in. bold scale which encircles the recording chart. A 115-volt, 60 or 50-cycle, A-C power supply is required. The pyrometer may be furnished with two controllers operating from two entirely separate measuring circuits all housed in the same recorder casing. This permits double the number of recorder controllers to be included in a given panel space. The Pyrotron recorder-controllers are furnished for air-operated control systems and throttling type electronic control systems.

● A permanent non-electric magnetic separator, designed for installation on individual plastics molding machines, has been introduced by Eriez Mfg. Co., Erie, Pa. The unit, placed in the aluminum or steel chute of injection and extrusion machines, just below the measuring cylinder, will attract and hold all ferrous particles, passing within 1½ in. of its face. Less than a minute daily is required to clean it and it is guaranteed to retain its strength for at least 10 years.

● Complete sets of either numbered, lettered or fraction-type drill size pin gages, all in one case, have been announced by The Horberg Gage Co., Bridgeport 1, Conn. Twin gages of each size are held upright in case and each pin is clearly identified. Gages, of oil hardened tool steel, are made to tolerance of +0.0001 -0.0000 and are tapered halfway up the shank for easy insertion. They are available with round, polished top and flat, ground bottom.

● Colloid Equipment Co., Inc., New York 7, N.Y., has announced the development of a new Delmhorst moisture detector for sheet materials. The meter operates on a 60 cycle, AC lighting circuit with 110 volts. It is said to have an accuracy ranging from 3 to 15 percent depending on the material tested. The meter scale is calibrated in electrical units which are easily translated into moisture contents by testing several samples of similar material whose moisture contents have been previously determined by the usual standard oven method. The unit is compact, portable and weighs less than 10 lb. Three tests can be made in one minute.

● Spring Specialty Co., Maywood, Ill., has announced a high-speed direct-connected Leigh flexible shaft grinder which operates at a free speed of 18,000 r.p.m. Some of the new features incorporated in this grinder are: a patented shaft with liner that is claimed to stand up under continuous operation, and a ball bearing spindle with an integral cam-locking ¼-in. collet. Additional auxiliary insert collets can be supplied to accommodate ⅛-, ⅜-, and ⅝-in. arbors.

● A hydraulic generator with finger-tip control delivering from 0 to 5000 p.s.i. and 40 hp. with volume ranging from 0 to 17 g.p.m. at 1200 r.p.m. is being manufactured by Superdraulic Corp., Dearborn, Mich. This new pump has been developed in two types, one for constant delivery, the other for finger-tip controlled variable delivery. This radial type plunger pump is arranged so that centrifugal force maintains the plunger rollers in contact with an elliptical reaction ring. The plungers are fitted to cylinders in a rotor in one or more banks of 11 plungers per bank. Each plunger makes two inlet and two delivery strokes per revolution. An equalizing axle, journaling a roller at each end, is universally attached to the outer end of each plunger. While taking full advantages of balanced forces to produce high pressures and volumetric delivery without resorting to heavy sections the unit can be easily lifted and is about the size and weight of a 1/4 hp. electric motor.



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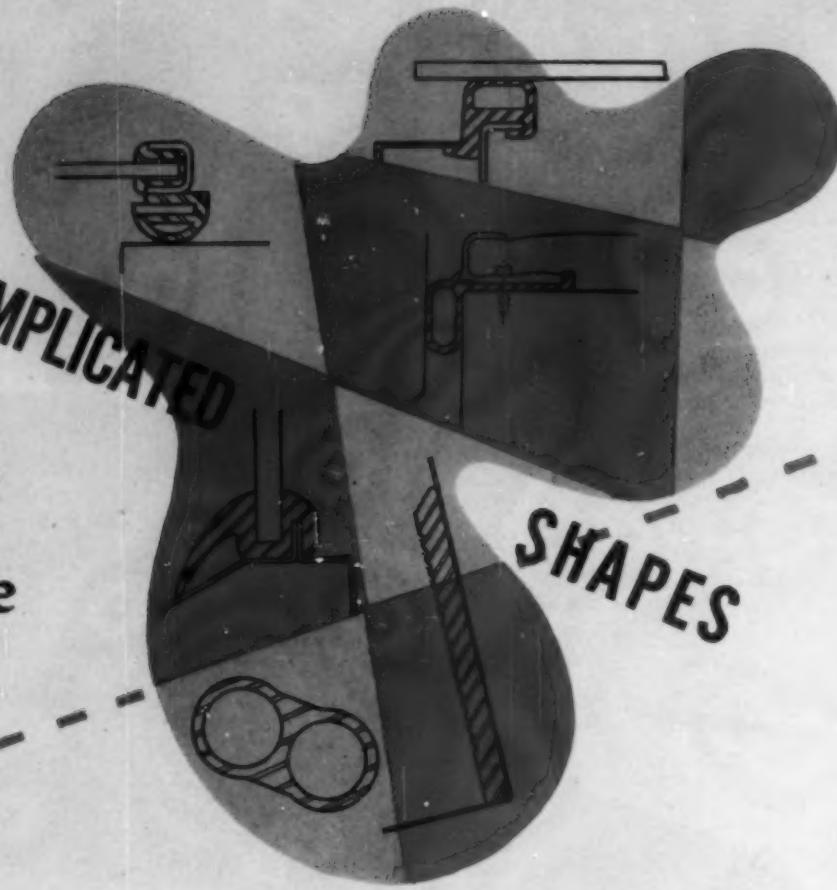
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The THERMALL CHAMP occupies only 20 x 30 inches of your floor space. Heats 96 ounces compound to molding temperature in 1 minute. Completely portable.

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MULTIPRESS can give you manual or

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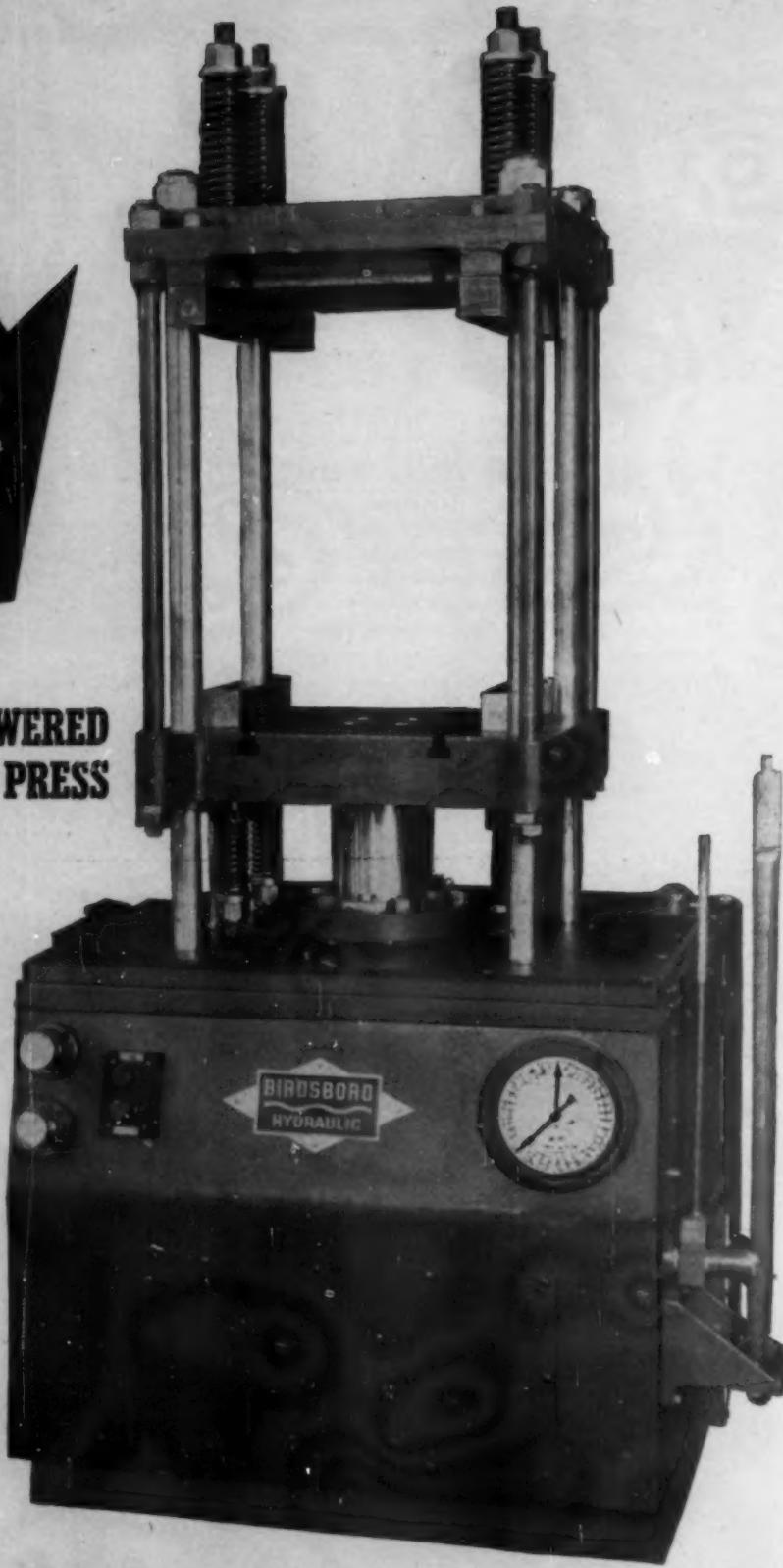
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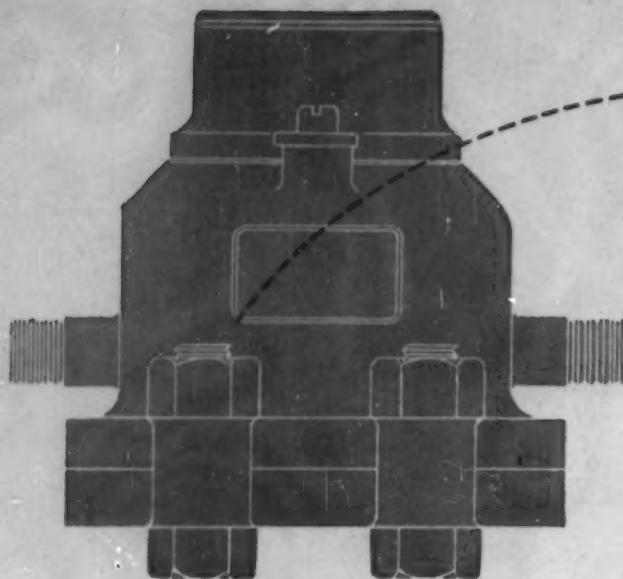
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AUGUST • 1946 217

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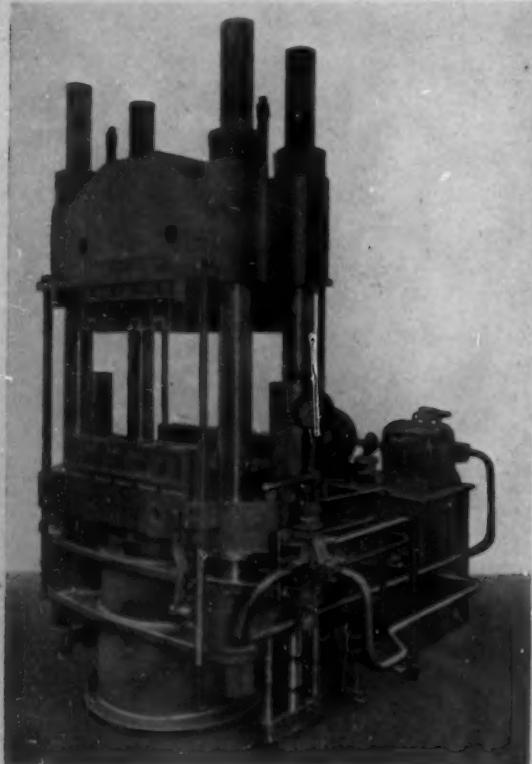


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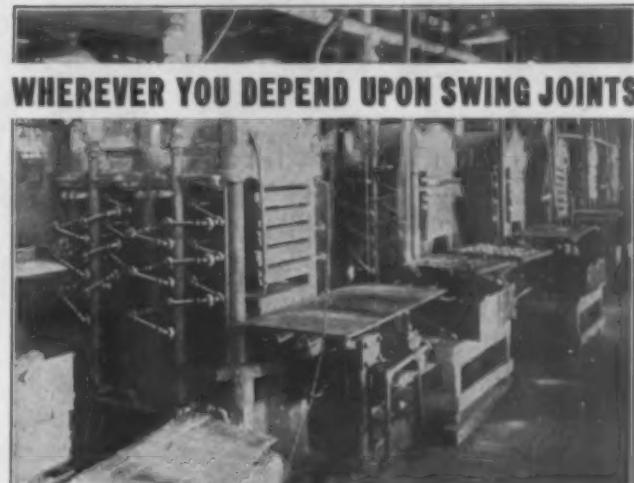
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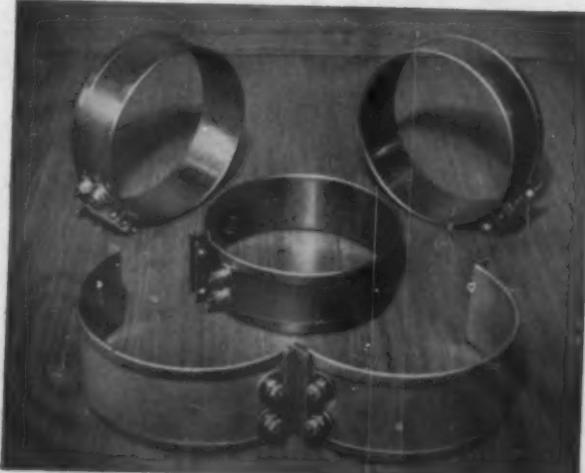
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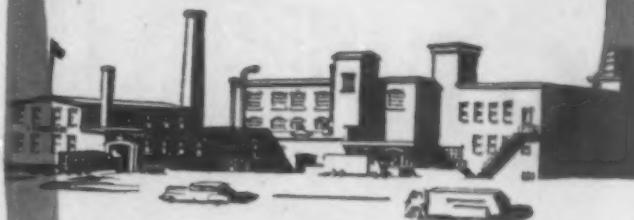


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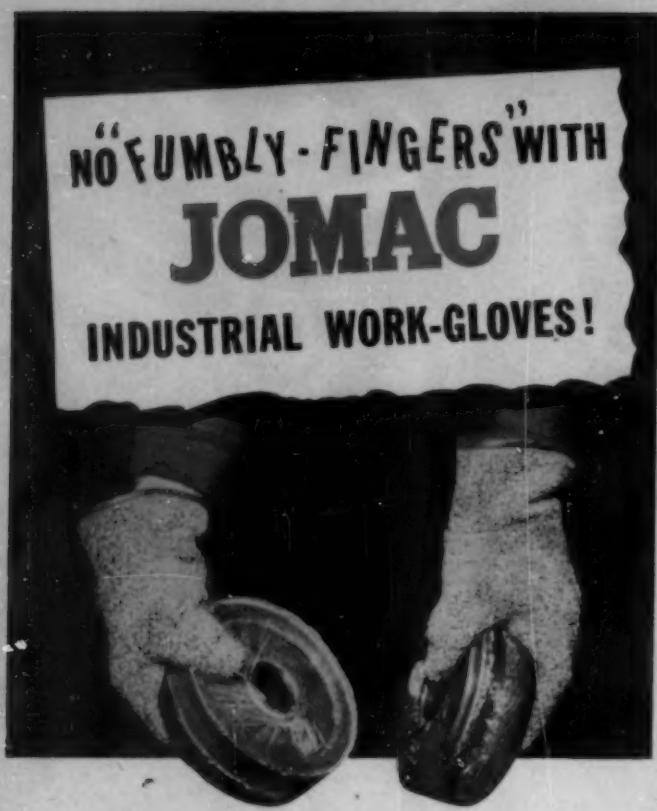
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It's simply a matter of addition:

MODERN EQUIPMENT
+ SOUND ENGINEERING
+ 28 YEARS PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE
= SUPERIOR MOLDS

We are familiar with all the latest methods of plastic fabrication and their mold requirements. Consult us for estimates on molds or problems concerning their design.

PLASTIC MOLDS

INJECTION • COMPRESSION • TRANSFER


MOLDING
in all commercial plastics
...IS OUR BUSINESS!

There's no application too imaginative, no technical problem too tough for our molding service to handle—and come up with successful moldings. We work in thermoplastics, thermosetting plastics and cold-molded materials, by injection, transfer & compression methods. We advise you from more than two decades of successful experience in design and production.

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CORPORATION
SANDY HOOK, CONN.

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1947

FOR the first
time in five

years, there will be *no* space restrictions
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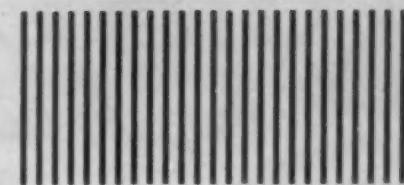
However, immediate space reservations
are advisable since available space is mov-
ing fast.



MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU
OF CIRCULATIONS

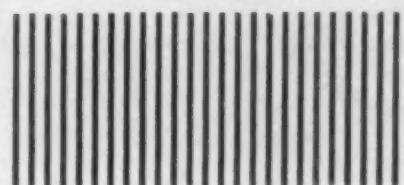
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YOU CAN HAVE
SUFFICIENT
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STOP DISCOLORATION

with



The New Stabilizer V·I·N

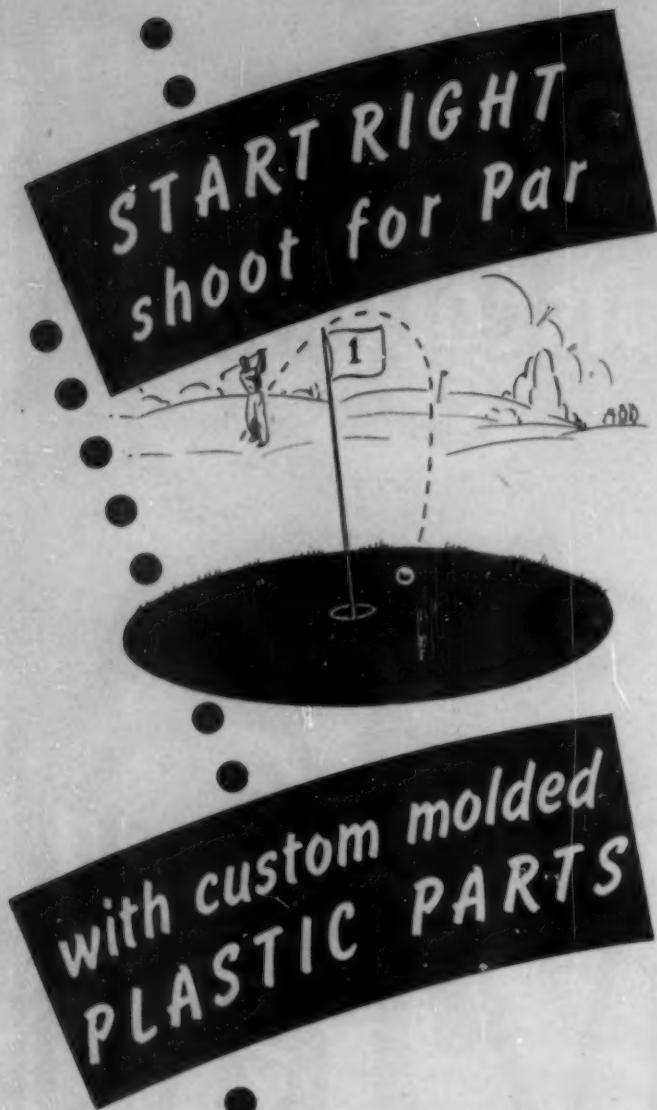
Stabilizes Vinyl Chloride Plastics
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Yields

Transparent
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When you develop a new product or improve an old one—as in your game of golf—start out right in the very beginning, on that very first hole. Shoot for par! Strive for the best in custom molded plastics always. Franklin is equipped with the most modern facilities to mold every type of thermoplastic material, and is ready to serve you at all times.



FRANKLIN PLASTICS DIVISION
Robinson Industries, Inc. -- FRANKLIN, PA.

Mirror Finish

We specialize in the hard chromium plating of plastic moulds and dies to a mirror finish.

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HARD CHROME SERVICE

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1926 Our 20th Year of Dependable Service 1946

S.S. White PLASTIC CAP SCREWS



HEX, SOCKET HEAD TYPE WITH OR WITHOUT NUTS
Used, both with and without nuts, for assembly work and for mounting instruments and other elements on panels—particularly in the electrical field to avoid metal screws affecting instruments, etc. Regularly molded in Black Acetate thermoplastic only.

Part No. 1604-303 — Cap Screw only—Threads, $\frac{1}{4}$ "-20
—Thread length, $\frac{3}{4}$ "—Overall length, 1"

Part No. 1604-304 — Hex. Nut only—for $\frac{1}{4}$ "-20 cap screw—Across flats, $\frac{1}{2}$ "—Thickness, $\frac{1}{8}$ "

Samples and prices mailed on request.

S.S. WHITE PLASTICS DIVISION
THE S. S. WHITE DENTAL MFG. CO. DEPT. M, 10 EAST 40TH ST., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.



Flexible shafts • Flexible shaft tools • Aircraft accessories
Small cutting and grinding tools • Special formula rubbers
Molded resistors • Plastic specialties • Contract plastics molding

NEW COMPRESSION PRESS MOLDS RECORDS FASTER-AUTOMATICALLY!

Designed for Maximum Production

in a small area, by unskilled help. Simplicity of operation permits uninterrupted, trouble-free runs, day in and day out, on 10 or 12 inch records, 150 ton pressure, 18 second cycle, can be established and maintained.

Inexperienced Operators can Produce

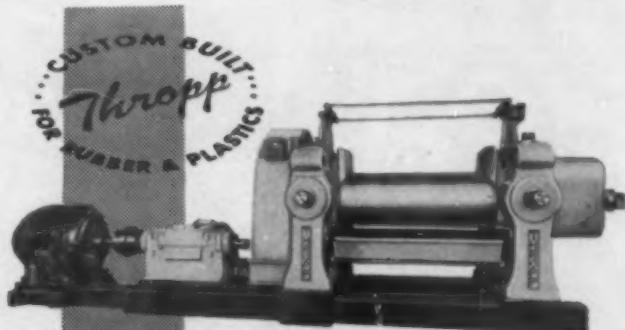
clean, precision-finished, complete records, merely by inserting pre-form, closing book-type mold, and pushing lever. Then the mold moves in and the press closes automatically . . . it presses, cures, cools, and returns the mold in 18 seconds, automatically. The operator unloads, reloads, presses lever, and the cycle repeats . . . Automatically.

We Install or Supervise

installation in your plant. Six presses, steam generator, and pre-heating tables can be operated in a 20x30 foot area. Write for information regarding specific applications.

ENGINEERING DIVISION
ARMOUR
Plastic Molding Corporation

2850 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 16, Illinois



New Hi-Speed MILLS

22" & 22" x 60" Extra Heavy Duty

Extra Heavy Duty Individual Motor Driven Mill with 15" diameter journals, having 150 H.P. enclosed herringbone gear drive. Machine is equipped with solid bronze lined bearings having oil closure seals on side of the boxes facing the rolls to prevent oil contamination of the stock. Steel cut connecting gears and Johnson Rotary Joints. Manual mechanical lubricator and new style guides bored to fit the rolls. This is just one of the many new Thropp precision built mills designed to speed up post war production.

West Coast Representative
H. M. Royal Inc.
Los Angeles, Cal.

Thropp

WM. R. THROPP & SONS CO.
Trenton, N. J.

Here is a moulding problem:

How to Get
Sales appeal, Impact strength, Close tolerances
--- and Economy



The solution:

Injection moulding by

HUDSON MOULDING
CORPORATION

HUDSON MOULDING CORPORATION
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{ Designers
Engineers, Fabricators
Moulders

FROM BLUEPRINT TO PRODUCT IN PLASTICS BY FELSENTHAL . . . FROM BLUEPRINT



" . . . and, now we present

'Felsy'

THE PLASTIC PERFECTIONIST"

"In conclusion," says Felsy, who believes in short speeches, "I want to thank all of you for the wonderful cooperation you have given the Felsenithal Organization during the difficult years just past. . . . And to promise increasingly finer service in the years ahead." . . .

With a heart pure as lucite, skills as flexible as Cellophane, and prices lower than the melting-point of latex, our new trade-character "Felsy" will meet you in these pages. . . . Watch for him. . . . He will have many messages of timely interest for everyone whose problems involve injection molding, plastic laminating, or fabricating.

Write for booklet 3-A on your letterhead



**FELSENTHAL
PLASTICS**

G. FELSENTHAL & SONS

4120 W. GRAND AVE. CHICAGO 51, ILL.
BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK • DETROIT

Est. 1899

1899

TO PRODUCT IN PLASTICS
BY FELSENTHAL . . . FROM BLUEPRINT TO PRODUCT IN PLASTICS BY FELSENTHAL . . .

FOR LARGER MOLDS



This particular mold was made for the Standard Products Co.

It's MAJOR TOOL & DIE COMPANY

Designers and builders of
Compression — injection — transfer molds

Our equipment is keyed for the larger type of work.
We have been building and designing molds for
18 years.

MAJOR TOOL & DIE CO.

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Detroit 30, Michigan

So Simple Anyone can
ENGRAVE
on Plastic and Metal



**NEW
HERMES
PORTABLE**

The handy, accurate machine that every plant
NEEDS for speedy production lettering of name
plates, small panels, novelties, serial numbers,
part numbers, etc.

NEW HERMES, INC.

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West Coast Rep.: HIGBEE & DORRER, 315 West 5th St., Los Angeles 13, Calif.



A BATTERY of BLODGETTS RECOVER PLASTIC SCRAP

Brooklyn Plastics Co., B'klyn, N. Y., uses a battery of Blodgett No. 151 Gas-Fired Ovens, one of them at left, to recover the Lucite and Plexiglas scrap. Cut into usable size and softened and flattened in these ovens, this scrap is sold to manufacturers of thousands of plastics products, who, in turn, use Blodgetts.

Scrap recovery is but one of the manifold applications of Blodgett Ovens to the plastics field. For preform heating and for any number of other operations, moulded and fabricated plastics manufacturers prefer the ease and economy of low-cost, controlled heat—as supplied by Blodgett Ovens. Fiberglas insulation, thermostatic control—and the right size to meet your problem!

Write for folder PF-1-45



A PLASTIC ANSWER TO YOUR PROBLEM

The secret of success in plastics is in knowing the right plastic to use for the job at hand. Many items are practical to make in plastics for those who have the "know how." • Your work at Magnetic Plastics is custom moulded from plastics best suited for the job. • Ask us to help you see what plastics can do in your business. Just send photo, sample or specifications, and we'll tell you quickly if it can be made in moulded plastics.



THE MAGNETIC PLASTICS CO.

1900 ENCLID BLDG. • CLEVELAND 15, OHIO

SPEED-PRINTZ

Gold Stamping Machine

the name
tells the
story

STAMPS NAMES,
INITIALS,
TRADE-MARKS
on plastic items.

Send Samples of Plastic
for further Information



Immediate delivery

WILSON GOLD STAMPING
MACHINE COMPANY

1855 HILLHURST AVE., HOLLYWOOD 27, CAL.

AMERICAN INSULATOR CORP. PRAISES MIDGET SCRAP GRINDER

Illustration shows Ball and Jewell thermoplastic-scrap grinder in use at American Insulator Corp. This model is our smallest machine, occupying a minimum of space, and yet its sturdy construction enables it to take scrap up to $\frac{1}{16}$ " thick.

American Insulator's plant superintendent praises the efficiency of this machine. He says: "It requires very little maintenance; the speed is 1735 r.p.m., one h.p. motor, and the machine does a good job." Note that the entire grinder, together with its motor, is mounted on a movable metal dolly so that the machine is easily placed next to any molding press which may be in operation.

There are 13 models of Ball and Jewell scrap grinders at work in leading plants of molders, extruders, and raw material manufacturers throughout the country. Famous for their long life and low operating cost, Ball and Jewell machines pay for themselves in a short time.

Special features are: Extra heavy castings, solid tool steel knives, outboard S.K.F. bearings sealed against dust. Simple construction permits quick take-down for cleaning. Magnetic type Hopper to keep out tramp iron now also available.

BALL and JEWELL
20 Franklin Street
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Since 1895, Manufacturers of Patent Rotary Cutters

CHICAGO: Neff, Kohlbusch & Bissell. DETROIT: J. C. Austerberry's Sons. LOS ANGELES: Moore Machinery Co. LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO: Machinery Sales Co. NEW ENGLAND: Standard Tool Co., Leominster, Mass. ATLANTA, GA.: George L. Berry. ST. LOUIS: Larimore Sales Co. CLEVELAND 22, OHIO: L. F. Willmott, 3701 Larimore Rd. SEATTLE 4, WASHINGTON: Olympic Supply Co. KANSAS CITY, KANS.: Fluid Air Engineering Co. MINNEAPOLIS 20, MINN.: Chas. W. Stone. AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND: Scott & Holliday Pty. Ltd., SYDNEY. NEW YORK 16, N. Y.: Foreign Distributor: Omni Products Corp., 40 East 34th St. STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN: Ingenjörerfirma Teknova. CANADA: William & Wilson, Ltd., Toronto & Montreal. HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: Hawaiian Sales Service, P. O. Box 3498, Honolulu 11, T. H.



This is No. 20 of a series of advertisements showing typical Ball and Jewell scrap grinder installations in the plastics industry.

"MOLDED PLASTICS?
Miller Products!

WE HAVE
MOLDING POWDER
AND PRESS TIME

Enlarged facilities
for compression and
injection molding; injec-
tion molding up to 16 oz. ma-
chines; compression molding up to
400 tons. For years MILLER PRODUCTS
has been the molding headquarters for com-
panies whose names are distinguished in
American industry.

Plastics—Rubber and Synthetic Rubber

Molded—Extruded—Formed—Die and Lathe Cut.
or Fabricated to Specification

Our Facilities and Materials Now Available

Specializing in Medium, Large or Difficult Pieces

Send us your inquiries,
prints and samples.
Prompt Service.



Miller Plastic & Rubber Division

18 Murray Street New York City 7, N. Y.

A Division of: MILLER PRODUCTS CO., INC.
General Offices: 29 Warren St., New York 7, N. Y.
Phone Cortlandt 7-5335

PLASTICS AND ENGINEERED STEAM ... BOTH MADE BY EXPERIENCE



It took years of experience to perfect the processes by which today's intricate plastic specialties are produced.

Likewise, our experience of forty years has determined the design and construction of the Modern KANE "Low Water Line" type steam boiler and has gained wide acceptance for it in the plastic industry.

This boiler is a compact, engineered unit. Installed right next to the molding presses it serves. Condensate returns by gravity, requiring no pumps or traps. Built to order in four sizes—1, 2, 3 and 5 H.P., and for inspected pressures of 150 or 200 lbs. Size and pressure of boiler depends upon type of press, size and number of platens to be heated, the required molding temperature and whether the operation is continuous heat or heat and chill.

KANE

Manufacturers of Automatic Steam Boilers for over a third of a century
1903-1915 EAST HAGERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA



The story of timber in the Pacific Northwest is dramatic and well known. The story of timber and the wood plastics industry is new . . . and vital!

A BACKLOG OF 12 BILLION FEET OF "PLASTIC TYPE" TIMBER IS AVAILABLE AT GRAYS HARBOR NOW!

Think of the tremendous operational advantages of a plant located in the GRAYS HARBOR area in Washington . . . a surplus of raw material for manufacturing . . . a huge supply of industrial water . . . cheap electric power . . . efficient, dependable labor . . . low cost transportation by land, air and sea!

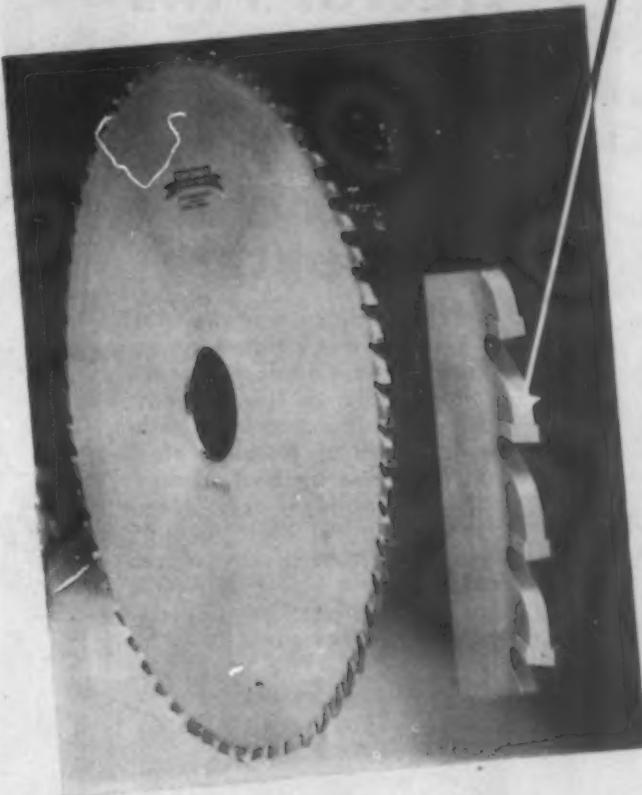
Investigate GRAYS HARBOR industrial sites for the plastics industry. Detailed information pertinent to your specific problems is available. Well-financed civic organizations such as Grays Harbor Industries, Inc., are eager to cooperate with outside capital and management. Write to the address below for information . . . or, if you prefer, a personal representative will call on you.

GRAYS HARBOR
WASHINGTON
Sponsored By
GRAYS HARBOR INDUSTRIES, INC.
ABERDEEN, WASHINGTON

**ON ANY TYPE OF PLASTIC... THIS
SIMONDS SAW**

(with Cutting Points of Tungsten Carbide)

**RUNS MANY TIMES LONGER
BETWEEN SHARPENINGS**



On all jobs except those requiring a fine-tooth saw, this Simonds Circular Saw is the top performer . . . especially where there is abrasive action or heat from the material being cut. With reasonable care not to chip the super-hard cutting tips, it can outlast any other saw, between sharpenings, on the same job. These tips are formed to shape with proper clearance on sides and top, and can be set differently for smooth sawing and for heavy cuts. Then for other jobs and conditions in plastic-cutting, Simonds also make Solid-Tooth Circular Saws of high-speed, semi-high-speed, and special alloy steels . . . as well as Band Saw Blades (including the new Skip-Tooth type) for cutting shapes and circles.

SEND FOR FREE BOOK telling how to choose the right saw for each job, and how to take care of it and get the best results out of it. Write for your copy now.

BRANCH OFFICES:

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SAW AND STEEL CO.
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Special Electric
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and Brakes

SIMONDS
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Simonds Products
for Canada

**NOW IMMEDIATE
DELIVERY**

Standardized



Ejector Pins

**SAVE
MONEY, TIME,
BREAKDOWN
TROUBLE!**

These standardized pins are much lower in cost, much higher in quality than toolroom-made ejector pins for plastic molding. They will save you money, time and breakdown trouble. Made of Nitrolloy steel, core toughened by heat treating, super-hard nitrided case. Many sizes— $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter, any length desired. Perfectly round, straight, true to size—ALWAYS! Longest wearing, most satisfactory ejector pins known.



**MAIL
THIS TODAY
FOR OUR LOW PRICES
AND FULL DETAILS**

Headed

Threaded

Detroit Mold Engineering Co.,
6686 E. McNichols Rd., Detroit 12, Mich.
Please mail me your price and specification folder on ejector
pins for plastic molding.

I desire:



CHECK HERE WHICH
FOLDER YOU DESIRE



Name
Company
Address

(P-2)



**DETROIT MOLD
ENGINEERING COMPANY**
6686 E. McNICHOLS RD. • DETROIT 12, MICHIGAN



MODERN FRENCH OIL Presses for Molding Modern Plastics

- For accuracy, speed and economical operation that brings increased profits turn to French Oil Hydraulic Presses, the choice of leading plastic molders. Complete self-contained presses with automatic time control that is instantly adjustable. Dependable, modern French Oil presses in sizes up to 1500 tons are the choice of leading plastic molders. Consult French Oil engineers or write for catalog.

THE FRENCH OIL MILLE MACHINERY CO.

(HYDRAULIC PRESS DIVISION)
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NOW IS THE TIME

to start planning and working on plastic molded parts. Our engineers will be glad to call and discuss any problem having to do with compression or transfer molded parts.

RADIO CABINETS all sizes and other large housings are our specialty. All our molds are made by men with more than thirty years experience. Our engineers offer a similar background of experience. Combined, they guarantee production of highest quality, good looking moldings on the highest possible production basis.

CONSULTATION with our engineers
is yours for the asking.



Plastimold, INC.
ATTLEBORO, MASS.

Cumberland Plastics Granulating Machines



**Expressly designed
for granulating the
various types of
plastic materials**

Advanced design features enable Cumberland machines to perform at maximum efficiency the special cutting required by plastics materials. Machines are made in two styles: smaller machines, No. 0, No. $\frac{1}{2}$ and No. $1\frac{1}{2}$ as at right (No. $1\frac{1}{2}$ illustrated). Style of large machines as at left with retractable knife block for maximum accessibility (18" Machine illustrated).

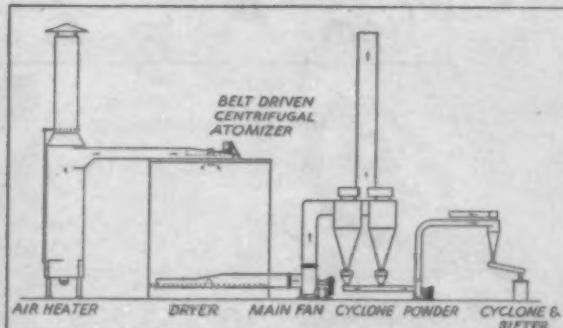
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CATALOG No. 200*



CUMBERLAND ENGINEERING CO.
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SPRAY DRYERS

DESIGNED • ERECTED • OPERATED



UREA FORMALDEHYDE RESIN DRYER

LIQUID PLASTIC PRODUCTS AND RESIN ADHESIVES
PROCESSED TO PRODUCE POWDERS

REGULATED ATOMIZATION. CONTROLLED DRYING
TEMPERATURES

PROPER SPRAY AND AIR DISTRIBUTION

COMPLETE SPRAY DRYING PLANTS DESIGNED
ENGINEERED ERECTED AND PLACED IN OPERATION

CONSULTING SERVICE AVAILABLE FOR
YOUR ASSISTANCE

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT CORP.
15 MAIDEN LANE • NEW YORK CITY

MIRROR FINISHES
on MOLDS, etc.
... in MINUTES
instead of HOURS

**The Miracle Demonstration
At The Plastics Exposition**

War-developed new diamond abrasive removes grind marks, scratches, etc., and puts MIRROR FINISHES on molds with INCREDIBLE SPEED. Saves many hours in POLISHING. Easy to handle . . . Foolproof . . . Labor-Saving.

STAR DUST
Pure Diamond
LAPPING COMPOUND
Details On Request

ACE ABRASIVE LABORATORIES
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HOPP Plastics

EXTRUSION MOLDING: Continuous lengths, in any form, cut to any length.
INJECTION MOLDING: Small to medium sized objects molded to any desired shape to meet your specifications.
LAMINATING: with layers of transparent plastics to hermetically seal printed surfaces against moisture, oil and water.
FABRICATING: Wide variety of sheets, flexible or rigid, dull or glossy finish. Wide color range.
DIE CUTTING: to any shape desired, done right on our premises.
PRINTING: We specialize in printing where extremely close register is imperative.
FORMING OF SHEET PLASTICS: to any desired shape.
 Write for Free Booklet "Hopp Plastics Today and Tomorrow"

EXTRUSION MOLDING
INJECTION MOLDING
LAMINATING
FABRICATING
DIE CUTTING
PRINTING
FORMING

THE HOPP PRESS
INCORPORATED
460 W. 34th ST., NEW YORK 1, N.Y.
ESTABLISHED 1893

OPEN PRESS TIME

- INJECTION
- COMPRESSION
- TRANSFER MOLDING

No waiting, no delays. Our large plants stand ready to serve you. We offer a complete molding service from precision industrial products to consumer products.

Write or call

KENNEWEG SALES & ENGINEERING CO.

155 W. Congress St. Detroit 26, Michigan
Phone CADillac 1479

PLASTIC MOLDING

from A to Z*

*A = the seed of an idea
Z = the finished product

Our staff of experienced plastic molding technicians solves any and all types of molding projects.

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Styling & Designing | Facilities Layout |
| Mold Building | Operations Controls |
| Model Making | Heatronics |
| Molding & Finishing Problems | |

Call or write without obligation.

● AMERICAN PLASTICS ENGINEERING CORP.

3020 East Grand Blvd. Detroit 2, Michigan

Plastic Marking

IN GOLD, SILVER OR COLORS

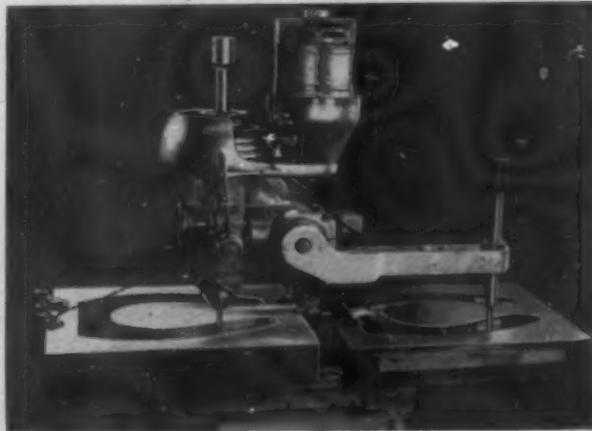
Small Designs, Trade
Marks, Names, etc.

Clean-cut precision markings on plastic parts at production speeds up to 1,000 per hour, using unskilled operators. Send samples and details of your stamping problems.

Kingsley GOLD STAMPING
MACHINE CO.

* HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA *

PLASTIC MOLDS



OPEN TIME AVAILABLE

- - - - - 15 YEARS EXPERIENCE
BUILDING AND DESIGNING FOR
THE PLASTIC INDUSTRY -- GOOD
DELIVERY -- CALL OR WRITE --

PLASTICS SERVICE ENGINEERING
2567 W. GRAND BLVD., DETROIT 8, MICH.
TYLER 7-8055



Saw bands running at speeds up to 3 miles per minute—as fast as you can ride in a plane. That's friction sawing, the new metal-cutting process where high saw speed softens metal for quicker, easier removal.

Only the toughest blade with ultra-hard teeth on a durable, flexible back can endure the strain. DoALL Precision Blades can take it for days—make friction sawing economical.

At slower speeds Precision Blades remove narrow chips from metal—like hundreds of shaper tools biting in rapid succession. They hold the line to within .005".

For plastics, wood, soft metals and alloys or non-ferrous metals, DoALL Buttress Blades cut faster and wear longer—all-purpose miracle blades that never falter.

DoALL
Buttress



For sawing problems consult the DoAll Research Laboratory. Its service is free. Just write.



**Metal-Plated
Plastics**

SWEEP THE COUNTRY



combined with our fine
jewelry finishes of



**POLISHED &
RUSSIAN
GOLD
SILVER OX.
COPPER OX.**

form brilliant, attractive, tough surfaces on molded and cast plastics such as BUTTONS, NOVELTIES, JEWELRY, RELIGIOUS ITEMS, etc. Our special patented* electroplating processes will turn your plastic items into things of beauty. You will sell more goods—satisfy more customers with metal-plated plastics.

Our complete modern plant has unequalled and unlimited production facilities, new improved machinery, ready to serve your requirements NOW!

* Process Patented in U. S. and Canada

Our reputation plus forty years of experience as ELECTRO-PLATERS OF METALS AND FINE JEWELRY will bring a new high standard of excellence to your product.

COHAN-EPNER CO., INC.

142 West 14th Street New York 11, N. Y. Chelsea 3-3411

and affiliate

ANO-MET CORP.

138 West 14th Street New York 11, N. Y. Chelsea 2-0481



FOR prompt service in high quality injection molding.

FOR Designing or assistance in design.

We are equipped to make the molds or work from yours. Capacity of our machines . . . up to 12 ounces.

Write today for quotations. Specify your requirements or send samples.

**INJECTION
PLASTIC MOLDING**
F.R. onci
COMPANY
2 Atlantic Blvd., Centredale 11, R.I.



for Schick



36 pages...
420 pictures...
an exhibit of performance. Write for a copy of it today on your business letterhead.

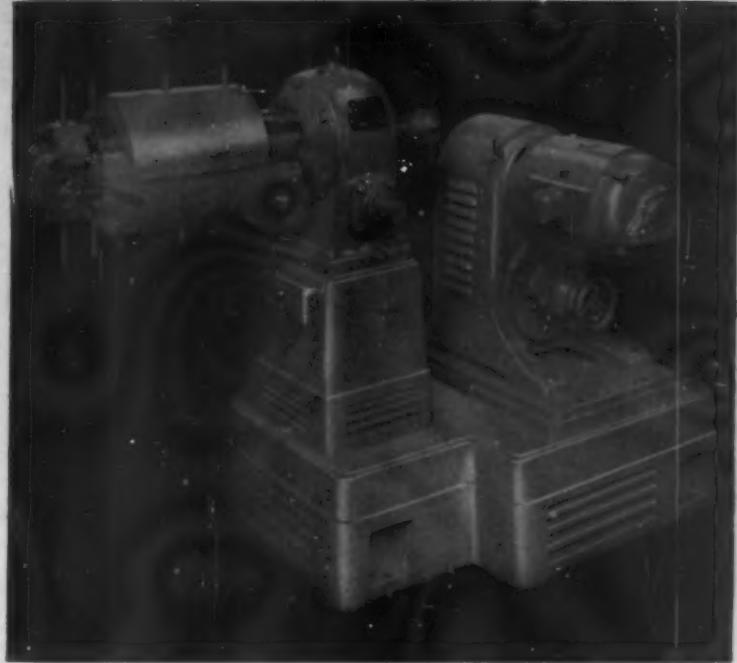
AMERICA'S LARGEST ORGANIZATION
SPECIALIZING IN MERCHANDISE
PRESENTATION

W. L. STENSGAARD & ASSOCIATES, INC.

351 N. JUSTINE STREET

CHICAGO 7, ILLINOIS





Royle No. 1

Designed for
**EXPERIMENTAL & PRODUCT
EXTRUDING**

Rugged is the word to describe this compact and highly efficient Royle continuous extruding machine. It embraces all of the characteristics required for larger and heavier extruding processes.

Primarily designed to become an integral part of laboratory equipment the technician can be sure that his experiments will have a true relation to actual product extruding—the Royle #1 is an efficient producer of such commercial products as fine wire insulation, mono-filament and thread coating, tubes, etc.



Send for
Bulletin
#443

JOHN ROYLE & SONS

PIONEERED THE CONTINUOUS EXTRUSION PROCESS IN

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London, England
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WOOD FLOUR
COTTON FLOCK
and FABRICS
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY
FOR THE

PLASTIC INDUSTRY

LARGEST DOMESTIC SUPPLIERS

BECKER, MOORE & CO., INC.
NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y.

INFRA-RED in the PLASTIC INDUSTRY

| Branch of the Industry | Name of Appliance | Use |
|---|---|--|
| Molders (Thermo-plastic) Injection | VIBRA-VEYOR (Variable heat) | To preheat plastic powder automatically. To dry plastic powder automatically |
| Molders (Thermo-setting) Compression | PELLET-VEYOR (Variable heat) | To preheat pellets and preforms at the press as needed |
| Injection | HOPPER-HEATER (Variable heat) | To warm up heavy metal of hopper of molding machine |
| Molders (Thermo-plastic) Extrusion | STRIP-HEATER (Variable heat) | To preheat strip rolls of vinylite, etc., automatically as fed to worm |
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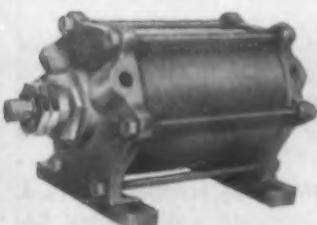
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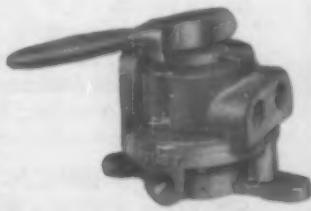
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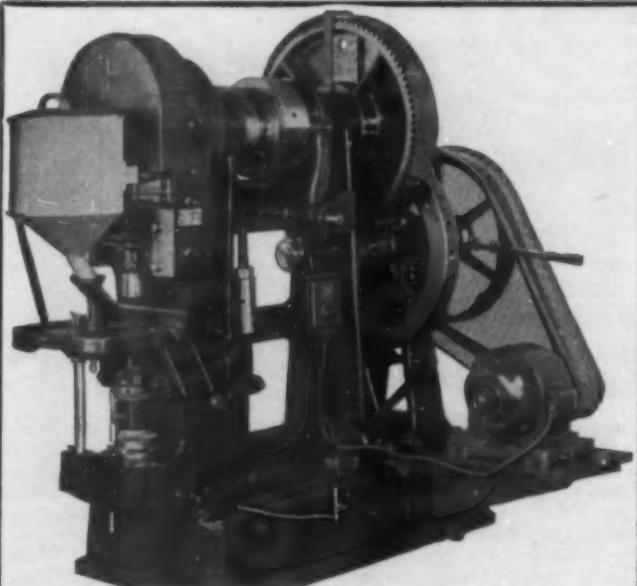


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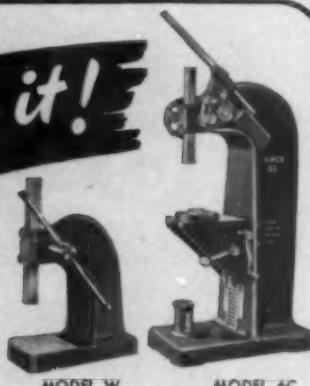


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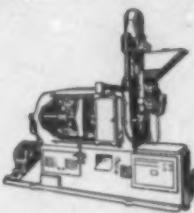
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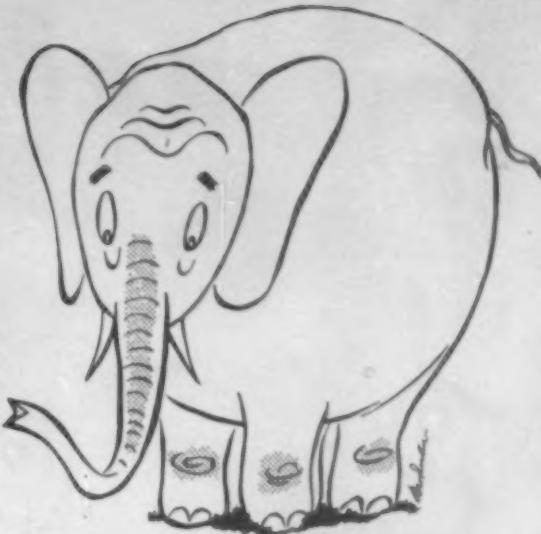
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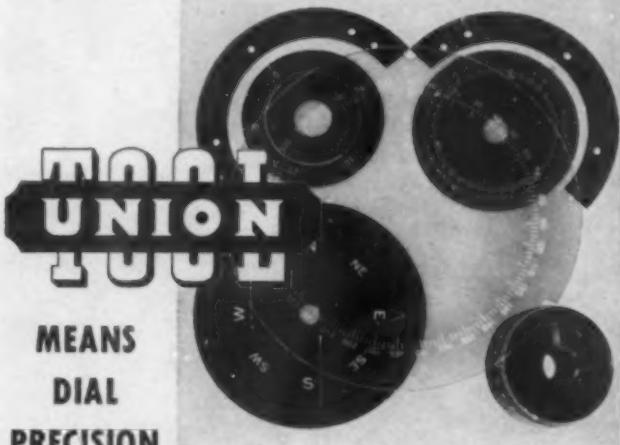
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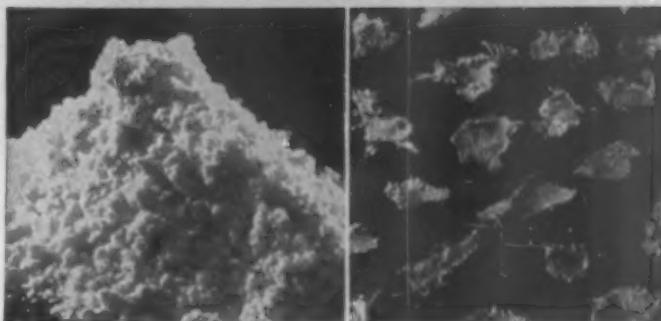
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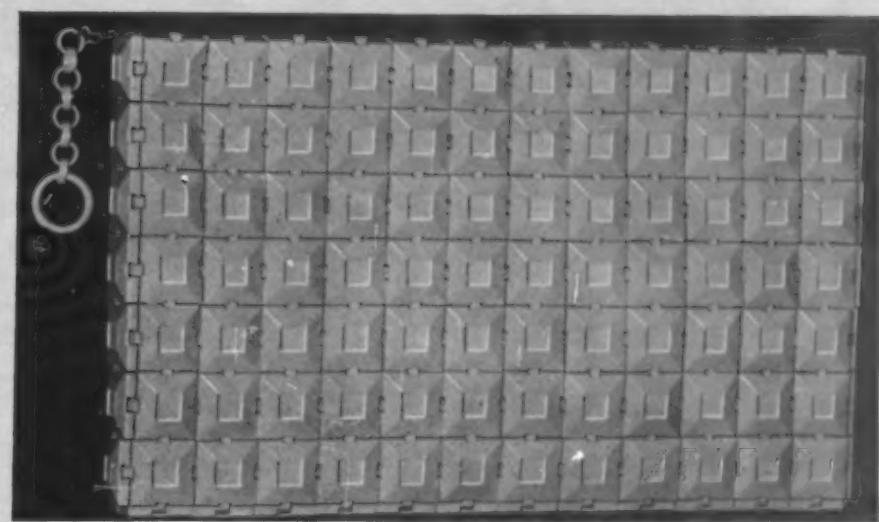


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Plastic Models & Developments
Product & Mold Designing
Rowland L. Hill
3314 Fountain Park Blvd.,
Knoxville 17, Tennessee.

PLASTICS COLOR TECHNOLOGIST: Permanent position with expanding Northern New Jersey company available for young chemist or physicist with at least two years experience in the color matching of Thermoplastics. Submit details of education and experience. Reply Box C117, Modern Plastics.

TESTED BUSINESS IDEA! To sell goods under competitive conditions—Proven direct mail writer, 32 . . . ten years of merchandising lots of it's own leather. Was sales ass't. to Pres. of manufacturing firm. Ex army officer but wife thinks he's a regular guy anyway. Prefers small firm where he can bite into a good share of work, and money. Reply Box C119, Modern Plastics.

Mechanics of Materials Engineer
Graduate Engineer, B.S. Building Engineering and Construction, Sc.D. Civil Engineering, specializing in Mechanics of Materials, M.I.T. Interested in determining and improving mechanical properties of plastic materials for new uses. Experience in research, teaching and consulting. Reply Box C126, Modern Plastics.

FOR SALE
2—Vickers Oil Pumps 17 GPM 500 to 1000; Metalwood Horizontal 4 plunger 1 GPM 3000; 1—Rumsey Vertical Triplex 300 cubic inches 3000; 1—Gould Vertical Triplex 24 GPM 2500; 1—Robertson Vertical Triplex Pump 7 GPM 5000; 1—Robertson Vertical Triplex Pump 4 GPM 6500; 2—Gould Vertical Triplex 200 GPM 4000; 1—Elmes Horizontal 4 Plunger 6½ gallons 5000; 2—Galland Henning Horizontal 4 plunger Pump 50 GPM 2000; 25 Ton "U" Frame High Speed Press 2—42 x 42" 14" ram press; 30 ton Watson Stillman 12 x 12" Laboratory Presses; Hele Shaw variable pressure 33 GPM 2500; Racine Pumps 30 GPM 1000; Racine Boosters 3 to 1 ratio; Racine miscellaneous valves; 750 ton Hydraulic Press; W. S. Vertical 2 pl. pumps 176 cubic in. 6000. Reply Box 1225, Modern Plastics.

SITUATION WANTED. Designing, Fabricating, or Selling Thermoplastics. One year Development and three years Production experience. Desire Southern California Location. Reply Box C121, Modern Plastics.

Established, well rated fabricator of plastics is in the market for injection and compression moulds for gift and houseware items, toys, jewelry, etc. Will consider moulds for other items for volume production. Interested parties will receive prompt, confidential action from principals.
Write or wire

P. O. Box 1077 Chicago 90, Ill.

Established sales representative with engineering background maintaining Philadelphia office and covering Eastern Pennsylvania, Southern New Jersey Delaware, and Maryland, desires to represent reliable custom molder of thermosetting and thermoplastic materials. Have excellent contacts with engineering and purchasing departments in electrical, radio, automotive, and refrigerator fields. Reply Box C122, Modern Plastics.

FOR SALE: HPM 500 ton Mold. Presses 42" x 48"; D. & B. 500 ton 42" x 48"; 200 Ton 42" x 42" Farrel-Birn. 150 & 175 Ton; also 20 to 250 Tons from 36" x 36" to 12" x 12"; 40 Ton Broaching Press; 400 Ton Extrus. Pr.; W. S. Hor. 4 Plgr. 1" and 2" x 4" H. & L. Pressure Pumps; HPM 1½" x 6" Vert. Triplex 10 GPM 2700 lbs.; 7 Hydr. Oil Pumps, Vickers, Oilgear, Northern, etc.; Elmes 1" x 4" and 1½" x 4" hor. 4 plgr. 5 to 8 GPM 4500 lbs. and 5500 lbs.; Rumsey 4½" x 8" vert. triplex, 65 GPM 900 lbs.; Elmes 2½" x 4" 2 plgr., 17 GPM 850 lbs.; 10 HP horiz. 1½" x 4" triplex 6 GPM 3000 lbs.; New Vickers 1½" Oil Relief Valves; 2—Adamson 6" Extruders. Hydr. Steam Pumps; Hand Pumps; Low Pressure Pumps 150 to 600 lbs.; Hydr. Accum. Heavy Duty Mixers; Roller Conveyor, Grinders, Pulverizers, Gas Boilers, etc. PARTIAL LISTING. WE BUY YOUR USED MACHINERY. STEIN EQUIPMENT CO., 426 Broome St., NEW YORK 13, N. Y. CANAL 6-8147.

WANTED: Hydraulic Press 500 ton, 48" x 48" platens, 36" daylight, steam heated, in good condition. Need not have these exact specifications. Reply Box C123, Modern Plastics.

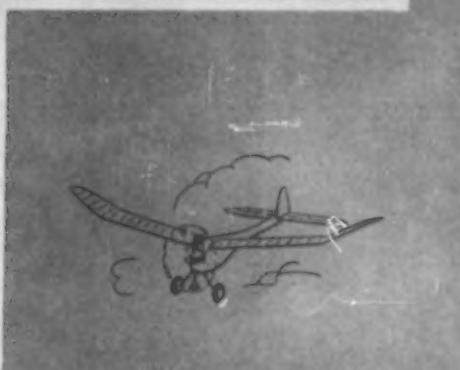
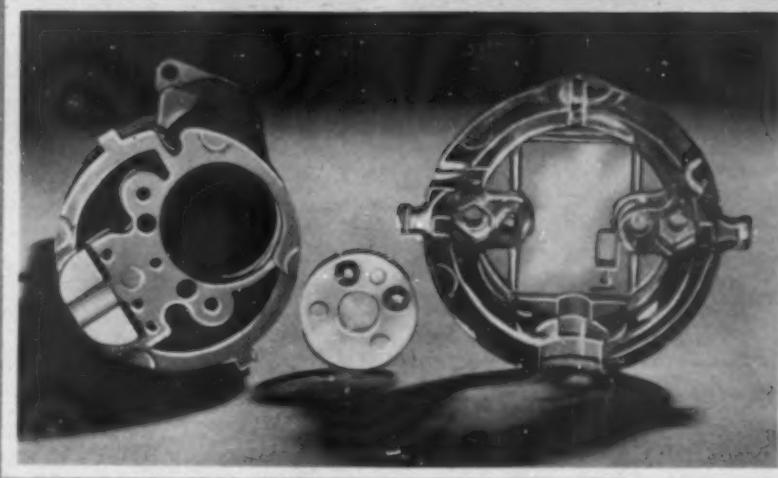
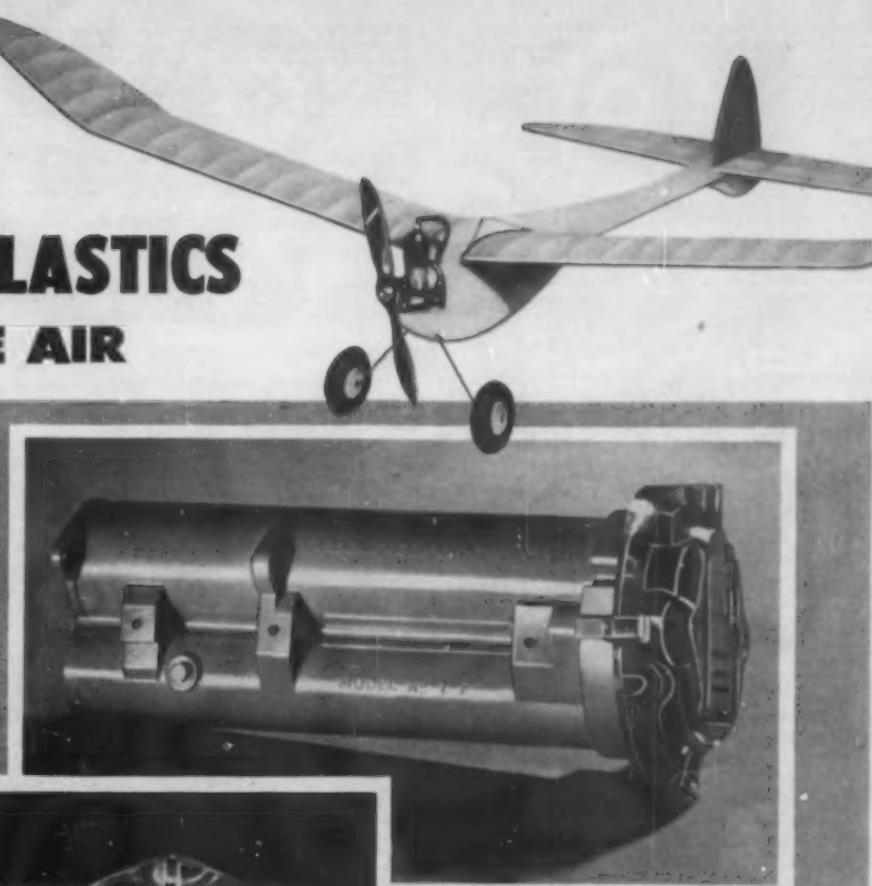
HELP WANTED

Man capable of taking charge of tool and die department of progressive injection and compression molding organization on eastern coast. Reply in detail to Box C104, Modern Plastics.

Wanted: Polystyrene Powder or scrap in any color or amount. Also acetate or Ethyl Cellulose. Please quote price and delivery. Also interested in Steady Source for Polystyrene. Willing to pay top prices for quick delivery. Reply Box C113, Modern Plastics.

FOR SALE: Pat. #2367451. Heaters for extrusion nozzles. H. West, 32 N. Rockburn St., York, Pa.

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● THE FREE-FLIGHT CHASSIS in this powered model plane is molded by Watertown of cellulose acetate butyrate—a thermoplastic material noted for its dimensional stability—resistance to impact—uniformity—and ability to withstand all weather conditions. This one-piece plastic chassis contains a built-in coil, flight timer, condenser and batteries and fits into the fuselage of the model plane. The wheel struts and engine are connected to the plastic casing—proof of its strength and ability to stand impact, jar and vibration.

The Bard-Parker Company chose Watertown to mold this free-flight chassis because of Watertown's long experience and proven ability in molding to rigid manufacturer's specifications. Watertown's engineers offer you this same experience and ability for all of your plastic products, whether they require thermosetting or thermoplastic materials. Write to THE WATERTOWN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Watertown, Connecticut. BRANCH OFFICE—Cleveland. SALES OFFICES—New York, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee and Hawaii.

 *Watertown* 
A NAME AS OLD AS THE PLASTICS INDUSTRY

WANTED: MOLDING FOREMAN, small plant, complete knowledge of molds and die setting, and finishing. Reply Box C120, Modern Plastics.

WANTED: Methyl Methacrylate—Lucite-Plexiglas, sheets and rods, also scrap. We are in a position to purchase large quantities of surplus materials of types listed. We are also looking for work on fabricated items. Inquiries invited. Plastic Utilities Mfg. Co., 41 West 29th Street, New York 1, N. Y. Murry Hill 4-7727.

FACILITIES AVAILABLE. Wide variety of liquid mixtures recovered at nominal cost for drum and tank car lots. We handle simple and difficultly separable mixtures. We are also interested in purchase of all types of crude mixtures. Inquiries solicited. All replies treated in strictest confidence. Reply Box C118, Modern Plastics.

WANTED
Production Manager for leading New England Plastic Co. Must be capable of directing a thousand employees, scheduling and coordinating compounding, extruding, molding, fabricating, assembling and special departments. Opportunity for a man thoroughly experienced in Plastic production. Write Box C124, Modern Plastics.

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The man we want is employed, but is interested in advancement. He knows molding materials from all angles, particularly research, properties, applications. For such a man there is a permanent position in the research department of one of the leading electrical parts manufacturing companies in the NY-Phila. area. Will pay what is necessary for the right man. Write giving complete details, training and experience. Box C125, Modern Plastics.

WANTED: 8-9 oz. Injection press. Also thermoplastic scraps or rejects in any form. Information to a source for any of the aforementioned items would be greatly appreciated. Reply Box C128, Modern Plastics.

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FOR SALE: Hydraulic Presses, 1—self contained completely automatic 10 tons capacity, 1-42" x 42" 16" ram, 250 tons; 1-36" x 36", 16" ram, 250 tons, 1-24" x 24" 6" ram, 75 tons, 1-26" x 52" 14" ram, 385 tons; 5-12" x 12", 7½" rams, 50 tons, 1-12" x 12", 6½" ram, 50 tons with pushbacks; 2-15" x 15" 8" rams, 75 tons; 3-19" x 24", 10" ram, 78 tons; 3-13" x 19", 12" ram, 100 tons; 1-20" x 20", 13" ram, with pullbacks, 200 tons; 3-23" x 17½", 8" ram; 75 tons; 1-16" x 17", 8" ram, 75 tons; 1-22" x 15", 8" ram, 75 tons; 7-12" x 13", 6½" ram, 50 tons, 4-8" x 9¾", 4½" ram, 20 tons; PUMPS: 1 HPM Triplex 1½ GPM 2500#/1-4 plunger 6 GPM 2000#/1 Roberton Duplex 1½ GPM 4000#/1 Hele Shaw JLP 12, 44 GPM 1200#/with new control: 2 Vickers Units 20 GPM 2000#/1 Gould Triplex 12 GPM 1250#/1 Worthington 2½ GPM 4000#/1 Worthington Triplex 12 GPM 2500#/1 Elmes Duplex 1½ GPM 2850#/1 Accumulators, 1-W&S new 6000#/hydro-pneumatic unit; Extruders, Housatonic 6" worm; Preform Machines, Stokes DDS-2, Kux ICS; Mills, Calenders, Mixers, Laboratory Presses, etc. **HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR YOUR USED EQUIPMENT.** Universal Hydraulic Machinery Company, 285 Hudson Street, New York City 13.

Wanted for export: used injection machines 4 oz. or better 8 oz. latest model as well as used complete extruders 2 or 2½" if possible with molds and dies. Give all details, best possible prices and shortest delivery time. Reply Box C127, Modern Plastics.

WANTED: THERMOPLASTIC SCRAP or rejects in any form, including Acetate, Butyrate, Styrene, Ethyl Cellulose, Acrylic and Vinyl Resin material. Submit samples and details of quantities, grades, and color for our quotations. Reply Box 508, Modern Plastics.

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One 150 Gal. per 8 Hr. Prepolymerization Vat with Condenser.

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Well known Canadian plastics manufacturer is interested in obtaining the use of American molds by arrangement or on a rental or purchase basis for use in the Canadian plastics market. We are fully equipped for compression, transfer, plunger, and injection molding, continuous dry extrusion and fabricating. The production life of your mold need not be restricted to the American market. All replies will be acknowledged and treated in the strictest confidence.

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and some types of Ureas and Polystyrene.

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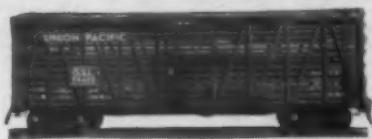
(3) The Covered Hopper Car



(2) The Tank Car



(1) The Hopper Car



(4) The Livestock Car



(5) The Refrigerator (P.F.E.) Car



(6) The Box Car



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INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS

| | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|----------------|---|---------|
| Able Machine & Tool Works..... | 221 | Flexo Supply Co., Inc..... | 223 | Pennsylvania Coal Products Co..... | 34 |
| Ace Abrasive Laboratories..... | 239 | Formica Insulation Co., The..... | 28 | Pensacola Municipal Advertising Board..... | 220 |
| Adamson United Co..... | 187 | Fortney Mfg. Co..... | 225 | Pieler, Chas. & Co., Inc..... | 72 |
| Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp..... | 231 | Franklin Plastics Div..... | 232 | Pineoli Mfg. Co..... | 195 |
| Airtronics Mfg. Co..... | 203 | French Oil Mill Machinery Co., The..... | 238 | Phillips Screw Manufacturers..... | 195 |
| Allied Products Corp..... | 64, 228 | General American Transportation Corp..... | 173 | Plaskon Div..... | 144-145 |
| America Cyanamid Co..... | 148-149 | General Electric Co..... | 31, Back Cover | Plastex Corp., The..... | 58 |
| American Extruded Products Co..... | 17 | General Industries Co., The..... | 29 | Plastic & Die Cast Products Corp..... | 245 |
| American Insulator Corp..... | 69 | General Molded Products, Inc..... | 33 | Plastic Engineering, Inc..... | 248 |
| American Phenolic Corp..... | 49 | Gering Products, Inc..... | 42 | Plastic Manufacturers, Inc..... | 82 |
| American Plastics Engineering Corp..... | 240 | Girdler Corp..... | 193 | Plastic Molding Corp..... | 230 |
| American Pulverizer Co..... | 302 | Glens Electric Heater Co..... | 225 | Plastic Service Engineering, Inc..... | 241 |
| American Screw Co..... | 195 | Goodrich, B. F., Chemical Co..... | 3 | Plastic Turning Co., Inc..... | 36 |
| Ames Molded Plastics..... | 55 | Gorski Bros..... | 16 | Plastics Catalogue Corp..... | 231 |
| Anigraphic Process Inc..... | 224 | Grays Harbor Industries, Inc..... | 236 | Plastics Industries Technical Institute..... | 184 |
| Ano-Met Corp..... | 242 | Ortigoleit Co., The..... | 46 | Plasticraft Mfg. Co..... | 220 |
| Apez Co..... | 250 | Hannifin Mfg. Co..... | 245 | Plastimold, Inc..... | 238 |
| Armour Plastic Molding Corp..... | 233 | Harper, H. M. Co., The..... | 195 | Plastiplate Co., Inc..... | 249 |
| Atlantic Screw Works..... | 195 | Hercules Powder Co..... | 79 | Plax Corp..... | 57 |
| Atlas Bolt & Screw Works..... | 195 | Heyden Chemical Corp..... | 189 | Portable Products Corp., C. J. Tagliabue Div..... | 52 |
| Atlas Valve Co..... | 227 | Hinde & Dauch Paper Co., The..... | 23 | Project Development Corp..... | 239 |
| Auburn Button Works..... | 223 | Hopp Press, Inc., The..... | 240 | Pro-phy-lac-tic Brush Co., Prolon Plastics Div..... | 10 |
| Bakelite Corp..... | Inside Back Cover | House of Plastics..... | 247 | Pyro Plastics Corp., The..... | 67 |
| Baker Castor Oil, The..... | 219 | Hudson Moulding Corp..... | 233 | Radio Receptor Co., Inc..... | 197 |
| Baldwin Locomotive Works..... | 181 | Hummel-Ross Fibre Corp..... | 182 | Rayon Processing Co. of R. I., Inc..... | 253 |
| Ball & Jewell..... | 236 | Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co., The..... | 13 | Reading Screw Co..... | 195 |
| Bamberger, A..... | 225 | Ideal Plastic Corp..... | 255 | Reed-Prentice Corp..... | 8 |
| Barco Mfg. Co..... | 60 | Insulation Mfg. Co..... | 74 | Reichhold Chemicals, Inc..... | 11 |
| Becker, Moore & Co., Inc..... | 243 | Interlake Chemical Corp..... | 25 | Remier Co., Ltd..... | 226 |
| Bell Telephone Laboratories..... | 66 | International Screw Co..... | 195 | Respro, Inc..... | 85 |
| Birdsboro Steel Foundry & Machine Co..... | 214 | Inter-State Products Co..... | 252 | Richardson Co., The..... | 6 |
| Blodgett, G. Se., Co., Inc., The..... | 235 | Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co..... | 43 | Robinson Industries, Inc..... | 232 |
| Boice-Crane Co..... | 228 | Jones, C. Walker Co..... | 230 | Rohm & Haas Co..... | 191 |
| Boonton Molding Co..... | 14 | Kearney & Trecker Corp..... | 62 | Rollway Bearing Co., Inc..... | 70 |
| Brilhart, Arnold, Ltd..... | 201 | Kenilworth Plastics Co..... | 222 | Ronci, P., Co..... | 242 |
| Carpenter Steel Co., The..... | 24 | Kennweger Sales & Engineering Co..... | 240 | Royle, John & Sons..... | 243 |
| Carver Fred S..... | 44 | Keyes Fibre Co..... | 35 | Russell Burdsall & Ward Bolt & Nut Co..... | 195 |
| Catalin Corp. of Amn..... | 1 | Kingsley Gold Stamping Machine Co..... | 241 | St. Louis Plastic Moulding Co..... | 152 |
| Cavignaro, John J..... | 223 | Kuhn & Jacob Molding & Tool Co..... | 247 | Santay Corp..... | 12 |
| Celanese Plastics Corp..... | 15 | Kurs-Kasch, Inc..... | 9 | Schulman, A., Inc..... | 251 |
| Cellulastic Corp..... | 50 | Lake Brie Engineering Corp..... | 18 | Schwartz Chemical Co..... | 244 |
| Central Screw Co..... | 195 | Lanson & Sessions Co..... | 195 | Scovill Mfg. Co..... | 195 |
| Chandler Products Corp..... | 195 | Lance Mfg. Co..... | 185 | Shakeproof, Inc..... | 195 |
| Chemaco Corp..... | 4 | Lane, J. H. & Co., Inc..... | 204 | Shaw Insulator Co..... | 56 |
| Chicago Molded Products Corp..... | 224 | La Rose, W. T. & Assoc..... | 211 | Simonds Saw & Steel Co..... | 237 |
| City Tool & Die Co..... | 224 | Lea Mfg. Co., The..... | 22 | Sommer & Adams Co., The..... | 183 |
| Clarendon Waste Mfg. Co..... | 154 | Lester-Phoenix, Inc..... | 78 | Sossner..... | 220 |
| Clark, Robert H., Co..... | 254 | Lucidol Div., Novadel-Agene Corp..... | 227 | Southington Hardware Mfg. Co..... | 195 |
| Classified..... | 256, 258 | Mack Molding Co..... | 217 | Standard Chemical Co..... | 224 |
| Cohan-Spner Co..... | 242 | Magnetic Plastics Co..... | 235 | Standard Tool Co..... | 249 |
| Colton, Arthur, Co..... | 247 | Maico Co., Inc..... | 251 | Stanley Electric Tools, Carter Div..... | 246 |
| Columbian Rope Co..... | 48 | Major Tool & Die Co..... | 234 | Stekert, Martin M..... | 250 |
| Consolidated Molded Products Corp..... | 165 | Manufacturers Chemical Corp..... | 153 | Steel Co. of Canada Ltd., The..... | 195 |
| Continental-Diamond Fibre Co..... | 63 | Manufacturers Screw Products..... | 195 | Stengaard, W. L. & Associates, Inc..... | 242 |
| Continental Plastics Corp..... | 226 | Marblette Corp., The..... | 215 | Sterling Bolt Co..... | 195 |
| Continental Screw Co..... | 195 | Martindell Molding Co..... | 218 | Stone & Webster Engineering Corp..... | 68 |
| Corbin Screw Div..... | 195 | Mearl Corp., The..... | 222 | Stricker Brunhuber Co..... | 252 |
| Creative Plastics Corp..... | 88 | Mears-Kane-Ofeldt, Inc..... | 236 | Superdraulic Corp..... | 47 |
| Creative Printmakers, Inc..... | 244 | Metal Specialty Co., The..... | 229 | Sutphen, Frank J..... | 253 |
| Crucer Mfg. Co..... | 180 | Metaplast Co., Inc..... | 20 | Swedlow Plastics Co..... | 45 |
| Cumberland Engineering Co..... | 239 | Metasap Chemical Co..... | 246 | Synthane Corp..... | 39, 40 |
| Curran & Barry..... | 208 | Midland Die & Engraving Co..... | 207 | Synthetic Resins, Ltd..... | 254 |
| Defiance Machine Works, Inc..... | 84 | Midwest Molding & Mfg. Co..... | 209 | Tagliabue, C. J., Div. Portable Products Corp..... | 52 |
| Demattia Machine Tool Co..... | 59 | Milford Rivet & Machine Co..... | 195, 222 | Taylor Fibre Co..... | 54 |
| Denison Engineering Co., The..... | 213 | Miller Products Co..... | 236 | Tech-Art Plastics Co..... | 175 |
| Detroit Macoid Corp..... | 210 | Mills, Elmer R., Corp..... | 73 | Tennessee Eastman Co..... | 171 |
| Detroit Mold Engineering Co..... | 238 | Minnesota Plastics Corp..... | 80 | Thropp, Wm. R. & Sons Co..... | 233 |
| Dickten & Maehl Mfg. Co..... | 228 | Miskella Infra-Red Co..... | 243 | Timken Roller Bearing Co., The..... | 151 |
| Diemolding Corp..... | 246 | Molded Products Corp..... | 209 | Tinnerman Products, Inc..... | 83 |
| Disston, Henry & Sons, Inc..... | 30 | Monsanto Chemical Co..... | 41, 61 | Union Carbide & Carbon Co., Inside Back Cover | |
| DoAll Co., The..... | 241 | Mosinee Paper Mills Co..... | 169 | Union Pacific Railroad..... | 259 |
| Dow Chemical Co., The..... | 37 | Mt. Vernon Woodbury Mills..... | 167 | Union Tool Co..... | 253 |
| du Pont de Nemours, E. I. & Co., Inc., Plastics Div..... | 7 | Muchlein, H. & Co., Inc..... | 227 | United Engineering & Foundry Co..... | 187 |
| Durable Associated Companies..... | 252 | National Lock Co..... | 195 | Universal Plastics Corp..... | 87 |
| Dures Plastics & Chemicals, Inc..... | Inside Front Cover | National Plastic Products Co., The..... | 248 | Van Dorn Iron Works Co., The..... | 89 |
| Durite Plastics, Inc..... | 76 | National Research Corp..... | 26 | Velepec, Fred L. Co..... | 255 |
| Eagle Tool & Machine Co..... | 230 | National Rubber Machinery Co..... | 31 | Victory Mfg. Co..... | 254 |
| Eastman Kodak Co..... | 199 | National Screw & Mfg. Co..... | 195 | Vulcanized Rubber & Plastics Co..... | 216 |
| Economy Engineering Co..... | 226 | Newark Die Co., Inc..... | 221 | Walker-Turner Co., Inc..... | 80 |
| Electric Auto-Lite Co., The..... | 38 | New England Screw Co..... | 195 | Watertown Mfg. Co..... | 257 |
| Hill's Engineering Works of American Steel Foundries..... | 81 | Niacet Chemicals Div. of U. S. Vanadium Corp..... | 206 | Watlow Electric Mfg. Co..... | 208 |
| Emery Industries, Inc..... | 90 | Nicholl Hard Chrome Service..... | 232 | Watson-Stillman Co..... | 65 |
| Erie Engine & Mfg. Co..... | 221 | Nixon Nitration Works..... | 32 | Weinman Bros..... | 249 |
| Erie Resistor Corp..... | 53 | North American Electric Lamp Co..... | 204 | Westinghouse Electric Corp..... | 75 |
| Fabricron Products, Inc..... | 244 | Northern Industrial Chemical Co..... | 250 | White, S. S., Dental Mfg. Co..... | 232 |
| Famco Machine Co..... | 248 | Norton Laboratories, Inc..... | 19 | Williams, White & Co..... | 218 |
| Farrel-Birmingham Co., Inc..... | 205 | Owens-Illinois Glass Co..... | 77 | Wilson Gold Stamping Machine Co..... | 235 |
| Felsenthal, G. & Sons..... | 234 | Parker-Kalon Corp..... | 195, 212 | Witco Chemical Co..... | 261 |
| Fenwal, Inc..... | 71 | Pawtucket Screw Co..... | 195 | Wolverine Bolt Co..... | 195 |
| Firestone Industrial Products, Velon Div..... | 179 | | | Wood, R. D. Co..... | 86 |
| Fisher Chemical Co..... | 251 | | | Worcester Moulded Plastics Co..... | 262 |
| Fleximir, Inc..... | 177 | | | Yardley Plastics Co..... | 27 |

MODERN PLASTICS

Published by MODERN PLASTICS, INC.

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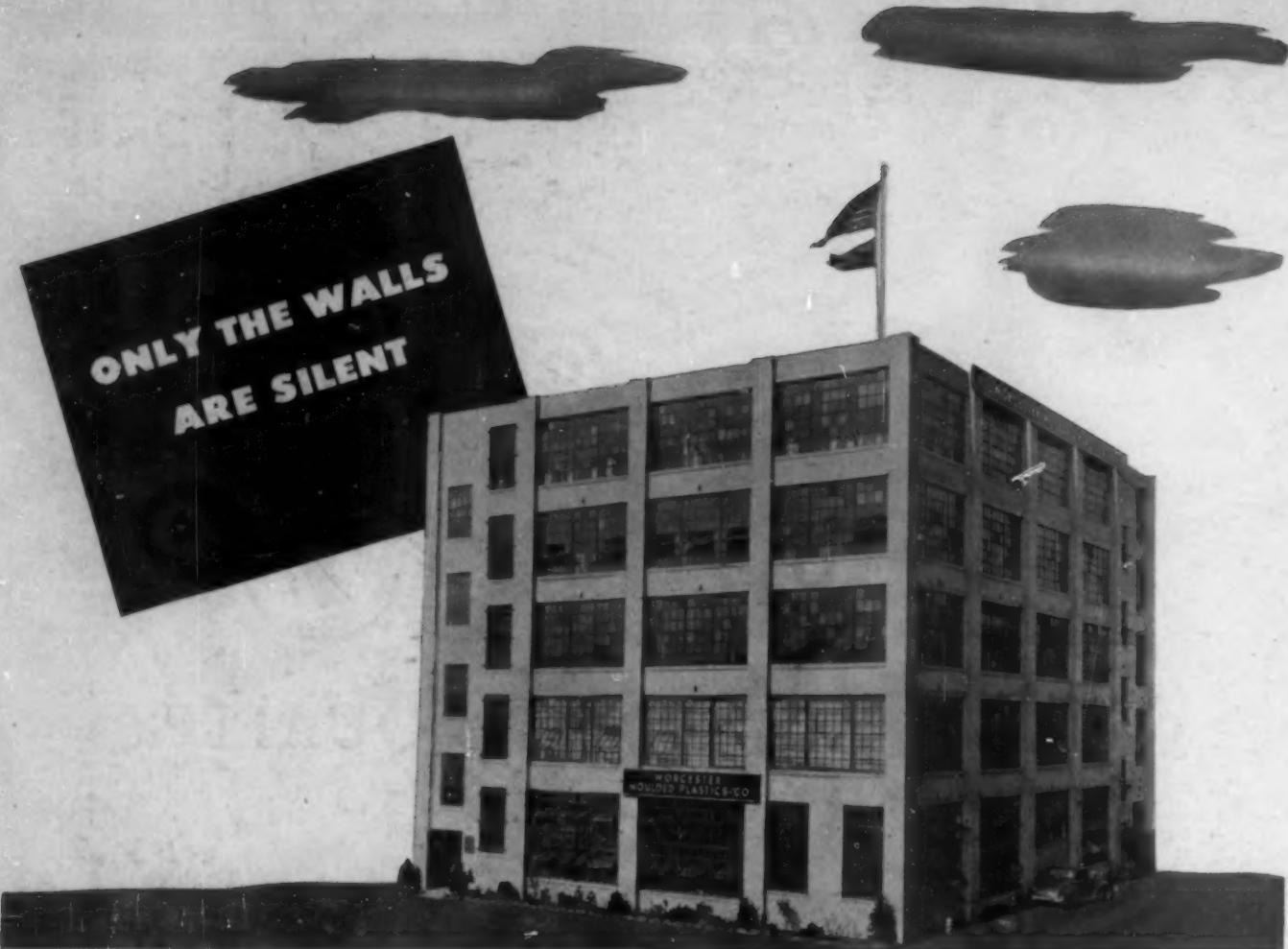
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MODERN PLASTICS

INDEX TO VOLUME 23

SEPTEMBER—1945 THROUGH AUGUST—1946

- 1 GENERAL INDEX OF TITLES.....** Page 2
- 2 INDIVIDUAL SUBJECTS-APPLICATIONS.....** Page 3
- 3 METHODS AND MATERIALS.....** Page 13
- 4 INDEX OF AUTHORS.....** Page 22



MODERN PLASTICS INC.

122 EAST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

MODERN PLASTICS

INDEX TO VOLUME 23

SEPTEMBER—1945 THROUGH AUGUST—1946

1 GENERAL INDEX OF TITLES

| ARTICLE | Month | Page | ARTICLE | Month | Page |
|---|-----------|------|---|-----------|------|
| A | | | F | | |
| Acetylene as the basis of new plastics..... | February | 169 | Fabricating with frictional heat..... | November | 142 |
| Acrylic and acetate in the ice follies..... | June | 124 | Fabricating with metal working machines..... | August | 146 |
| Acrylics and wood combined..... | December | 130 | Fabrication of high pressure laminates..... | December | 146 |
| Adding color to vacuum cleaners..... | March | 116 | Fabrication of high pressure laminates..... | February | 148 |
| Adding punch to amusement devices..... | April | 82 | Fashion is eye glasses for work and play, the..... | July | 96 |
| Advances in plastics during 1945..... | January | 161 | Fear of cyanide gas..... | March | 103 |
| Advances with furfural resin applications..... | July | 126 | Finishing technique for upholstery, Part I..... | August | 95 |
| Agricultural residues in plastics, Part I..... | October | 158 | Fire bombs over Japan..... | September | 126 |
| Agricultural residues in plastics, Part II..... | February | 177 | Fitting materials to the part..... | September | 132 |
| Air—for the fish..... | December | 113 | Fluorescent fixtures..... | March | 94 |
| Animation in a molded toy..... | April | 146 | Flying fuel tank, a..... | December | 132 |
| Annual spring session of the S. P. I..... | May | 109 | Foolproof safety switch..... | April | 242 |
| Applying plastic coatings..... | June | 194 | Framed by the thousands..... | December | 152 |
| Artificial legs must be light, strong, well fitted..... | August | 112 | From raw material to fountain pen..... | June | 137 |
| Artist looks at plastics, The..... | December | 120 | From sand to battery separator..... | October | 148 |
| Automotive industry, the..... | January | 107 | From trim tab motor to hand mixer..... | May | 100 |
| B | | | G | | |
| Baby toys must be tough..... | June | 95 | German manufacture of phenolic resins for molding and laminating..... | August | 155 |
| Bagasse resin laminates..... | November | 121 | Glamour and utility in plastic fabrics..... | February | 106 |
| Balance in a phenolic fan blade..... | April | 165 | Glorifying chopsticks with plastics..... | August | 99 |
| Beauty and utility..... | July | 91 | H | | |
| Beryllium copper as a mold material..... | February | 136 | Heat sealing thermoplastics..... | July | 135 |
| Better wear for refrigerator trays..... | June | 123 | Heating cylinders..... | October | 135 |
| Bigger and better plastics exhibits..... | July | 5 | High fidelity in model trains..... | August | 133 |
| Birthplace of the future..... | December | 214 | High frequency preheating..... | April | 180 |
| Black light applied to plastic signs..... | April | 144 | High pressure polymerization of ethylene..... | May | 141 |
| Boy's own molding press, a..... | May | 94 | High velocity simplifies band sawing..... | March | 146 |
| Bright future for coated fabrics, a..... | July | 104 | How and why of low pressure molding, the..... | October | 129 |
| Building block for lighting, a..... | October | 124 | I | | |
| C | | | I don't know..... | October | 99 |
| Cast plastics for precision optics..... | January | 116 | Impression molding..... | April | 161 |
| Cast resorcin used in candy replicas..... | April | 138 | Industrial design—what is it?..... | July | 108 |
| Casting of unsaturated polyester resins..... | November | 102 | Inexpensive molds for cast plastics..... | April | 178 |
| Cellular plastics in aircraft..... | December | 173 | Injection-compression molding of acrylic feeder heads..... | September | 146 |
| Cellulose ester sheeting produced by nonsolvent continuous extrusion..... | May | 132 | Injection molded hypodermic for penicillin..... | June | 117 |
| Cellulose propionate plastic..... | December | 118 | Injection molding of nylon, the..... | August | 139 |
| Cementing of thermoplastics..... | April | 167 | Instruments for the diagnostician..... | November | 104 |
| Changing styles in iron handles..... | May | 85 | Irrigation tubes and soil conservation..... | September | 190 |
| Coating for methyl methacrylate, a..... | November | 202 | J | | |
| Color in cold moldings..... | April | 83 | Jungle machete knife..... | November | 132 |
| Color in shock resistant materials..... | February | 128 | L | | |
| Combining plastics with other materials..... | August | 130 | Laminating identification cards..... | March | 188 |
| Compar outlasts metal in sandblasting..... | March | 148 | Learning by sight..... | November | 110 |
| Comparison of laminated materials, a..... | May | 126 | Light a must in aircraft..... | March | 106 |
| Construction sets turn to plastics..... | June | 96 | Light directing acetate sheet displays..... | April | 144 |
| Contact resins in decorative surfacing..... | July | 132 | Liquid casting resins prove versatile..... | October | 126 |
| Correlation between strength properties in test specimens and molded phenolic parts, Part I..... | May | 146 | Low density structural core..... | May | 96 |
| Correlation between strength properties in test specimens and molded phenolic parts, Part II..... | July | 154 | M | | |
| D | | | Machining with diamond tools..... | March | 131 |
| Data on low pressure laminating resins..... | June | 144 | Magazine molding and how it is done..... | February | 144 |
| Decorations on display..... | October | 121 | Magnifiers—for laboratory and field..... | November | 118 |
| Deep drawn laminates..... | March | 100 | Manufacture of compreg in Germany..... | March | 155 |
| Dielectric heating..... | November | 148 | Manufacture of koresin in Germany..... | July | 151 |
| Design standards for inserts..... | January | 142 | Manufacture of vulcanized fibre in Germany..... | April | 196 |
| Designed for baby..... | March | 119 | Matching pocket radio and luggage..... | June | 102 |
| Designing around established plastic parts..... | June | 133 | Measure of frequency; a..... | February | 118 |
| Designing for a single material..... | January | 110 | Measuring heat distortion of plastics..... | March | 163 |
| Designing lamps in plastics..... | August | 100 | Melamine in the mines..... | November | 108 |
| Dressing table sparklers..... | March | 123 | Melamine trays for hospital use..... | September | 188 |
| Duplicating of plastic molds, the..... | May | 117 | Metal coating by vacuum evaporation..... | February | 110 |
| E | | | Models mean fine molding..... | June | 98 |
| Earrings that act as hearing aids..... | June | 120 | Modified polystyrene molding powder..... | April | 151 |
| Effect of temperature and humidity on mechanical properties of molded cellulose acetate..... | August | 150 | Molded bases for round fluorescent bulbs..... | February | 126 |
| Elastomeric compounds..... | November | 110 | Molded collapsible canoe..... | April | 142 |
| Emulsion of polymerization of ethylene..... | June | 153 | Molded luggage..... | April | 147 |
| Every fourth toy is plastic..... | June | 91 | Molded textile scroll condenser..... | March | 120 |
| Extruded hose and shelf edging..... | May | 89 | Molded two-way clotheepin..... | November | 99 |
| Extrusion molding..... | September | 103 | | | |
| Eye testing demands accuracy..... | March | 121 | | | |

ARTICLE

| | |
|---|-----|
| Molded wrist watch straps..... | 106 |
| Molding for quantity and quality..... | 133 |
| Molding for style..... | 111 |
| Molding laminated foot appliances..... | 114 |
| Molding methyl methacrylate resins..... | 112 |
| More hand labor—not less..... | 122 |
| More plastics in juke boxes..... | 75 |

N

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| New industrial resin, a..... | 134 |
| New injection cylinder, a..... | 210 |
| New material for upholstery, a..... | 91 |
| New synthesis of acrylic acid..... | 162 |
| New trends in lighting..... | 91 |
| New yarn-impregnating process..... | 196 |
| Nylon surgical gauze..... | 111 |

P

| | |
|---|------|
| Pan shapes polystyrene light shields..... | 107 |
| Perfume packages go transparent..... | 109 |
| Permanent magnets and their uses..... | 152 |
| Phenolic base for home sterilizer..... | 105 |
| Phenolic control for electronic blanket..... | 137 |
| Phenolics stamp out the price..... | 132 |
| Phenolics stop seepage in oil wells..... | 108 |
| Pigments and plasticizers for upholstery, Part I..... | 93 |
| Piping light with acrylic materials..... | 123 |
| Plastic calculators in war and peace..... | 180 |
| Plastic houses..... | 7 |
| Plastic industry has come of age, the..... | 132 |
| Plastic material supply situation..... | 104 |
| Plastic molds for electronic vulcanizing..... | 110a |
| Plasticizing with ethyl hexyl phthalate..... | 142 |
| Plastics and petroleum work together..... | 142 |
| Plastics and plywood in a private plane..... | 158 |
| Plastics boost refrigerator efficiency..... | 104 |
| Plastics cannot work miracles..... | 7 |
| Plastics in Britain's postwar homes..... | 108 |
| Plastics in Germany 1939-1945, Part I..... | 152a |
| Plastics in Germany, 1939-1945, Part II..... | 157 |
| Plastics in precision hydraulic equipment..... | 198 |
| Plastics paint racket, the..... | 95 |
| Plastics simplify color matching..... | 133 |
| Plastics versus glass bottles..... | 112 |
| Plywood amphibian plane, a..... | 128 |
| Point protector—drawn from sheet..... | 116 |
| Polyethylene tubing in the green house..... | 108 |
| Polystyrene and ethyl cellulose chime housing..... | 136 |
| Polystyrene for plating baths..... | 138 |
| Polyvinyl alcohol in Germany..... | 165 |
| Polyvinylpyrrolidone..... | 157 |
| Postforming and its application..... | 129 |
| Postforming methods and applications..... | 142 |
| Precision in a wrist compass..... | 101 |
| Precision labeling with reinforced plastics..... | 98 |
| Preheating without preforming..... | 148 |
| Preparation of cross linked polystyrenes..... | 153 |
| Problem of fungal growth, the..... | 189 |
| Processing phenolic molding materials..... | 140 |
| Production of honeycomb cores..... | 127 |
| Protective coating for metals..... | 192 |
| Protective vinyl covers..... | 90 |
| Proximity fuze taught new techniques..... | 133 |

R

| | | |
|---|-----------|------|
| Radio detection and ranging..... | September | 132a |
| Radomes for the black widow..... | September | 132b |
| Railroad car lighting..... | March | 97 |
| Railroading in miniature..... | February | 102 |
| Redesigned for use..... | March | 138 |
| Reinforcing low pressure moldings..... | June | 100 |
| Renovating rail cars with plastics..... | February | 214 |
| Report from England, a..... | October | 118 |
| Resin binders improve sand cores..... | February | 124 |
| Resin bonded glass fiber fly-rod..... | September | 100 |
| Resin-bonded pigment colors..... | December | 216 |
| Resin-strengthened plaster of paris..... | July | 152 |
| Resins from phenol and acetylene..... | March | 165 |
| Resistance of plastics to abrasive particles..... | | |

| | |
|-----------|------|
| Month | Page |
| September | 106 |
| September | 133 |
| October | 111 |
| June | 114 |
| September | 112 |
| September | 122 |
| May | 75 |

ARTICLE

| | | |
|--|-----------|------|
| Rigid folded vinyl and acetate boxes..... | S | 112 |
| Rockets—and their plastic components..... | September | 95 |
| Sampling the markets..... | April | 115 |
| Seeing through a subject..... | February | 132 |
| Seeing—with and without light..... | September | 110 |
| Selecting a hinge or latch design..... | April | 174 |
| Sheet vinyl electrotype printing..... | July | 111 |
| Short cuts with cellulose acetate sheets..... | January | 119 |
| Silicone resin bonded laminates..... | March | 160 |
| Small—but the real thing..... | February | 135 |
| S.P.E. annual convention and exhibit..... | April | 132a |
| S.P.I. classification chart..... | October | 134 |
| S.P.I. third California conference..... | May | 102 |
| Soundproofing with plastics..... | July | 125 |
| Spray coating for heavy duty packaging, a..... | April | 152 |
| Statistics on production of plastics..... | December | 134 |
| Steam tables for molding dies..... | February | 156 |
| Stores with a specialty, a..... | March | 128 |
| Structural plastics in low cost housing..... | July | 114 |
| Survey of adhesives and adhesion, Part I..... | October | 153 |
| Survey of adhesives and adhesion, Part II..... | November | 164 |

S

| | |
|-----------|------|
| Month | Page |
| June | 112 |
| September | 95 |
| April | 115 |
| February | 132 |
| September | 110 |
| April | 174 |
| July | 111 |
| January | 119 |
| March | 160 |
| March | 111 |
| February | 135 |
| April | 132a |
| October | 134 |
| May | 102 |
| July | 125 |
| April | 152 |
| December | 134 |
| February | 156 |
| March | 128 |
| July | 114 |
| October | 153 |
| November | 164 |

T

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----|
| Tailored allyl ester, a..... | T | 107 |
| Tailoring the product to the material..... | July | 116 |
| Taking the curves with plywood..... | February | 112 |
| Tattooing thermoplastics..... | September | 118 |
| Testing by sound..... | February | 143 |
| Testing flame-resistant cellulose acetate..... | February | 119 |
| Tests of "under fire" production..... | November | 128 |
| There's a big market in premiums..... | February | 93 |
| Thermoplastic binder for floor tiles..... | August | 110 |
| Thermoplastic container for margarine..... | June | 106 |
| Three-part indicating dials..... | October | 194 |
| Three precision molded parts for child's camera..... | July | 101 |
| Time and temperature control for compression molding..... | December | 137 |
| Time to play..... | December | 95 |
| Transparency in the home..... | October | 107 |
| Transparent bassinet..... | November | 120 |
| Transparent models..... | June | 130 |
| Truth is so easily distorted..... | March | 7 |
| Tuning in on 1946 radios..... | December | 102 |
| Two decades in the plastics industry..... | October | 95 |

U

| | | |
|--|--------|-----|
| Unsupported sheeting for upholstery, Part I..... | August | 97 |
| Uses of coconut products..... | June | 118 |
| Utility in vending machines..... | May | 80 |

V

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----|
| Variation of tensile strength and elongation of plastics with temperature..... | September | 153 |
| Vinyl bags for low-pressure molding..... | February | 128 |
| Vinyl butyral coated upholstery..... | October | 128 |

W

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----|
| Wallpaper built on thermoplastics..... | April | 140 |
| Wear in cellulose nitrate playing cards..... | July | 99 |
| Weave as it affects glass cloth laminates..... | November | 137 |
| What's ahead for 1946..... | January | 91 |
| When scarcity turns to plenty..... | June | 7 |
| Wood aircraft assembly glues..... | September | 156 |
| Wood fiber base plastic..... | April | 248 |

Y

| | | |
|---|---------|-----|
| Year in plastics engineering, a..... | January | 125 |
| Yen for a plastics business, the, Part I..... | August | 5 |

Z

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|-----|
| Zinc alloy molds for short runs..... | August | 150 |
|--------------------------------------|--------|-----|

2 INDIVIDUAL SUBJECTS—APPLICATIONS

(ab) = Abstract

A**ACOUSTICAL EQUIPMENT**

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----|
| Ear specula (phenolic formulation)..... | November | 105 |
| Extension speaker for individual listening..... | September | 124 |
| Hearing aid—noise suppressor..... | March | 112 |
| Hearing aids, acrylic ear insert, base for ear-rings..... | June | 121 |
| Hearing aid transmitter and receiver case and control knob (cellulose acetate butyrate) | September | 132 |
| Testing by sound..... | February | 143 |

ADVERTISING (See also Merchandising)

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----|
| Acrylic compacts—advertising campaign..... | January | 113 |
| Blacklight with plastics in signs..... | April | 144 |
| Display fixtures and signs, light-directing..... | April | 144 |
| Gas pump signs (acrylic)..... | August | 110 |
| Light-piping effects with acrylics..... | August | 123 |
| Premium market..... | February | 93 |
| Premiums, ash trays (phenolic and urea)..... | April | 249 |
| Shoe display forms (cellulose nitrate)..... | September | 122 |
| Visual color sales methods..... | February | 132 |

AIR CONDITIONING

| | | |
|---|-------|-----|
| Air circulator, balanced phenolic propeller..... | April | 165 |
| Glass fiber-furfural mats for air filtration..... | July | 126 |

AIRCRAFT AND AVIATION

| | | |
|---|-----------|---------|
| Abrasion tester for glazing in aircraft..... | March | 165 |
| Altitude instrument (tympanometer)..... | December | 128 |
| Altitude panel (acrylic resin)..... | October | 117 |
| Amphibian plane (plywood construction)..... | August | 128 |
| Bands clamped on plunger of landing gear strut (acrylic)..... | September | 108 |
| Beech veneer resin bonded compressed laminated wood for aircraft..... | March | 155-159 |
| Cable guard formed by power press..... | September | 130 |
| Cellular plastics in aircraft..... | December | 173 |
| Civil airplanes of plastic-bonded plywood..... | April | 158 |
| Control knobs (methacrylate)..... | September | 112 |
| Control stick, electronic..... | January | 122 |
| Control wheels (cellulose acetate lacquer coated)..... | August | 121 |
| Dead-reckoning instrument (vinyl sheeting)..... | July | 130 |
| Drip pan fabricated from cellulose acetate..... | November | 134 |

AIRCRAFT AND AVIATION (Continued)

| | Month | Page |
|---|-----------|------|
| Duck tubes (chlorobutadiene polymer)..... | July | 121 |
| Elbow connection, melamine..... | January | 123 |
| Enclosure parts for airplanes (acrylic)..... | October | 117 |
| Fiber glass for aircraft structures (ab)..... | October | 165 |
| Fluorescent pigmented plastics in instrument panels..... | September | 111 |
| Flying boat (plastic parts) (ab)..... | December | 178 |
| Glass in wood aircraft assembly..... | September | 156 |
| Honeycomb core structural parts..... | May | 127 |
| Jettison tank become plane (low-pressure phenolics)..... | December | 132 |
| Laminated aircraft parts with low-density structural core..... | May | 96 |
| Laminates (low-pressure) for aircraft parts (ab)..... | October | 166 |
| Light weight construction of aircraft..... | March | 106 |
| Methacrylate mock-ups for flying instruction..... | November | 110 |
| Mold casting (low cost) for aircraft parts..... | April | 178 |
| New plastics for aircraft (ab)..... | February | 186 |
| New polyvinyl type resin for aircraft applications..... | April | 150 |
| Plane window (acrylic) vinyl coated..... | November | 202 |
| Plastic parts for aircraft..... | January | 162 |
| Postforming aircraft parts..... | March | 142 |
| Precision-made screw plugs for hydraulic systems..... | June | 198 |
| Radar detection units..... | September | 132A |
| Reinforcing low-pressure moldings for aircraft..... | March | 138 |
| Resin-impregnated glass cloth and honeycomb glass core sandwich (ab)..... | January | 170 |
| Terminal sleeve (non-rigid vinyl molded)..... | November | 113 |
| Air pump—for fish..... | December | 113 |

Architecture (See also Building and Building Materials)

| | | |
|---|----------|-----|
| Lighting trends and functional use in architecture..... | March | 91 |
| Plastics in architecture..... | December | 121 |

ARMY (See Military)

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-----|
| Artificial limbs of plastics..... | November | 9 |
| | August | 112 |

ASSEMBLY DEVICES (See also Fastening Devices)

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----|
| Aircraft assembly of thermoplastic wedges..... | November | 126 |
| Artificial leg fittings, assembly devices..... | August | 113 |
| Camera assembly operations..... | July | 103 |
| Cementing thermoplastic operations..... | April | 169 |
| Hinge or latch design assemblies..... | April | 174 |
| Rocket assembly units..... | September | 95 |

ASSOCIATIONS (See Meetings)**AUTOMOTIVE**

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----|
| Acrylic parts in car and plane (ab)..... | December | 178 |
| Auto body (resin impregnated glass fiber laminated structure)..... | July | 98 |
| Battery separators (phenolic resin-impregnated glass floss mat)..... | October | 149 |
| Body parts, compression-molded..... | April | 163 |
| Cushions, electronically vulcanized rubber..... | July | 144 |
| Ethyl cellulose disk for wheels..... | June | 204 |
| Laminates (low-pressure) for automobiles (ab)..... | October | 166 |
| Plastics' contribution to automotive industry..... | January | 107 |
| Plastics featured in automotive field..... | April | 130 |
| Pyroxylin upholstered seats..... | August | 92 |
| Robe and toggle straps (resin-coated yarn)..... | May | 93 |
| Seat coverings (sandwich construction)..... | June | 110 |
| Trailers of plastic construction (ab)..... | September | 161 |
| Upholstery (vinyl coated)..... | July | 104 |
| Vulcanized fibre for automotive parts..... | August | 95 |
| | April | 197 |

AWARDS

| | | |
|---|--------|-----|
| John Wesley Hyatt Award—Virgil E. Mehang and Paul D. Zottu..... | May | 113 |
| Legion of merit to Major Edwin L. Hobson, III..... | March | 188 |
| "Merit awards" to corporations..... | August | 192 |
| Princeton University Class of 1913 honors Geo. K. Scribner..... | August | 192 |

B**BATHROOM FIXTURES (See Household)****BATTERIES**

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----|
| Battery box (extrusion molding)..... | September | 105 |
| Display vendor for batteries..... | December | 115 |
| Fuse batteries (vinyl resin case)..... | November | 136 |
| Glass fiber-furful mat binders for storage batteries..... | July | 136 |
| Molded battery case for eye tester..... | March | 121 |
| Separator (storage battery) of glass laminate..... | October | 148 |

BEARINGS

| | | |
|---|-------|-----|
| Retainer rings for high-speed bearings, laminated plastics..... | April | 121 |
|---|-------|-----|

BEAUTY SHOP EQUIPMENT (See Cosmetic Accessories)

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----|
| BOAT AND SHIP CONSTRUCTION | April | 142 |
| Canoe, collapsible, cotton fabric base..... | April | 130 |
| Hulls and bont accessories (resin impregnated sisal fiber)..... | April | 161 |
| Lifeboat, impression molded..... | June | 98 |
| Miniature ships—model kit..... | August | 94 |
| Polyvinyl coated upholstery fabric for boats..... | July | 100 |
| Bobbins (molded phenolic) coil forms..... | September | 126 |
| Bomb cups (phenolic phosphorus)..... | | |

BONDING (See Adhesives)

| | | |
|--|----------|-----|
| BOOK REVIEWS | February | 198 |
| Advancing Fronts in Chemistry, High Polymers—Ed., Sumner B. Twiss..... | | |

BOOK REVIEWS (Continued)

| | | |
|--|-----------|------|
| A.S.T.M. standards on electrical insulating materials..... | Month | Page |
| A.S.T.M. Standards on Plastics—American Society of Testing Materials. | March | 180 |
| Book of Plastics—Watertown Mfg. Co. | December | 192 |
| British Plastics Year Book, 1945. | December | 192 |
| Catalytic Chemistry—Henry W. Lohse. | January | 182 |
| Cementing and assembly of plastics—S.P.I. Technical Handbook. | July | 184 |
| Chemical Constituents of Petroleum—A. N. Sachanen. | August | 186 |
| Chemical Engineering Catalog, the Process Industries Catalog. | December | 192 |
| Chemical Formulary, The, Vol. VII—Published by Chemical Pub. Co. | September | 168 |
| Chemistry of Carbon Compounds—Victor von Richter and Richard Anschutz. | July | 174 |
| Colloid Chemistry—Edited by Jerome Alexander | July | 174 |
| Course in the Fundamentals of Electricity—Morton Mott-Smith, Ph.D. | October | 172 |
| Frontiers in Chemistry, "Major Instruments and their Applications to Chemistry" | November | 181 |
| Fundamentals of Mechanics—Mott-Smith, Morton C., and Van de Water, Marjorie. | November | 181 |
| Glycerin, its industrial and commercial applications—G. Leffingwell and M. A. Lesser. | March | 180 |
| Molding with Lumarith. | October | 172 |
| Plastics Applied—National Trade Press, England | December | 192 |
| Plastics Mold Engineering—J. H. DuBois and W. I. Pribble. | March | 180 |
| Plastics—Scientific and Technological, 2d edition—H. Ronald Fleck. | August | 186 |
| Plastics: What Everyone Should Know—Bernard Wolfe. | January | 182 |
| Proceedings of the Forty-Seventh Annual Meeting, American Society for Testing Materials. | September | 168 |
| Selling with Color—Faber Birren. | September | 168 |
| Shop Terms—prepared by International Business Machines Corp. | April | 236 |
| Short Dictionary of Architecture—D. Ware and B. Beatty. | February | 198 |
| Soap in Industry—Georgia Leffingwell and Milton Lesser. | June | 184 |
| Society of Plastics Industry Directory for 1946. | June | 184 |
| S.P.I. Standard for Tolerances in Molding. | February | 125 |
| Statistical Analysis of Test Data. | December | 192 |
| Surface active agents, theoretical aspects and applications—by C. B. F. Young and K. N. Coons. | April | 236 |
| Synthetic Organic Chemicals—Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp. | December | 192 |
| Technical Data on Plastics—Published by Plastic Materials Manufacturer's Assn. | September | 168 |
| Testing Plastic Parts—S.P.I. Technical Handbook. | June | 104 |

BOTTLES (See Containers)**BOXES (See Containers)****BRUSHES**

| | | |
|--|----------|-----|
| Cosmetic brushes..... | November | 126 |
| Nylon bristled brushes..... | April | 124 |
| Tooth brush holder (cellulose acetate butyrate). | June | 111 |

BUILDING AND BUILDING MATERIALS

| | | |
|---|----------|-----|
| Aluminum with plastics in building (ab)..... | February | 186 |
| Britain's postwar homes. | March | 108 |
| Expanded plastic core with aluminum faces. | July | 115 |
| Floor tile, vinyl coated. | December | 115 |
| Floor tiles with thermoplastic binder. | August | 110 |
| Hardware of colorful plastics. | April | 118 |
| Home furnishings and fittings (transparent acrylic)..... | October | 107 |
| Housing looks to plastics (ab)..... | August | 168 |
| Plastic structural materials for houses. | April | 7 |
| Resin impregnated paper core construction. | July | 114 |
| Soundproofing with phenolic resin-impregnated glass fiber wool. | July | 125 |

C**CABLES (See Insulation)****CAPS (See Closures)****CASES (See Containers)****CLOCKS**

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-----|
| Acrylic housings for clocks..... | August | 130 |
| Beryllium clock face mold. | February | 141 |
| Dress-up timepiece (cast phenolic). | April | 118 |
| Polystyrene finish, alarm clock. | April | 119 |

CLOSURES

| | | |
|---|-----------|------|
| Tube sealing caps. | April | 124 |
| Cap and box production. | January | 101 |
| Caps (cellulose acetate butyrate) for low-pressure fluid valve. | June | 198 |
| Radome covers for radar transmitters. | September | 132C |
| Rocket closures (cellulose acetate). | September | 97 |
| Spraying form caps (liquid phenolic casting resin). | October | 126 |
| Tube sealing caps. | March | 124 |

CLOTHING (See Style, Textiles)**COATINGS (See also Film)**

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----|
| Acrylic applications (walls and fixtures)..... | October | 107 |
| Alkyd resins in marine finishes (ab)..... | July | 162 |
| Alkyd phenols from peat tar (ab)..... | December | 160 |
| Applying equipment for plastic coatings. | June | 194 |
| Baking finishes of resin (ab)..... | September | 162 |
| Bases for coating (ab)..... | October | 166 |
| Calendered elastomeric compounds for coatings. | November | 111 |
| Calendering machine lubrication. | October | 142 |

COATINGS (Continued)

| | | | | | |
|--|-----------|---------------|--|-----------|----------|
| | Month | Page | Month | Page | |
| Calendering operations for vinyl upholstery..... | August | 95 | Colored plastics (Continued) | | |
| Cellulose acetate film for protection..... | January | 119 | Cast resin, cellulose acetate vari-colored sheet (juke boxes)..... | May | 76 |
| Cellulose derivatives in water paints (ab)..... | May | 158 | Cast resorcin colored candy replicas..... | April | 139 |
| Coal application in paint industry (ab)..... | July | 162 | Color in cold molding compounds..... | May | 83 |
| Coated cotton thread jewelry..... | September | 108 | Luminous pigments in thermoplastic and thermosetting materials..... | September | 110 |
| Coating thickness gage..... | December | 180 | Methyl methacrylate rods for lamps..... | August | 100 |
| Decorative finishes (ab)..... | August | 168 | Pigments in plastic floor tiles..... | August | 110 |
| Dip-process—alkyd urea-formaldehyde coated refrigerator trays..... | June | 123 | Resin-bonded pigment colors..... | September | 100 |
| Dip tank, squeeze roll coating low-pressure laminated resins..... | June | opp. 144 | Shock-resistant melamine molded coloring..... | February | 128 |
| Drying-oil polymerization since 1930 (ab)..... | June | 164 | Thermosetting and thermoplastic colorability for vacuum cleaners..... | March | 117 |
| Finishing standards and principles (ab)..... | April | 206 | Utility and color adaptability in fashions..... | July | 91 |
| Fire fighting finishing (ab)..... | December | 180 | Vinyl coated fabrics, permanent brilliant color- appeal..... | July | 104 |
| Flame-spraying plastics (ab)..... | January | 170 | | | |
| Fluorescent powdered bulbs..... | February | 127 | | | |
| Fungicides for coatings in cellulosic materials (ab)..... | May | 158 | COMBS | | |
| Gel lacquers (ab)..... | August | 168 | Dressing table brush and mirror set (methyl methacrylates)..... | March | 123 |
| Glass fiber-furfural coated mats..... | July | 126 | Nylon injection molded combs..... | August | 139 |
| Heat-reactive hydrocarbon resins and oils (ab)..... | July | 162 | | | |
| Honeycomb structure coated with unsaturated polyester resin..... | May | 128 | CONSTRUCTION (See Structural Materials) | | |
| Lac derivatives as resin plasticizers (ab)..... | October | 166 | CONSUMER RESEARCH (See Merchandising) | | |
| Lac-melamine resin coatings (ab)..... | November | 175 | CONTACT RESINS (See Low-pressure Techniques) | | |
| Lacquer coated playing cards (cellulose nitrate)..... | July | 99 | CONTAINERS, CASES AND BOXES | | |
| Lacquers, fluorescent (ab)..... | January | 170 | Baby bottle holder (cellulose acetate butyrate)..... | July | 123 |
| Lacs (dielectric properties) (ab)..... | October | 168 | Battery box (extrusion molded)..... | September | 105 |
| Laminates and coatings for papers and ma- terials (ab)..... | December | 178 | Battery case, polythene—England..... | February | 214 |
| Luminous pigments (ab)..... | January | 170 | Beauty box, cellulose acetate..... | February | 116 |
| Magnesium—organic coatings (ab)..... | November | 175 | Beauty cases, acrylic..... | February | 130 |
| Mechanism of solvent action (ab)..... | August | 168 | Bottles (plastic versus glass)..... | October | 112 |
| Metal coating by vacuum evaporation..... | February | 110 | Box (acrylic resin), jewel or cigarette..... | March | 113 |
| Methyl methacrylate coatings..... | November | 202 | Boxes, automatically formed, rigid folded vinyl and acetate..... | June | 112 |
| Nitrocellulose coating protects glass containers..... | June | 200 | Bread box (formed laminated plastics)..... | March | 144 |
| Nitrocello lacquers (ab)..... | August | 168 | Capsule type container for tools..... | June | 132 |
| Nitroparaffins—antiskinning agents (ab)..... | February | 186 | Carry-all for cigarettes (polyethylene case)..... | August | 119 |
| Organic finishes (ab)..... | May | 158 | Cask (brewer's) phenolic resin (sh)..... | November | 175 |
| Organosilicon compounds (ab)..... | May | 158 | Caskets, compression molded..... | April | 163 |
| Paint and varnish (plastics) racket..... | November | 95 | Color matching sample cases..... | April | 133-136 |
| Paint and varnish tests (ab)..... | April | 206 | Compact and cigarette cases (acrylic)..... | January | 122 |
| Paint properties and applicati as (ab)..... | September | 162 | Compass containers (frictional heat welded)..... | November | 145 |
| Paints, emulsion, formulation (ab)..... | April | 133 | Containers, vinyl resin..... | January | 114 |
| Paint shade matching disks (acrylic)..... | October | 166 | Control box (phenolic) for electronic blanket..... | April | 137 |
| Paint (traffic) results of abrasion, adhesion, flexibility and hardness tests (ab)..... | September | 163 | Cosmetic containers (pink urea formaldehyde)..... | May | 106 |
| Paper coating by hot-spray method (ab)..... | December | 180 | Dental burr box..... | March | 125 |
| Permeation of water vapor in varnish films..... | February | 186 | Drawn containers..... | January | 129 |
| Phenolics and vinyls protect against corrosion..... | February | 212 | Dye colored boxes and compacts..... | October | 128 |
| Phenoxy oil varnish (ab)..... | September | 111 | Electric shaver case (molded plastic)..... | July | 108 |
| Phosphorescent pigments (polystyrene)..... | September | 100 | Engine bags of vinyl-foil (ab)..... | December | 180 |
| Pigmented coatings of resin-bonding agents..... | May | 158 | Eraser cases of cellulose acetate butyrate..... | September | 109 |
| Pigmented lacquers for coating maps and charts (ab)..... | July | 162 | Fiberboard box tests of wet-strengthened re- claimed material (ab)..... | November | 175 |
| Plasticizers in nitrocellulose films (ab)..... | July | 105 | Flare cases for testing flame-resistant cellulose acetate..... | February | 119 |
| Plastic patent film..... | March | 99 | Glass fiber bottle and container holders..... | May | 98 |
| Polyvinyl chloride film (protective coating)..... | July | 162 | Gun sealing container..... | December | 116 |
| Printing ink and paint film thickness (ab)..... | May | 156 | Hat boxes (laminated printed fabric covers)..... | July | 117 |
| Protective coating formulations needed (ab)..... | December | 134 | Ice (dry) containers (vinyl coated glass cloth)..... | March | 107 |
| Protective coatings development in Germany (ab)..... | August | 114 | Igniter (rocket) box..... | September | 98 |
| Protective coatings of plastic resins (ab)..... | October | 166 | Jewel display boxes (acrylic)..... | October | 121 |
| Protective coating statistics..... | December | 186 | Kleenex box (acrylic)..... | June | 108 |
| Pyrolytic coated artificial legs..... | January | 162 | Light-piping containers with acrylic materials..... | August | 124 |
| Resin baking coatings by induction heating (ab)..... | January | 162 | Meter box cover..... | January | 126 |
| Resin coatings baked by induction heating (ab)..... | October | 166 | Mixer cups, injection molded..... | June | 127 |
| Resins (Germany) used in protective coatings..... | December | 159 | Mug, urea formaldehyde premium..... | February | 96 |
| Rosin, heat-treated (ab)..... | January | 170 | Nitrocellulose coating protects glass containers..... | June | 200 |
| Rubber coating technique..... | August | 95 | Oil cans (injection molded)..... | May | 91 |
| Sealer, chemically treated, for coating wood sur- faced aircraft..... | April | 159 | Oiler and sprayer container (cellulose acetate butyrate)..... | April | 120 |
| Sealing thermoplastic sheets and films..... | July | 135 | Packaged hypodermic needles (cellulose acetate)..... | November | 116 |
| Self-sterilizing food wrappers (ab)..... | October | 190 | Perfume box (methyl methacrylate sheet)..... | April | 155 |
| Silicone varnish..... | March | 160 | Perfume package, injection molded acrylic..... | June | 103 |
| Silicone varnishes (ab)..... | July | 162 | Phenolic laminated boxes..... | September | 131 |
| Spray coatings (vinyl resins) for heavy-duty packaging..... | April | 152 | Phenolic-paper battery containers..... | December | 171 |
| Spraying operations (ab)..... | December | 180 | Premium boxes and containers..... | February | 195 |
| Starches for paper coating (ab)..... | September | 161 | Redesigning household containers..... | February | 122 |
| Supported and unsupported vinyl film applica- tions..... | April | 150 | Salt tablet vials..... | September | 125 |
| Surface coatings of new solvents and plasticizers (ab)..... | July | 107 | Slide box molded of cellulose acetate..... | October | 166 |
| Surface lacquer for polystyrene..... | August | 95-98 | Soap flower (acetate boxes)..... | June | 126 |
| Synthetic-resin coated wire..... | June | 164 | Stock molds..... | August | 116 |
| Synthetic resin coatings on brewery tanks (ab)..... | February | 122 | Test containers for plastic versus glass bottles..... | February | 138 |
| Synthetic resins and drying oils (ab)..... | April | 206 | Tests (breaking strength) on molded boxes..... | October | 112 |
| Techniques of coating processes (Germany)..... | October | 166 | Thermoplastic container for margarine..... | May | 148 |
| Tester for coated optical elements (ab)..... | October | 152B | Toothbrush holder, cellulose acetate..... | July | 157 |
| Tetrafluoroethylene resin film properties..... | June | 135 | Utility box (cellulose acetate)..... | June | 106 |
| Thermoplastic film for margarine (heat sealed)..... | June | 100 | Utility boxes and compacts (methyl methacrylate)..... | February | 115 |
| Thermosetting resin varnish coated glass cloth..... | July | 143 | Vacuum pack with cellulose film (ab)..... | September | 122 |
| Unsupported vinyl film for upholstery..... | April | 150 | Watch case, cellulose acetate..... | October | 117 |
| Varnishes and phenolic resins (German) manu- facture data..... | July | 104 | Water bottle (vinyl)..... | December | 180 |
| Varnishes of polyentaerythritol (ab)..... | August | 156 | | January | 123 |
| Varnish films, determination of modulus of elas- ticity (ab)..... | September | 162 | | November | 113 |
| Veneer coating (compreg)..... | October | 166 | COSMETIC ACCESSORIES | | |
| Vinyl and acrylic coating techniques (ab)..... | March | 156 | Beauty box (cellulose acetate)..... | February | 116 |
| Vinyl-base protective metal coatings..... | November | 176 | Beauty equipment, plastic premiums..... | August | 116 |
| Vinyl coatings for plastics (ab)..... | October | 192 | Brushes for powder and paint..... | February | 98 |
| Vinyl butyral coating (upholstery)..... | June | 164 | Cellulose acetate for decorative appeal..... | November | 126 |
| Vinyl coated upholstering..... | October | 123 | Cotapac, lipstick and hand mirror combination Compacts (acrylic)..... | April | 117 |
| Vinyl film protective coatings..... | July | 104 | | January | 110, 115 |
| Vinyl resin coated fabrics..... | April | 119, 121, 150 | Compacts (methyl methacrylate)..... | February | 130 |
| War developments in coating (ab)..... | August | 153 | Containers (pink urea formaldehyde)..... | October | 117 |
| Water emulsion paint uses (ab)..... | October | 166 | Dresser set (cellulose acetate)..... | May | 106 |

COLORED PLASTICS

Acrylic (engraved or painted decorations)..... October 108

COSMETIC ACCESSORIES (Continued)

| | Month | Page |
|---|----------|------|
| Talcum powder case | March | 118 |
| Toilet bottle holders (acrylic) | May | 91 |
| Tray and beauty solution bowls (ureaformaldehyde) | February | 115 |
| Vinyl case for cosmetics | April | 156 |

D
DECORATIVE APPLICATIONS

| | | |
|---|-----------|----------|
| Acrylic and acetate applications for ice skating rink | June | 124 |
| Acrylic desk ast. | March | 127 |
| Acrylic edge-lighted pipes | August | 127 |
| Acrylic for home applications (transparent) | October | 107 |
| Acrylic juke box dome | May | 76 |
| Acrylic molded compacts | January | 110 |
| Allyl ester pigmentation | December | 107 |
| Cast phenolic resin sculpturing | December | 124 |
| Color matching system (acrylic disks) | April | 133 |
| Contact resins in decorative surfacing | July | 132 |
| Dressing table brush and mirror set (methyl methacrylate) | March | 123 |
| Fashion applications, cellulose acetate | April | 117 |
| Giftware of acrylics | March | 128 |
| Home decorative articles | July | 118, 122 |
| Household accessories of decorative plastics | April | 118 |
| Jewel display boxes (acrylic) | October | 121 |
| Laminated applications for office and shop | April | 129 |
| Luminous pigments for decorative application | September | 111 |
| Lighting applications, methyl methacrylate | March | 93 |
| Methyl methacrylate rods and acrylic disks for lamps | August | 100 |
| Plaques (ceramics and thermoplastics) | October | 116 |
| Polystyrene frames | December | 152 |
| Postformed decorative applications | March | 145 |
| Rein-strengthened plaster of Paris | December | 216 |
| Tattooing thermoplastics | September | 118 |
| Wall panels, impression molded | April | 162 |
| Vinyl coated decorative upholstered "walls" | August | 91 |

DENTAL APPLICATIONS (See Scientific Applications)
DESIGN, INDUSTRIAL

| | | |
|---|-----------|-------|
| Amusement boxes and vending machines (Plastic eye appeal) | May | 75-82 |
| Dispensers redesigned for use | February | 122 |
| Display shelves and racks (acrylic) | July | 116 |
| Form, function and qualification of industrial designs for electric shavers | August | 200 |
| Hinge and latch design | July | 109 |
| Inserts, design standards for | April | 174 |
| Lamps and shields designed for light and lightness | January | 142 |
| Lamps, moided, fabricated, laminated plastics | September | 119 |
| Lighting fixture designs | August | 101 |
| Lighting, shields, tube installations | March | 98 |
| Light-piping with acrylics | October | 125 |
| Premium market, business aids | August | 124 |
| Radio cabinet improvements and mold design | February | 93 |
| Refrigerator efficiency (plastic parts) | December | 103 |
| Textile scroll condenser (phenolic unit) | March | 104 |
| Toy designs (plastic development) | March | 120 |
| Train and railroad equipment (miniature) | December | 95 |
| Vending display (acrylic) | June | 91 |
| Vending equipment (miniature) | February | 182 |

DISPENSERS

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| Beverage vending machine (laminated phenolic) | May | 81 |
| Cigarette dispenser (acrylic) | April | 118 |
| Condiment dispenser (cellulose acetate) | April | 122, 184 |
| Hair treatment dispenser tray (urea-formaldehyde) | May | 92 |
| Jigger (urea-formaldehyde) | June | 108 |
| Redesigned dispensers | February | 122 |
| Sandwich machine (injection molded polystyrene panels) | May | 80 |
| Syrup dispenser (melamine formaldehyde) | April | 128 |
| Talcum powder dispenser | March | 118 |
| Vending display (acrylic) | December | 115 |

DISPLAY (STORE AND COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS)

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----|
| Cigarette counter display container (acrylic) | April | 157 |
| Cosmetic display rack (acrylic) | July | 116 |
| Forms for display (acrylic) | August | 200 |
| Jewel display boxes (acrylic) | August | 119 |
| Legs for hosiery display | October | 121 |
| Perfume packages (acrylic) | June | 129 |
| Shelves and racks (heavy gage acrylic) | June | 103 |
| Shoe display forms (cellulose nitrate) | July | 116 |
| Toilet bottle counter display holders (acrylic) | September | 122 |
| | May | 91 |

E
EDITORIALS

| | | |
|--|----------|--------|
| Automotive industry's need of plastics | January | 107 |
| Cyanide gas from heated melamine, false thesis | March | 7, 103 |
| Novice's yen for a plastics business | August | 5 |
| Paint (plastics) racket | November | 95 |
| Plastic houses | April | 7 |
| Plastics cannot work miracles | May | 7 |
| Plastics industry has come of age, The | April | 132 |
| Premiums of plastics | February | 93 |
| Scarcity turns to plenty | June | 7 |
| S.P.I. 1947 exposition plans | July | 5 |
| Supplying of plastics materials in 1948 | January | 91 |
| Toys of plastics | December | 95 |
| Truth is so easily distorted | March | 7 |
| Twentieth anniversary shows plastics growth | October | 95 |

EDUCATION

| | | |
|---|----------|-----|
| Acrylic models for geometry teaching | December | 12 |
| Electronic (industrial) training course by General Electric | October | 192 |

EDUCATION (Continued)

| | | |
|---|----------|-----|
| Fundamental engineering properties of plastics—service to public (ab) | April | 244 |
| Mockups as training aids (ab) | January | 170 |
| Pulp and paper technology course at Polytechnic Institute | October | 192 |
| Sight learning—aircraft | November | 110 |
| Synthetic textiles course at Columbia University (ab) | October | 190 |
| X-ray visual printing methods | February | 132 |

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

| | | |
|--|-----------|----------|
| Air circulator, balanced phenolic propeller | April | 165 |
| Baby bottle sterilizer (phenolic base) | June | 105 |
| Bayonet igniter plugs (ethyl cellulose) | September | 97 |
| Calibration tests on light fuses | November | 129 |
| Cap screws and nuts for electrical instruments (cellulose acetate) | October | 115 |
| Cast resins, electrical properties | June | opp. 144 |
| Coil bobbins (molded phenolic) | July | opp. 146 |
| Cold mold compounds, electrically conductive | May | 100 |
| Connector block (phenolic) | March | 127 |
| Conveyor belt, paddle (cellulose acetate) | August | 122 |
| Cube tap, electrical outlets | June | 111 |
| Dielectric heating | November | 148 |
| Electrical properties of plastics and elastics (ab) | October | 168 |
| Finger-tip controlled duplicating machine (electric) | May | 120 |
| Fluorescent bulbs, molded phenolic base | February | 126 |
| Furfural resin for electrical application | July | 127 |
| Insecticide electric sprayer | October | 118 |
| Insulating characteristics of emulsion polymerized ethylene | June | 153 |
| Listening (hushatone) bayonet plug (vinyl resin) | September | 124 |
| Melamine for high arc resistance | November | 109 |
| Model train switches and control boxes (phenolics) | August | 134 |
| Motor for electric home mixer | May | 100 |
| Ozone clearer, electrical device | March | 126 |
| Plasticizer DOP for insulating compounds | November | 124 |
| Plugs for decorative wall lamp outlet | August | 103 |
| Plugs of insulated phenolics | February | 116 |
| Plugs, urea and phenolic | August | 108 |
| Polyethylene tubing for heating greenhouses | March | 145 |
| Postforming for electrical industry | January | 96 |
| Production forecast for electrical equipment | February | 102 |
| Railroad train models | April | 242 |
| Safety switch for heavy injection molding machines | July | 108 |
| Shaver (molded plastic box) | April | 120 |
| Switches, injection molded nylon | August | 118 |
| Switch plate as guide (phosphorene polystyrene) | June | 135 |
| Tetrafluoroethylene resin electrical properties | May | 85 |
| Thermal insulated iron handles | June | 97 |
| Toy construction set, motor base | October | 24 |
| Tube lighting tiles (polystyrene) | February | 118 |
| Wavemeter, plastic encased | April | 121 |
| Wirings and cables coated with polyvinyl | | |

ELECTRONICS

| | | |
|---|-----------|------|
| Altitude electronic counter | December | 128 |
| Atomic energy in bombs (electrostatic bonds) | October | 153 |
| Blanket, phenolic control | April | 137 |
| Chemical industry's electronic tools (ab) | September | 163 |
| Control stick, electronic | January | 122 |
| Electronic cooking mechanism (vending machine) | May | 80 |
| Frequency measuring instrument | February | 118 |
| Heat-sealing machine, electronic (ab) | August | 168 |
| Heat sealing thermoplastics | July | 135 |
| High-frequency preheating | April | 180 |
| High-frequency preheating without preforming | June | 148 |
| Panel boards (unsaturated polyester resin cast) | November | 102 |
| Polythene aid to radar | December | 218 |
| Radar detection units | September | 132A |
| Radar development | January | 190 |
| Radar dome equipment (deep drawn laminates) | March | 130 |
| Radio-frequency heating unit | October | 137 |

EXHIBITS

| | | |
|---|----------|-----------|
| Acrylic home furnishings and fittings—Rohm and Haas Co. | October | 107 |
| Packaging Exposition of 1946—Atlantic City, N.J., April 2-5 | March | 186 |
| Plastics Center in Boston, Mass. | February | 135 |
| S.P.E. annual convention and exhibit | August | 182 |
| S.P.I. California Spring conference and exhibit | May | 102 |
| S.P.I. exhibit—laminates of glass cloth bonded with silicone resins | March | 160 |
| S.P.I. low-pressure molded products | March | 122 |
| S.P.I. N. Y. Spring Conference and plastics exhibit | April | 115, 132A |
| S.P.I. 1947 exposition plans | May | 109 |
| Toy fair | July | 5, 178 |
| | August | 192 |
| | June | 91 |

F
FABRICS (See Textiles)
FASTENING DEVICES

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----|
| Artificial leg fittings assembly devices | August | 113 |
| Camera assembly operations | July | 103 |
| Cap screws and nuts (cellulose acetate) | October | 115 |
| Drawn insert and screw designs | January | 143 |
| Plugs (molded phenolic) | November | 124 |
| Rocket assembly units | September | 95 |
| Twin-fast screw | October | 186 |
| Valves, gears, strips, screws, high-pressure laminates | February | 148 |
| Wedges (thermoplastic) for aircraft assembly | November | 126 |

FILM (See also Coatings)

| | | |
|---|----------|-------|
| Cellulose acetate film for protection..... | January | 119 |
| Cellulose propionate film..... | December | 223 |
| Chlorinated rubber film for seafood packaging (ab)..... | April | 204 |
| Lining tanks with polyvinyl chloride films (ab)..... | April | 206 |
| Packaging applications (ab)..... | February | 180 |
| Plastic patent film..... | July | 105 |
| Polythene thin films (ab)..... | April | 204 |
| Polyvinyl chloride film..... | March | 99 |
| Saran film-forming coating latex..... | July | 160 |
| Sealing thermoplastic sheets and film..... | July | 135 |
| Supported and unsupported vinyl film applications..... | July | 107 |
| Surface films of polymers (ab)..... | June | 164 |
| Tetrafluoroethylene resin film properties..... | June | 135 |
| Thermoplastics film (heat sealed)..... | June | 106 |
| Unsupported film upholstery fabrics..... | August | 95-98 |
| Vinyl film applications for industrial use..... | April | 117 |
| Vinyl film coated upholstery fabrics..... | August | 91-98 |
| Vinyl film coatings for methyl methacrylate..... | November | 202 |
| Vinyl film protective wire covering..... | April | 121 |
| Vinyl film rainwear..... | April | 119 |
| Vinyl (flexible) films..... | November | 112 |
| Vinyl resin film, spray coating packages..... | April | 153 |
| Vinyl type polymer supported and unsupported film..... | April | 150 |

FILTERS

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----|
| Black light filters (cellulose acetate butyrate)..... | March | 96 |
| Glass fiber-fur-fur mats as filters..... | July | 120 |
| Water-filtering unit (injection-compression molded acrylic)..... | September | 146 |
| Water filter unit (extension molded)..... | September | 103 |
| Fire-fighting horns (phenolics resin impregnated, an-vas duck)..... | September | 133 |

FIXTURES

| | | |
|--|---------|-------|
| Aircraft lighting fixtures..... | March | 107 |
| Bathroom fixtures (acrylic)..... | October | 109 |
| Bathroom towel racks (acrylic resin)..... | July | 122 |
| Fluorescent lighting fixtures (thermoplastic)..... | March | 94-98 |
| Holding fixtures (liquid phenolic casting resins)..... | October | 128 |
| Incandescent lighting fixtures (molded urea)..... | March | 92 |
| Light-directing displays and signs..... | April | 144 |
| Light shields (polystyrene)..... | August | 107 |
| Office and shop fixtures of decorative plastics..... | April | 128 |
| Toilet seat hinges (cellulose acetate butyrate)..... | July | 122 |

FOREIGN DEVELOPMENTS

| | | |
|--|----------|-----|
| Australia's plastics industry (ab)..... | June | 162 |
| Germany, acetylene uses..... | November | 162 |
| Germany, compreg manufacture..... | February | 160 |
| Germany, cross-linked polystyrenes preparation —report..... | March | 155 |
| Germany, ethylene, high-pressure polymerization..... | July | 153 |
| Germany, emulsion polymerization of ethylene..... | May | 141 |
| Germany, I. G. Conference data (ab)..... | June | 153 |
| Germany, Korean manufacture (synthetic resin tackifier)..... | February | 184 |
| Germany, new studies on acetylene..... | July | 151 |

| | | |
|---|----------|------|
| Germany (1939-1945), developments in plastics..... | June | 162 |
| Germany, phenolic resins for molding and laminating..... | November | 162 |
| Germany, plastics compared with U. S. products and plastics (ab)..... | February | 160 |
| Germany, plastics development..... | March | 155 |
| Germany's plastic industry (ab)..... | July | 153 |
| Germany, phenol and acetylene resins—report..... | May | 141 |
| Germany, polyvinyl alcohol manufacture and utilization..... | June | 153 |
| Germany, polyvinylpyrrolidone properties..... | February | 184 |
| Germany, vulcanized fibre manufacture..... | July | 151 |
| Great Britain, plastics at war (ab)..... | October | 152A |
| Great Britain, plastics development..... | December | 157 |
| Great Britain, plastic report..... | August | 155 |
| Great Britain, plimber, plastic boards (ab)..... | May | 156 |
| Great Britain, polyethylene tubing in green-houses..... | January | 161 |
| Great Britain, postwar homes (plastic timber)..... | June | 162 |
| Great Britain, rayon from alginic acid (ab)..... | July | 152 |

FRAMES

| | | |
|---|----------|-----|
| Injection molded picture frames (polystyrene)..... | December | 152 |
| Picture frame of methyl methacrylate..... | April | 252 |
| Purse frames (cellulose nitrate)..... | July | 94 |
| Sun glasses (cellulose nitrate frames)..... | July | 96 |
| Fungal growth study on synthetic resins, plastics and plasticizers..... | April | 189 |

FURNITURE

| | | |
|---|----------|-------|
| Baby carriage (resin-coated fabric)..... | March | 113 |
| Baby furniture and tableware of plastics..... | April | 126 |
| Breakfast nook (vinyl composition)..... | March | 115 |
| Buffet, acrylic..... | March | 112 |
| Chairs (vinyl coated fabrics)..... | July | 105 |
| Compression molded furniture and fixtures..... | April | 164 |
| Hassock, decal decorated (acrylic)..... | July | 119 |
| Resin-bonded plywood furniture..... | August | 131 |
| Tables (laminated thermoplastic)..... | July | 118 |
| Table tops, contact resins in decorative surface-ing..... | July | 132 |
| Table tops (phenolic and urea laminates)..... | January | 105 |
| Table (wood and methyl methacrylate)..... | November | 127 |
| Timber (plastic) furniture..... | March | 108 |
| Vinyl coated upholster fabrics..... | August | 91-98 |

G**GAMES (See Sports)****Month****Page****GERMANY (See Foreign Developments)**

| | | |
|--|-------|-----|
| Germidical lamps to eliminate meat mold..... | April | 156 |
| Giftware progress in acrylic applications..... | March | 128 |

Month**Page**

| | | |
|---|----------|-----|
| Acrylic windows for airplanes..... | March | 106 |
| Bottles, plastic versus glass (shipping tests)..... | October | 112 |
| Bullet resisting glass tests..... | November | 128 |
| Calibrated glass magnifier disk..... | November | 119 |
| Flow curves of organic glasses (ab)..... | October | 167 |
| Mirror, two-faced swivel (acrylic frame)..... | October | 115 |
| Show-window (acrylic resin)..... | May | 81 |
| Window for mobile dirt shovel (acrylic)..... | July | 120 |
| Windows, vinyl coated (acrylic)..... | November | 202 |
| Windows (polyester resin)..... | November | 108 |

GLASS & GLAZING

| | | |
|---|----------|-----|
| Acrylic windows for airplanes..... | March | 106 |
| Bottles, plastic versus glass (shipping tests)..... | October | 112 |
| Bullet resisting glass tests..... | November | 128 |
| Calibrated glass magnifier disk..... | November | 119 |
| Flow curves of organic glasses (ab)..... | October | 167 |
| Mirror, two-faced swivel (acrylic frame)..... | October | 115 |
| Show-window (acrylic resin)..... | May | 81 |
| Window for mobile dirt shovel (acrylic)..... | July | 120 |
| Windows, vinyl coated (acrylic)..... | November | 202 |
| Windows (polyester resin)..... | November | 108 |

GOOGLES
GOVERNMENT (See Washington News)**H****HANDICRAFT AND HOBBY (See also Juvenile Market, Sports)**

| | | |
|--|----------|-----|
| Fitting the soldier for civil life(ab)..... | April | 204 |
| Hobbying in plastics..... | February | 216 |
| Miniature ships, planes, trains—model kit..... | June | 98 |
| Model maker's plane and balsa stripper..... | March | 111 |

HANDLES

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----|
| Acrylic knobs and handles..... | October | 108 |
| Aircraft knobs, handles, etc., of methyl methacrylate..... | April | 158 |
| Bird candle holders (cellulose acetate)..... | June | 109 |
| Control handles (phenolic)..... | May | 79 |
| Control knob and transmitter hearing case..... | September | 132 |
| Control knobs for airplanes (methacrylate)..... | September | 112 |
| Control knobs, inexpensive cast molds..... | April | 178 |
| Electrical household equipment handles..... | January | 96 |
| Electric iron with self-insulated handle..... | August | 117 |
| Iron handles, electrical (phenolic and thermal insulated)..... | May | 85 |
| Kettle handle (molded plastics)..... | July | 122 |
| Luggage handle, core of expanded cellulose acetate..... | April | 150 |
| Refrigerator knobs (polystyrene)..... | March | 105 |
| Saw, hammer and screw handles (ethyl cellulose)..... | April | 121 |
| Screw driver and hex wrench holders (phenol-formaldehyde)..... | August | 117 |
| Spoon and fork injection molded phenolic handles..... | September | 108 |
| Tool handle for emergency power connections..... | June | 128 |
| Tool kit handles (cellulose acetate)..... | July | 93 |
| Umbrella handles (cast phenolic, acrylic)..... | August | 118 |

HEARING AIDS (See Acoustical Equipment)**HISTORY**

| | | |
|--|----------|-------|
| Advances in plastics during 1945..... | January | 161 |
| Foreign—see Foreign Developments | October | 152A |
| Germany's plastic industry, 1939-1945..... | December | 157 |
| Illumination development..... | March | 91-98 |
| Past as a measure of the future..... | January | 01 |
| Plastic industry has come of age, The..... | July | 5 |
| Plastics Branch of Chemicals Bureau of War Production Board retires..... | April | 132 |
| Twentieth anniversary shows plastics growth..... | October | 188 |

HOMES (See Building)

| | | |
|--|-------|-----|
| Homes of plastic timber—Great Britain..... | March | 108 |
| Honeycomb core production and manufacture..... | May | 127 |
| Honeycomb structure, expanded plastics..... | July | 115 |

HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS

| | | |
|---|----------|-----|
| Acrylic and wood home accessories..... | December | 130 |
| Air cushions (vinyl sheet)..... | May | 104 |
| Baby dish (urea formaldehyde)..... | December | 115 |
| Bank, coin fed plastic pig..... | March | 125 |
| Bathroom fixtures..... | April | 124 |
| Bathroom fixtures, stock molds..... | July | 122 |
| Bowl, blown formed acrylics..... | October | 109 |
| Bread box (formed laminated plastics)..... | January | 124 |
| Cabinets, vinyl coated..... | June | 144 |
| Cake plate (cellulose acetate)..... | November | 125 |
| Carriage, low-pressure molded..... | June | 129 |
| Clothesline, braided vinyl-lin chloride strands..... | February | 114 |
| Clothespins (cellulose acetate)..... | November | 99 |
| Coaster (cellulose acetate)..... | December | 115 |
| Color in shock-resistant household articles..... | February | 128 |
| Covers and bags of protective vinyl..... | March | 99 |
| Cups (urea molded)..... | June | 108 |
| Decorative applications for home articles..... | July | 118 |
| Decorative plastic household articles..... | April | 118 |
| Dishes and trays of light plastics..... | March | 107 |
| Dishes (blue-plate) urea- or melamine-formaldehyde..... | March | 110 |
| Door chimes (polystyrene and ethyl cellulose housings)..... | August | 136 |
| Dresser set (methyl methacrylate)..... | March | 123 |
| Drink mixers (acrylic)..... | June | 111 |
| Dust pan (impregnated glass fiber)..... | July | 122 |
| Electrical equipment, plastic parts..... | January | 96 |
| Electric iron with self-insulated handle..... | August | 117 |
| Electric mixer (cellulose acetate housing)..... | May | 100 |
| Electronic blanket, phenolic control..... | April | 127 |
| Filter for water, polystyrene..... | February | 130 |
| Floor mat or stair tread of elastomeric compounds..... | November | 111 |
| Floor tiles, vinyl coated..... | December | 115 |
| Floor tiles with thermoplastic binder..... | August | 110 |

HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS (Continued)

| | |
|---|--|
| Flower pots (cellulose acetate)..... | |
| Fly swatter of vinyl..... | |
| Food cutter, polystyrene..... | |
| Furniture and fixtures, compression-molded..... | |
| Furniture, vinyl resin upholstery..... | |
| Garden hose, extruded (polyvinyl chloride)..... | |
| Grater and shredder (injection molded)..... | |
| Handy server (injection molded phenolic handles)..... | |
| Home utilities and electrical equipment of various plastics..... | |
| Ice cube maker (ethyl cellulose)..... | |
| Ice saver bucket (deep drawn laminates)..... | |
| Infant's toilet seat (polystyrene)..... | |
| Iron handles (phenolic, thermal insulated)..... | |
| Jiggers (polystyrene)..... | |
| Kiddie toilet seat (polystyrene)..... | |
| Kitchen aids (polyvinyl chloride) containers and covers..... | |
| Knife sharpener (cellulose acetate butyrate case)..... | |
| Lighting fixtures, incandescent, fluorescent..... | |
| Margarine, thermoplastic container..... | |
| Mirror (injection-molded cellulose acetate butyrate frame)..... | |
| Mixer cups, injection molded..... | |
| Ozone cleaner (cast phenolic case)..... | |
| Picnic dishes, melamine formaldehyde..... | |
| Place mats (polyvinyl acetate)..... | |
| Premiums of plastics..... | |
| Refrigerator (cellular cellulose acetate)..... | |
| Refrigerator features of plastics..... | |
| Refrigerator parts, surface lacquer coating (polystyrene)..... | |
| Refrigerator trays coated with alkyd urea-formaldehyde solution..... | |
| Rugs (vinyl butyral coatings)..... | |
| Salad and hors d'oeuvres set (polystyrene)..... | |
| Scouring cloth (urea-formaldehyde)..... | |
| Shade draw (cellulose acetate)..... | |
| Shelf edging, extruded (cellulose acetate butyrate)..... | |
| Showe nozzle (polystyrene)..... | |
| Silent butler (thermoplastic)..... | |
| Silverware chest (pyroxylin coated)..... | |
| Silverware tray (injection molded cellulose acetate and polystyrene)..... | |
| Sink strainer and funnel (cellulose acetate butyrate)..... | |
| Soap dish (injection molded)..... | |
| Sterilizer (phenolic base), baby bottles..... | |
| Stock molds (plastics) strainers, funnels, tumblers..... | |
| Stocking drier (cellulose acetate butyrate)..... | |
| Strainer (polystyrene)..... | |
| Tableware of plastics for children..... | |
| Thermos jug (cellulose acetate)..... | |
| Toy dishes—plasticware (polystyrene)..... | |
| Toothbrush holder, cellulose acetate..... | |
| Trays (acrylic)..... | |
| Trays, furniture, interior finishes of wood fiber base plastics..... | |
| Trouser hanger (compression molded)..... | |
| Utensils of injection molded nylon..... | |
| Vacuum cleaner parts (cellulose acetate)..... | |
| Wallpaper of thermoplastic resins..... | |

HOUSINGS *

| | |
|---|--|
| Acoustical (huskstone) covered unit..... | |
| Acrylic housings for clocks..... | |
| Aquarium air pump housings (cast phenolic)..... | |
| Ball turret housing of bomber airplane (post-formed)..... | |
| Bicycle lamp generator cover..... | |
| Cellulose acetate home mixer housing..... | |
| Chime housings of polystyrene and ethyl cellulose..... | |
| Clock housings (compression molded phenolics)..... | |
| Compass (wrist) housing..... | |
| Control box (phenolic) for electronic blanket..... | |
| Control stick housing of phenolics..... | |
| Explosion-proof protective housings..... | |
| Flashlight and portable radio housings (cellulose propionate)..... | |
| Flashlight body (cellulose acetate)..... | |
| Juke boxes (cellulose acetate and acrylic sheet)..... | |
| Medical instrument housings..... | |
| Night-light polystyrene housing..... | |
| Ozone cleaner (cast phenolic housing)..... | |
| Piano keys (cast phenolic housing)..... | |
| Plant and fan housings..... | |
| Proximity fuse plastic nose (ethyl cellulose)..... | |
| Radio housings of cast phenolics and ureas..... | |
| Radio plastic housing..... | |
| Radome for radar detection unit..... | |
| Sealing unit housing (cellulose acetate injection molded)..... | |
| Shaver housing (molded plastic)..... | |
| Testing meter housing of wood flour filled phenolics..... | |
| Transmitter case (melamine, phenolic resin)..... | |
| Valve switch housings..... | |
| Vending machine cabinets (injection molded polystyrene panels)..... | |
| Wavemeter housing..... | |
| Hypersonic testing machine..... | |

I
IDENTIFICATIONS (See Marking Devices)
ILLUMINATION (See Lighting and Lighting Equipment)
INDUSTRIAL DESIGN (See Design, Industrial)
INSTRUMENTS

| | | |
|----------------------|-------|-----|
| Abrasion tester..... | March | 165 |
|----------------------|-------|-----|

Mouth

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| August | 117 |
| April | 155 |
| February | 115 |
| April | 164 |
| August | 91-98 |
| May | 89 |
| October | 114 |
| August | 117 |
| April | 122 |
| June | 111 |
| March | 100 |
| March | 119 |
| May | 85 |
| November | 127 |
| May | 105 |
| August | 116 |
| June | 108 |
| March | 92, 94 |
| June | 106 |
| November | 123 |
| June | 127 |
| March | 126 |
| April | 131 |
| August | 117 |
| February | 100 |
| May | 96 |
| March | 104 |
| June | 122 |
| June | 123 |
| August | 116 |
| May | 90 |
| January | 115 |
| June | 111 |
| May | 89 |
| March | 113 |
| March | 126 |
| June | 111 |
| May | 90 |
| November | 126 |
| October | 114 |
| June | 105 |
| March | 130 |
| March | 115 |
| March | 115 |
| April | 127 |
| September | 108 |
| June | 93 |
| February | 115 |
| May | 92 |
| April | 248 |
| May | 93 |
| August | 140 |
| March | 116 |
| April | 140 |
| September | 124 |
| August | 130 |
| December | 113 |
| March | 144 |
| January | 121 |
| May | 100 |
| August | 136 |
| April | 129 |
| November | 101 |
| April | 137 |
| January | 122 |
| November | 109 |
| December | 118 |
| March | 113 |
| May | 75 |
| November | 104 |
| December | 115 |
| March | 126 |
| August | 99 |
| February | 114 |
| November | 133 |
| December | 102 |
| August | 131 |
| September | 132D |
| September | 117 |
| July | 108 |
| November | 126 |
| September | 132 |
| June | 198 |
| May | 80 |
| February | 118 |
| February | 143 |

Page
INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

| | |
|--|-------|
| Altitude tester (tympanometer)..... | |
| Calculators (vinyl sheeting)..... | |
| Compass containers (heat welded)..... | |
| Compass improved with plastic design (ab)..... | |
| Compass (wrist) precision molded..... | |
| Control panel (electrical) rag filled melamine molded..... | |
| Drawing and measuring instrument (cellulose acetate)..... | |
| Eye tester, stereopter (molded phenolic parts)..... | |
| Fish scale recorder (plastic sheet)..... | |
| Frequency measuring instrument..... | |
| Gage for inspecting instrument assemblies..... | |
| Gage for measuring sandwich construction..... | |
| Heat distortion measuring apparatus..... | |
| Indicating measurement dials (3 part) for milling machine..... | |
| Magnetic (non-electric) separator..... | |
| Magnifier (methyl methacrylate parts)..... | |
| Measuring (standard) instrument..... | |
| Measuring thickness instrument of nonconducting film over nonmagnetic metals (ab)..... | |
| Medical instruments (cellulose acetate butyrate)..... | |
| Penicillin hypodermic, injection molded acetyl cellulose acetate..... | |
| Precision model maker's plane and balsa stripper..... | |
| Propeller (acrylic) fabricated drying unit..... | |
| Protractors with photographed calibrations (methyl methacrylate)..... | |
| Recording watt-hour meter..... | |
| Rugosimeter testing and measuring instrument (ab)..... | |
| Scale rules (for water depth), phenolic..... | |
| Sea-going tape measure (polyvinyl strips)..... | |
| Testing machine, sound..... | |
| Testing meter housing of wood flour filled phenolics..... | |
| Thermometer, beryllium copper..... | |
| Viscometer (rotational) flow-curve recorder (ab)..... | |
| INSULATION | |
| Brush stud insulators (molded thermosets)..... | |
| Cables protected with elastomeric compounds..... | |
| Coil form bobbins (molded phenolic)..... | |
| Connector block insulator..... | |
| Cork insulating materials (ab)..... | |
| Electrical insulation of ethylene, emulsion polymerized..... | |
| Expanded plastic core with aluminum faces..... | |
| Fosterite—moisture-proof insulation (ab)..... | |
| Geon wire and cable vinyl plastics insulation (ab)..... | |
| Low-density structural core insulation..... | |
| Melamine-formaldehyde insulation..... | |
| Polyethylene tubing insulated for heating greenhouses..... | |
| Polymerization of ethylene for cables..... | |
| Radio wiring insulation (ab)..... | |
| Resin-bonded glass fiber plane insulation..... | |
| Synthetic insulation (ab)..... | |
| Synthetic insulation for wire and cable, from Germany (ab)..... | |
| Tetrafluoroethylene resin, high-frequency insulation..... | |
| Thermal insulated iron handles..... | |
| Thermoplastic insulated wire tests..... | |
| Tool handle insulated for power connections..... | |
| Vulcanized fibre for insulating..... | |
| INTERIOR APPLICATIONS | |
| Construction and finishing materials for counters and booths..... | |
| Illumination—incandescent, fluorescent..... | |
| April | 128 |
| March | 92-98 |
| JEWELRY | |
| Acrylic costume jewelry..... | |
| Boxes for jewelry display (acrylic)..... | |
| Bracelets (metal-plated plastic)..... | |
| Cellulose nitrate costume jewelry..... | |
| Coated cotton thread jewelry..... | |
| Costume gems (molded polystyrene and acrylic)..... | |
| Earrings conceal hearing aids..... | |
| Opaque plastic jewelry..... | |
| Pendants (acrylic)..... | |
| Stock molds, jewelry findings..... | |
| Stones (methacrylate) brilliantly cut..... | |
| Watch case, cellulose acetate..... | |
| Wrist watch straps (molded polythene)..... | |
| JUVENILE MARKET | |
| Action toys, methyl methacrylate..... | |
| Animals, dolls, furniture 'plastics applications)..... | |
| Animated molded toys (cellulose acetate)..... | |
| Baby bottle holder (cellulose acetate butyrate)..... | |
| Baby toys of tough plastics..... | |
| Baby training cup (compression molded)..... | |
| Bank-a-phone (cellulose acetate)..... | |
| Bank (molded cellulose)..... | |
| Binoculars (cellulose acetate)..... | |
| Bassinet (cellulose acetate or vinyl resin)..... | |
| Bottle holder (cellulose acetate butyrate)..... | |
| Camera, cellulose acetate butyrate..... | |
| Cellulose acetate molded toys..... | |
| Child's speed-boat (plastic parts)..... | |
| Communications "handie talkie" unit..... | |
| Construction kits of plastics..... | |
| Craftwork in schools (ab)..... | |
| Doll furniture, cellulose acetate..... | |
| Easter eggs (injection molded—polystyrene)..... | |
| Engineering construction kits..... | |
| Fish bait case (cellulose acetate)..... | |
| Globe (resin coated veneer)..... | |
| Impression-molded toys..... | |
| Injection molding press (miniature)..... | |
| April | 127 |
| April | 126 |
| April | 146 |
| April | 117 |
| September | 108 |
| July | 95 |
| June | 121 |
| July | 94 |
| October | 115 |
| July | 134 |
| September | 112 |
| January | 123 |
| September | 106 |
| March | 128 |
| October | 121 |
| July | 92 |
| April | 117 |
| September | 108 |
| July | 123 |
| May | 90 |
| July | 123 |
| July | 124 |
| July | 124 |
| November | 120 |
| July | 123 |
| July | 101 |
| April | 125 |
| July | 123 |
| April | 154 |
| June | 96 |
| June | 164 |
| January | 114 |
| June | 108 |
| June | 96 |
| July | 124 |
| July | 124 |
| April | 163 |
| May | 94 |

JUVENILE MARKET (Continued)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Miniature boats and planes (cellulose acetate models)..... | 100 |
| Model kits, ships, planes, trains..... | 98 |
| Model railroad (plastic die-cast trains)..... | 133 |
| Nursery records (cellulose acetate)..... | 92 |
| Piggy bank (cellulose acetate)..... | 125 |
| Playthings—resin-bonded, molded plastics..... | 95 |
| Rattle (acrylic)..... | 115 |
| Rattles (molded cellulose acetate)..... | 109 |
| Record player (cellulose acetate)..... | 117 |
| Rocking horse (phenolic laminated body)..... | 99 |
| Speed-boat (molded plastic parts)..... | 123 |
| Toys with plastic components..... | 91 |

K

KNOBS (See Handles)

L

LABELLING (See also Marking Devices)

| | |
|---|-----|
| Precision labeling with reinforced plastics..... | 98 |
| Survey shows need for informative labeling on plastics..... | 102 |

LACQUERS (See Coatings)

LAMINATES AND LAMINATING

| | |
|---|-----|
| Allyl ester laminates..... | 107 |
| Bagasse resin laminates..... | 121 |
| Comparison of laminated materials..... | 126 |
| Contact resin laminates..... | 132 |
| Decorative melamine sheets for laminates..... | 161 |
| Deep drawn laminates..... | 100 |
| Fabrication of high-pressure laminates..... | 148 |
| Furfural resin laminating applications..... | 127 |
| Glass fabric laminates..... | 137 |
| Glass-fabric melamine-formaldehyde laminate properties (ab)..... | 156 |
| Glued-laminated arches with sawed laminations (ab)..... | 170 |
| High-pressure laminate fabricating..... | 146 |
| Impression molding..... | 161 |
| Laminating glass from sand..... | 100 |
| Laminating identification cards..... | 188 |
| Low-density structural core..... | 96 |
| Low-pressure laminated honeycomb core..... | 127 |
| Low-pressure laminated parts—reinforced plastics labeling..... | 99 |
| Low-pressure laminated vacuum bags..... | 133 |
| Low-pressure laminates for aircraft (ab)..... | 166 |
| Low-pressure laminating resins data..... | 144 |
| Low-pressure laminating technique (ab)..... | 161 |
| Low-pressure laminating technique..... | 129 |
| Molded, fabricated, laminated tubing for lamps..... | 101 |
| Molding laminated foot appliances..... | 114 |
| Paper base plastics, abrasion resistance (ab)..... | 163 |
| Paper laminate manufacture (ab)..... | 165 |
| Papers for laminating industry (ab)..... | 170 |
| Phenolic laminated resins..... | 129 |
| Phenolic resins for molding and laminating (German manufacture data)..... | 155 |
| Plywood laminated amphibian plane..... | 128 |
| Postformed laminated plastics..... | 145 |
| Resin-bonded compressed laminated wood (com-preg)..... | 155 |
| Resin-bonded paper laminates..... | 95 |
| Roll laminating cellulose nitrate fountain pens..... | 137 |
| Silicone resin bonded laminates..... | 160 |
| Testing laminate adhesion (ab)..... | 184 |
| Thermoplastic, laminating operations..... | 171 |

LEATHER

| | |
|--|-----|
| Impregnation, manufacture and tanning of leather with plastics (ab)..... | 206 |
|--|-----|

LIGHTING AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

| | |
|--|-------|
| Acrylic light-piping effects..... | 123 |
| Aircraft, interior lighting fixtures..... | 107 |
| Architectural and functional illumination..... | 91 |
| Black light applied to plastic signs (acrylic and acetate)..... | 144 |
| Bulbs, fluorescent, molded phenolic base..... | 126 |
| Crucifix, guiding light..... | 119 |
| Diffused lighting..... | 97 |
| Displays, light-directing acetate sheet..... | 144 |
| Flashlight (cellulose acetate)..... | 113 |
| Flashlight, ethyl cellulose..... | 131 |
| Flashlight housing (cellulose propionate)..... | 118 |
| Fluorescent lighting fixtures (thermoplastic)..... | 93 |
| Fluorescent tubes (cellulose acetate color cylinders)..... | 77 |
| Head and tail light generator..... | 121 |
| Headlamp beam lens (methacrylate)..... | 113 |
| Home decorative lighting effects..... | 118 |
| Illumination, new trends..... | 91-98 |
| Incandescent lighting..... | 92 |
| Indirect lighting shields (urea formaldehyde)..... | 106 |
| Lamp bracket, plunger type die..... | 142 |
| Lamps, molded, fabricated, laminated plastics..... | 101 |
| Lamp (decorative wall)..... | 119 |
| Lampshades (cellulose acetate)..... | 111 |
| Lamp shades, cellulose acetate sheet..... | 92 |
| Lamps of acrylic..... | 103 |
| Luminescent pigments in thermoplastic and thermosetting materials..... | 110 |
| Night-light (polystyrene case)..... | 115 |
| Pilot and safety night lamp plugs..... | 114 |
| Railroad car lighting developments..... | 97 |
| Polystyrene light shields..... | 107 |
| Sculpture illumination (acrylic)..... | 121 |
| Signs (acrylic luminescent pigment)..... | 121 |
| Sockets of flame-resistant cellulose acetate..... | 121 |
| Stars (light-piping acrylic rods)..... | 107 |

LIGHTING AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT (Continued)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Table lamp, cellulose acetate sheet..... | 119 |
| Tube lighting (polystyrene tiles)..... | 124 |

LIGHT TRANSMISSION AND HAZE

| | |
|---|-----|
| Abrasion evaluation—light transmission with integrating sphere..... | 166 |
|---|-----|

LUGGAGE

| | |
|--|-----|
| Combined plastics in sandwich structure for luggage..... | 147 |
| Impression-molded luggage..... | 163 |
| Luminescent pigments in thermoplastic and thermosetting materials..... | 110 |

M

MEASURING INSTRUMENTS (See Instruments)

MEDICAL (See Scientific)

MEETINGS

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Plastic Exhibit and Conference—Chicago, January, 1947..... | 5, 178 |
| Rubber and Plastics Division of American Society of Mechanical Engineers..... | 164 |
| S.P.E. annual convention and exhibit..... | 135 |
| Society of the Plastics Engineers at Detroit, Michigan..... | 110 |
| S.P.I. annual spring convention..... | 160 |
| S.P.I. low pressure conference..... | 115, 132A |
| S.P.I. third California conference..... | 122 |
| S.P.I. spring conference and plastics exhibit, New York..... | 102 |
| May | 109 |

MERCHANDISING

| | |
|---|---------|
| Beauty, utility and adaptability of plastics in fashion..... | 91-98 |
| Cameras, child's, precision molded..... | 101 |
| Color matching acrylic sheet disks..... | 135 |
| Display fixture fabrication counter containers (acrylic)..... | 157 |
| Display racks and shelves (heavy gage acrylics)..... | 116 |
| Electric shaver (plastic designed and redesigned)..... | 109 |
| Fountain pens (cellulose nitrate)..... | 137 |
| Giftware progress in acrylics..... | 128 |
| Light diffusers for spot-lighting merchandise..... | 93 |
| Molded plywood combinations in manufactured articles..... | 130 |
| Paint and varnish (plastics) racket..... | 103 |
| Perfume packaged (transparent acrylics)..... | 115-131 |
| Plastic applications in industry..... | 132 |
| Phenolic price stamp..... | 202 |
| Plastic center showroom and merchandising mart formation..... | 99 |
| Sun glasses (plastic frame) spectacular spectacles..... | 97 |
| Toys of plastics..... | 91, 95 |
| Transparent models aid sales..... | 130 |
| Vinyl coated fabric applications..... | 104 |

METALS

| | |
|--|-----|
| Aluminum shell molds of reinforced fibers..... | 138 |
| Aluminum skinned expanded plastics..... | 115 |
| Anion exchange in metal recovery (ab)..... | 167 |
| Beryllium copper molds..... | 139 |
| Assembly glues for metals in aircraft..... | 156 |
| Bonding metal process (ab)..... | 172 |
| Casting, low-melting point alloys for molds..... | 178 |
| Casting metals..... | 118 |
| Coating metals by vacuum evaporation..... | 110 |
| Copper brazed steam tables..... | 156 |
| Electroplated plastics (ab)..... | 184 |
| Electrotype processing, vinyl sheet..... | 111 |
| Fabricating with metal working machines..... | 146 |
| Metal bonding techniques..... | 154 |
| Metallic stearates (ab)..... | 160 |
| Metal recovery by anion exchange (ab)..... | 167 |
| Nickel carbonyl (new synthesis of acrylic acid)..... | 162 |
| Protective coating (vinyl-base) for metals..... | 192 |
| Sandblasting metal parts with compar..... | 148 |
| Thermal conductivity of seven metals..... | 141 |
| Tool coatings (ethyl cellulose)..... | 120 |
| Zinc alloy molds for small quantities..... | 150 |
| Zinc plating refrigerator trays..... | 123 |

MILITARY (See also Aircraft)

| | |
|---|------|
| Battery separator (glass fiber mat) mobile equipment..... | 148 |
| Bayonet igniter strip (ethyl cellulose)..... | 96 |
| Bomb cups (cast phenolic phosphorus)..... | 126 |
| Calculators (vinyl sheeting)..... | 130 |
| Carburetor (acrylic), zinc alloy molded models..... | 150 |
| Compar for sandblasting guns..... | 148 |
| Compasses, protractors calibrated with methyl methacrylate..... | 118 |
| Fire-fighting horns (phenolic resin impregnated canvas duck)..... | 133 |
| Fishing kit (cellulose acetate) for navy fliers..... | 115 |
| Gun sealing container..... | 116 |
| Glues in wood aircraft assembly..... | 156 |
| Height binder (methyl methacrylate) military use..... | 118 |
| Identification cards, laminated..... | 188 |
| Koresin (synthetic resin tackifier) manufacturer in Germany..... | 151 |
| Machete jungle knife (cellulose acetate butyrate handle)..... | 132 |
| Medal display boxes (acrylic)..... | 121 |
| Methacrylate molded military articles..... | 112 |
| Navy equipment, spray coated packaging..... | 152 |
| Plastic armor compositions on metals (ab)..... | 204 |
| Polyvinylpyrrolidone from Germany..... | 157 |
| Proximity fuse (plastic nose)..... | 133 |
| Radar detection units..... | 132A |

MILITARY (Continued)

| | Month | Page |
|---|-----------|------|
| Rockets—and their plastic components..... | September | 95 |
| Salt tablets vials (ab)..... | October | 106 |
| Sight teaching for army aircraft..... | November | 110 |
| Surgical gauze of nylon..... | December | 111 |
| Survival kits of flexible sheeting..... | November | 114 |
| Un-saturated polyesters for military application..... | November | 102 |
| Vials for salt tablets..... | September | 125 |
| Vinyl coated fabrics for armed services..... | July | 104 |
| Water filtering unit (acrylic)..... | September | 146 |
| Water filter unit (extrusion molded)..... | September | 103 |

MODELS

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----|
| Acrylic models for teaching geometry..... | December | 129 |
| Airplane (methyl methacrylate) learning by sight..... | November | 110 |
| Dispensers, redesigned..... | February | 122 |
| Door chime housing models..... | August | 137 |
| Foot cast arch supports..... | June | 114 |
| Gas turbine plant model (cellulose acetate)..... | June | 132 |
| Gas turbine, transparent methyl methacrylate model..... | June | 130 |
| Miniature ship, plane, train—model kit..... | June | 98 |
| Plane (model maker's) and balsa stripper..... | March | 111 |
| Proximity fuse models..... | November | 134 |
| Radio housings of cast phenolics and ureas..... | December | 102 |
| Railroad model trains (plastic die-cast cars)..... | August | 133 |
| Refrigerator models (phenol impregnated laminated paper)..... | March | 105 |
| Rotor set-up-compressor..... | June | 130 |
| Scale model of research center..... | December | 214 |
| Shoe display form wooden model..... | September | 122 |
| Trains, electrical railroad equipment..... | February | 102 |
| Transparent model aid aids..... | June | 130 |
| Turbine blades, methyl methacrylate models..... | June | 131 |
| Zinc alloy mold models (acrylic)..... | August | 150 |

MOTION PICTURES

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----|
| Plastics in motion-picture industry (ab)..... | September | 162 |
|---|-----------|-----|

MUSICAL APPLICATIONS

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----|
| Acrylic musical instruments..... | December | 128 |
| Door chimes (polystyrene and ethyl cellulose housings)..... | August | 137 |
| Juke boxes (cellulose acetate and acrylic sheet)..... | May | 75 |
| Phonograph needle case (urea-formaldehyde)..... | January | 115 |
| Phonograph pick-up (phenolic case)..... | December | 116 |
| Piano keys (polystyrene strikers and cast phenolic shells)..... | August | 99 |
| Record player, cellulose acetate..... | February | 117 |
| Speaker (hushatone) for individual listening..... | September | 124 |
| String instruments of acrylic..... | September | 108 |
| Symphonet in cellulose acetate..... | April | 252 |

N

NAVIGATION

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----|
| Nautical instruments of calibrated thermoplastics..... | September | 118 |
|--|-----------|-----|

NOVELTIES AND NOTIONS (See also Household)

| | | |
|---|---------|-----|
| Christmas bells, sandwich core materials..... | March | 138 |
| Giftware of acrylics..... | March | 128 |
| Hangers, utility boxes, compacts (methyl methacrylate)..... | October | 117 |

O

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----|
| Desk lamp (adjustable), ethyl cellulose..... | September | 120 |
| Desk set (acrylic)..... | March | 127 |
| Desk sets, decorative thermosetting material..... | April | 119 |
| Desk sets, pen holder and phone index..... | August | 149 |
| Desk trays, swivel base (molded phenolics)..... | June | 133 |
| Files, pens, books, etc., of plastic application..... | April | 128 |
| Lighting fixtures (cellulose acetate butyrate)..... | March | 96 |
| Tube lighting panels (polystyrene tiles)..... | October | 124 |
| Typewriter attachments of plastics..... | December | 129 |
| Typewriter platen and feed roller, acrylic..... | February | 117 |

OIL-REACTIVE COATINGS (See Coatings)

OPTICS AND OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----|
| Allyl ester optical lenses..... | December | 107 |
| Binocular, magnifier (black cellulose acetate butyrate)..... | September | 124 |
| Child's binoculars (cellulose acetate)..... | July | 124 |
| Child's candle type camera (precision molded parts)..... | July | 101 |
| Design insures optical efficiency of acrylic parts (ab)..... | October | 165 |
| Eyeglass frames of cellulose nitrate..... | January | 101 |
| Eye-guard lift front goggles (resin impregnated fabric)..... | July | 121 |
| Lens, child's camera..... | July | 102 |
| Lenses and prisms resin cemented (ab)..... | October | 166 |
| Lenses for headlamps of heat-resistant flow material (methacrylate)..... | September | 112 |
| Lenses from plastics (ab)..... | August | 168 |
| Lens welded by frictional heat..... | November | 143 |
| Magnifier, cellulose acetate handle..... | January | 115 |
| Magnifier, methyl methacrylate..... | November | 118 |
| Molding lenses from styrene, vinyl and acrylics (ab)..... | April | 206 |
| Optical properties of unsaturated polyester resins..... | November | 102 |
| Precision optics of cast plastics..... | January | 116 |
| Stereopter, eye tester (molded phenolic parts)..... | March | 121 |
| Sun glasses (cellulose nitrate frames)..... | July | 96 |
| Sun goggles (butyrate frame)..... | March | 124 |
| Tester for coated optical elements (ab)..... | October | 168 |

| | Month | Page |
|--|-----------|------|
| | September | 95 |
| | October | 106 |
| | November | 110 |
| | December | 111 |
| | November | 114 |
| | September | 102 |
| | September | 125 |
| | July | 104 |
| | September | 146 |
| | September | 103 |

P

PACKAGING (See also Closures, Containers)

| | | |
|---|----------|-----|
| Acetate packages for tools..... | June | 132 |
| Covers and bags of protective vinyl..... | March | 99 |
| New plastic film packaging qualities (ab)..... | August | 166 |
| Non-woven textile packaging applications (ab)..... | June | 164 |
| Packages for cosmetic brushes..... | November | 126 |
| Perfume packaging (transparent acrylic)..... | June | 103 |
| Pliofilm properties (ab)..... | February | 186 |
| Polyethylene film packaging (ab)..... | February | 186 |
| Polyvinyl alcohol and acetates for packaging (ab)..... | February | 186 |
| Premium gifts..... | February | 94 |
| Protective packaging methods (ab)..... | March | 170 |
| Shipping hazards of glass and plastics (ab)..... | February | 186 |
| Spray coating (vinyl resin) for heavy-duty packaging..... | April | 152 |
| Vinyl coated glass cloth package refrigerator..... | March | 107 |
| Vinyl film packaged paint brushes..... | April | 121 |

PAINTS (See Coatings)

PAPER

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----|
| Amino and paper plastics (ab)..... | February | 184 |
| Cellulose acetate frisket paper..... | January | 119 |
| Fiber laminated paper characteristics (ab)..... | October | 165 |
| Lignin-filled laminated-paper plastics (ab)..... | July | 160 |
| Low-pressure impregnated paper..... | October | 131 |
| Melamine and urea resins in wet strength paper (ab)..... | September | 165 |
| Melamine resin for producing wet strength paper (ab)..... | November | 176 |
| Melamine resins for wet and dry strengths of paper (ab)..... | June | 164 |
| Microcrystalline waxes in paper industry (ab)..... | July | 160 |
| Phenol and urea-laminated paper-base construction..... | April | 128 |
| Phenolic resin impregnated paper laminated plywood amphibian plane..... | August | 128 |
| Pulp and paper applications (ab)..... | September | 162 |
| Pulp-reinforced plastics (ab)..... | January | 168 |
| Pulp-resin preform applications (ab)..... | September | 161 |
| Resin-bonded paper laminates..... | December | 95 |
| Resin impregnated paper core..... | July | 115 |
| Resin solution on treated paper..... | November | 122 |
| Vulcanized fibre processing in Germany (sulfite paper)..... | April | 196 |
| Wallpaper of thermoplastic resins..... | April | 140 |

PENS AND PENCILS (See Stationery)

PHOTOGRAPHY

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----|
| Camera, child's, precision molded parts..... | July | 101 |
| Cameras, dark room equipment (phenolics)..... | April | 130 |
| Laminated identification cards..... | March | 188 |
| Photoluminescent pigments..... | September | 110 |
| Plastic applications in photographic equipment (ab)..... | July | 162 |
| Tattooing thermoplastics..... | September | 118 |

PIPES, PIPING

| | | |
|---|---------|-----|
| Aircraft plastic plumbing..... | March | 107 |
| Bear faucet (injection molded acrylic and vinyl)..... | May | 106 |
| Glass fiber mat pipe wrap..... | July | 126 |
| Melamine elbow connection..... | January | 123 |

PLANT PREMISES

| | | |
|---|---------|----------|
| Estimated plant production investment..... | May | 116C |
| Flow diagram of plant for production of polyethylene..... | May | 143, 188 |
| Petroleum usage for machinery lubrication..... | October | 142 |

PLYWOOD

| | | |
|--|----------|-----|
| Aircraft structure of plastic-bonded plywood..... | April | 158 |
| Amphibian plant (plywood construction)..... | August | 128 |
| Flying boat surfaces of plywood (ab)..... | December | 178 |
| Forming curved plywood parts..... | February | 112 |
| Low-pressure molded plywood..... | October | 129 |
| Plastic overlays for plywood (ab)..... | January | 168 |
| Plastic overlays, resin-impregnated pulp and plywood (ab)..... | May | 158 |
| Plywood shear specimens and grips..... | November | 167 |
| Resin-bonded plywood articles..... | August | 131 |

PREMIUMS

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-----|
| Ash tray (phenolic and urea)..... | April | 249 |
| Bank premiums, frigidaire..... | February | 94 |
| Plastics premium market..... | February | 93 |

PRINTING

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----|
| Cellulose acetate lettering..... | January | 119 |
| Contact resin laminated, printed surfaces..... | July | 132 |
| Display frame printing impressions..... | February | 131 |
| Electrotype processing vinyl sheet..... | July | 111 |
| Engraving acrylic light-piping..... | August | 127 |
| Engraving high-pressure laminates..... | February | 149 |
| Film printing on protective vinyl covers..... | March | 99 |
| Pigmented emulsions for textile printing..... | September | 100 |
| Playing cards (color printing)..... | July | 100 |
| Printing inks from synthetic resins (ab)..... | April | 204 |
| Printing ink properties (ab)..... | October | 167 |
| Printing on plastics (ab)..... | November | 175 |
| Printing plates of plastic (ab)..... | July | 160 |
| Resins in printing ink (ab)..... | September | 118 |
| Tattooing thermoplastic images..... | December | 172 |
| Type from polystyrene..... | February | 132 |
| Visual X-ray printing methods..... | January | 188 |
| Wire mesh die for printing plate..... | | |

PRODUCTION

| | | |
|--|---------|-----|
| Cellulose ester plastic sheeting produced by non-solvent continuous extrusion..... | May | 132 |
| Development of plastics during 1945..... | January | 161 |
| Forecast for 1947..... | January | 92 |

PRODUCTION (Continued)

| | | |
|---|----------|------|
| Foreign production of plastics— <i>see Foreign Developments</i> | Month | Page |
| Honeycomb core manufacturing methods | May | 127 |
| Lamps, molded, fabricated, laminated plastics | August | 101 |
| Model railroad production methods (injection molded car bodies) | August | 134 |
| Phenolic resins for molding and laminating (German manufacture) | August | 155 |
| Plant production statistics, plastics materials and machines | May | 116A |
| Statistics on production of plastics | December | 134 |
| Styrene production by catalytic dehydrogenation (ab) | May | 160 |
| Vinyl resin production | August | 91 |

PUMPS AND VALVES

| | | |
|---|----------|-----|
| Safety cut-off valve | December | 116 |
| Suction pump for acids (vinylidene chloride) | December | 116 |
| Valve switches and caps—precision hydraulic equipment | June | 198 |
| Pyrolyzer, lubricant remover | January | 128 |

R

RADIO AND RADIO EQUIPMENT (See also Electronics)

| | | |
|---|-----------|------|
| Aligning rings for radio metal tube bases | November | 127 |
| Antenna base (high-pressure laminates) | December | 147 |
| Cast phenolic radio housing | December | 102 |
| Frequency measuring instrument | February | 118 |
| Glow button (cellulose acetate) | December | 116 |
| Home radio (acrylic resin jewels) | July | 124 |
| Housings for portable radios (cellulose propionate) | December | 118 |
| Pocket radio (polystyrene case), luggage harmony | June | 102 |
| Radar detection device | September | 132B |
| Screen gridded radios | August | 120 |
| Silicone resin properties for radio (ab) | April | 206 |
| Table model cabinets | January | 99 |
| Wiring insulation (ab) | September | 162 |
| Woodflour-filled phenolic radio parts | February | 144 |

REFRIGERATORS (See Household)

REINFORCED PLASTICS

| | | |
|---|-------|-----|
| Low-pressure reinforced moldings | March | 138 |
| Precision labeling with reinforced plastics | May | 98 |
| Renovating rail cars with plastics | June | 100 |

RESEARCH

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----|
| Acrylic acid (new synthesis), acetylene | November | 162 |
| Alkyd urea-formaldehyde coated refrigerator trays | February | 169 |
| Cross-linked polystyrene preparations—report, 26th Kuko meeting | June | 123 |
| Electrotype processing, vinyl sheet | July | 153 |
| Fungal growth study on synthetic resins, plastics and plasticizers | July | 111 |
| Koresin (synthetic resin) tackifier for synthetic rubber | April | 189 |
| Low-pressure laminating resins data | July | 151 |
| Phenolic and amino discussion (ab) | June | 144 |
| Phenolics development in oil production | July | 146 |
| Polyvinylpyrrolidone properties | April | 204 |
| Proximity fuze's new techniques | August | 103 |
| Resins from phenol and acetylene—report, 23rd Kuko meeting | November | 157 |
| Resorcinol cold-setting resin repairs on amphibian plane | November | 133 |
| Technological Research Center to handle designing and engineering problems | July | 152 |
| Weave as affects glass cloth laminates | August | 128 |
| Resistance of bottles to shipping hazards | December | 214 |
| Resistance of melamine resin applications | November | 137 |
| Rockets—and their plastic components (cellulose acetate and ethyl cellulose) | October | 113 |
| | November | 109 |
| | September | 95 |

RODS (See Tubing)

RUBBER (See also Elastomers)

| | | |
|--|----------|-----|
| Artificial legs of rubber and plastics | August | 112 |
| Cellular rubber molded shapes | December | 176 |
| Chemical needs in rubber industry (ab) | June | 162 |
| Electronic vulcanization of synthetic and natural rubber | July | 142 |
| Plastics in rubber industry (ab) | August | 166 |
| Porous hard rubber process (ab) | August | 166 |
| Report on rubber program (ab) | February | 184 |
| Rubber industry advances in 1945 (ab) | June | 162 |
| Upholstery fabrics, rubber coated | August | 92 |

RUBBER-LIKE PLASTICS (See Elastomers)

S

SAFETY DEVICES

| | | |
|--|-----------|------|
| Fire control apparatus (calibrated thermoplastics) | September | 118 |
| Fire-fighting horns (phenolic resin impregnated canvas duck) | September | 133 |
| Radome for radar transmitter | September | 132A |
| Safety equipment of plastics (ab) | February | 186 |
| Safety switch for heavy injection molding machines | April | 242 |
| Sandblasting metal parts with compar | March | 148 |

SANDWICH CONSTRUCTION (See Structural Materials)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-----|
| Sawdust, utilization abstracts (ab) | February | 184 |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-----|

SCIENTIFIC

| | | |
|--|----------|--------|
| Artificial legs (molded plastic socket) | August | 112 |
| Artificial limbs of plastics | November | 98 |
| Bassinet (cellulose acetate) | November | 120 |
| Cyanide gas from heated melamine, false thesis | March | 7, 103 |
| Dental burr box | March | 125 |
| Denture base material (acrylic resin mixtures ab) | August | 166 |
| Diagnostic instruments | November | 104 |
| Eye cup (injection molded cellulose acetate) | August | 118 |
| Eye tester, stereopter (molded phenolic parts) | March | 121 |
| Flexible sheeting for medicinal and hospital applications | November | 114 |
| Foot appliances, molded laminates | June | 114 |
| Fungal susceptibility of synthetic resins, plastics and plasticizers | April | 189 |
| Germicidal lamp to eliminate meat mold | April | 156 |
| Hypodermic needles—drawn from sheet | November | 116 |
| Medical instruments light-piped with acrylics | August | 123 |
| Penicillin hypodermic, injection molded acetyl cellulose acetate | June | 117 |
| Pile pipe (cellulose acetate) | August | 118 |
| Polyvinylpyrrolidone as blood substitute | November | 157 |
| Sprayer, insecticide electric (phenolic) | October | 116 |
| Sterilizing food lamp, ultra-violet | March | 93 |
| Surgery's use of plastic materials (ab) | January | 170 |
| Surgical nylon gauze | December | 111 |
| Wire (acrylic) for microscopic study | November | 106 |

SCULPTURE

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|-----|
| Sculpture illumination (acrylic) | January | 121 |
| Sculpturing with plastics | December | 120 |
| Sealing thermoplastics by heat | July | 135 |

SHELLAC

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----|
| Dielectric properties of lac (ab) | October | 168 |
| Ethers and ether-esters of lac and their polymerization (ab) | September | 161 |
| Lac derivative as resin plasticizer (ab) | October | 166 |
| Lac-melamine resin coatings (ab) | November | 175 |
| Polymerization of shellac (ab) | February | 186 |
| Storage effect on lac (ab) | February | 186 |

SHIPBUILDING (See Boat and Ship Construction)

| | | |
|---|----------|-----|
| Shock-resistant colorful melamine molding compounds | February | 128 |
|---|----------|-----|

SHOES

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----|
| Abrasion-resistant shoe tipping and waterproof soles of flexible sheeting | November | 113 |
| Arch supports, impregnated glass fiber cloth | June | 114 |
| Display forms for shoes (cellulose nitrate) | September | 122 |
| House slippers (acrylic) | July | 92 |
| Play shoes (plastic coated yarn) | July | 93 |
| Polyvinyl transparent-vamp sample shoes | August | 115 |
| Vinyl plastic patent film in footwear | July | 105 |
| Vinyl resin applications for footwear | April | 116 |

SIGNS (See Advertising)

| | | |
|---|----------|-----|
| SMOKING ACCESSORIES | February | 140 |
| Ash tray, beryllium copper | April | 249 |
| Ash tray, phenolic and urea | March | 113 |
| Cigarette box (acrylic) | August | 119 |
| Cigarette carry-all (polyethylene case) | January | 122 |
| Cigarette case (acrylic) | March | 114 |
| Cigarette case (methacrylate) | July | 118 |
| Cigarette case (molded acetate) | October | 114 |
| Cigarette case (thermoplastic) | April | 157 |
| Cigarette counter container (acrylic) | April | 118 |
| Cigarette dispenser (acrylic) | January | 115 |
| Cigarette holder (phenol formaldehyde) | October | 115 |
| Cigarette lighter (acrylic) | February | 131 |
| Cigarette tray covers (acrylic) | December | 115 |
| Humidor and cigarette box (methacrylate bodies) | March | 129 |
| Lighter (cast phenolic) | May | 107 |
| Pipe case (polystyrene) | June | 110 |
| Tobacco pouch (flexible vinyl film) | November | 112 |

SOUND EQUIPMENT (See Acoustical)

| | | |
|--|------|-----|
| Soundproofing with phenolic resin-impregnated glass fiber wool | July | 125 |
|--|------|-----|

SPOOLS

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------|-----|
| Cold molded thread spools | May | 84 |
| Tire cord twist spools | November | 125 |

SPORTS

| | | |
|---|----------|--------|
| Action game (cellulose acetate) | May | 107 |
| Airplane floats (impregnated glass fiber) | August | 121 |
| Archer's bow (wood bonded) | November | 128 |
| Bicycle lamp generator | January | 121 |
| Building and creating hobby kit | January | 120 |
| Canoe, collapsible, cotton fabric base | April | 142 |
| Chess set (acrylic) silk screen board | August | 121 |
| Screens (transparent cellulose acetates) | August | 120 |
| Darts (cellulose molded bodies) | June | 128 |
| Deep freeze unit for fishing and hunting | March | 144 |
| Duck decoy (water-resistant resinous adhesive) | March | 112 |
| Fish bait case (cellulose acetate) | July | 124 |
| Fishing float (variable buoyancy) | November | 106 |
| Fishing kit (cellulose acetate) | October | 115 |
| Fly-rod, resin-bonded glass fiber | February | 124 |
| Game machines of plastics | January | 99 |
| Games (toys) plastic | June | 94, 96 |
| Golf bag (polyvinyl) | November | 134 |
| Ice skating rink, acrylic and acetate applications | June | 124 |
| Juke box (cellulose acetate and acrylic sheet) | May | 75 |
| Machete hunting knife (cellulose acetate butyrate handle) | November | 132 |
| Motorcycle pedals (cellulose acetate) | December | 116 |
| Pin-ball machines (injection molded cellulose acetate) | May | 82 |
| Playing cards (cellulose nitrate) | July | 99 |

SPORTS (Continued)

| | |
|---|-----|
| Playtime plastic applications | 130 |
| Poker chip rack (thermoplastic) | 126 |
| Poker chip set (acrylic) | 116 |
| Poker chips (vari-colored urea) | 91 |
| "Radar Salvo," battleship game (acrylic tray) | 112 |
| Sled-toboggan, plywood parts | 120 |
| Tent (portable nylon screen) | 120 |
| Top (polystyrene holder) | 105 |
| Vinyl coated sports goods | 105 |

STATIONERY

| | |
|--|-----|
| Desk set (acrylic) | 127 |
| Erasers of spun glass fiber | 91 |
| Fountain pen (cellulose nitrate) | 109 |
| Globe (cellulose acetate) | 137 |
| Lamps for desks and wall | 126 |
| Pen holder (ceramics and thermoplastics) | 120 |
| Pens and memo pads, plastic applications | 116 |
| Premium plastic articles | 128 |
| Sealing unit (cellulose acetate) | 97 |
| Stamp pad (vinylite) | 114 |
| Tapes (industrial) flexible vinyl film | 112 |
| Writing ink properties (ab) | 156 |
| Vinyl film protective covering for storage | 121 |

STORE EQUIPMENT (See Display)**STYLE AND FASHION**

| | |
|---|-------|
| Aprons (colorful plastics) | 118 |
| Bag (evening) acrylic | 116 |
| Bags (methyl methacrylate frames) | 114 |
| Cocktail hat (acrylic) | 116 |
| Costume jewelry of cellulose nitrate | 117 |
| Costumes sparkle with plastics | 125 |
| Coveralls (polyvinyl chloride) | 122 |
| Dresser set (methyl methacrylate) | 117 |
| Earmuffs (plastic molded bodies) | 115 |
| Fabrics, woven of vinylidene chloride monofilaments | 107 |
| Fashion color trends and utility | 91 |
| Gown (polyvinylidene chloride) multifilament | 115 |
| Hair ornament (cellulose acetate) | 115 |
| Handbags (cellulose acetate cubes) | 106 |
| Handbags (leather-like) | 93 |
| Handbag (molded cellulose blocks) | 127 |
| Handbags (plastic coated) | 93 |
| Handbag (plastic patent film) | 105 |
| Hand mirror, compact and lipstick combination | 117 |
| Hat boxes (laminated printed fabric covers) | 117 |
| Hat of plastic-coated yarn | 124 |
| Hats and purses of colorful plastics | 116 |
| Hats (cellulose acetate) | 93 |
| Knitting bag (acrylic frame) | 109 |
| Luggage, combined plastics in sandwich structure | 147 |
| Orchids (cellulose acetate) | 95 |
| Patent vinyl butyral film applications | 116 |
| Plastics applications for fashion (ab) | 206 |
| Raincoat and umbrella of vinyl butyral | 115 |
| Spats or leggings (chlorobutadiene polymer) | 127 |
| Spectacles (gem studded acrylic frames) | 97 |
| Sun glasses (cellulose nitrate frames) | 96 |
| Umbrella (fabricated acrylics) handles and tips | 115 |
| Wearing apparel of vinyl film applications | 116 |
| Women's plastic wearing apparel | 92-95 |

SWITCHES

| | |
|--|-----|
| Injection molded nylon switches | 120 |
| Model train switches (phenolic materials) | 134 |
| Plate as guide for switch (phosphorescent polystyrene) | 118 |
| Safety switch for heavy injection molding machines | 242 |
| Track bases and switch (phenolic) | 103 |
| Valve switch housings | 198 |

T**TABLEWARE (See Household)****TEXTILES (See also Fibers)**

| | |
|---|-----|
| Acetylated cotton, rotting resistant (ab) | 162 |
| Alginate fibers compared (ab) | 158 |
| Belts, braided synthetic resin | 115 |
| Canvas duck fire-fighting hoses (phenolic resin impregnation) | 133 |
| Casein textile fiber strength factors (ab) | 163 |
| Celgin solution applications on textiles (ab) | 204 |
| Chlorobutadiene polymer impregnated woven cloth | 127 |
| Cloth-coating compounds | 115 |
| Contact resin laminated fabrics | 132 |
| Cotton fiber properties relationship to tire cord (ab) | 170 |
| Development of textiles (ab) | 156 |
| Display frame for fabrics | 131 |
| Elastic behavior of textiles (ab) | 167 |
| Fabric woven from resin-coated yarn | 105 |
| Fungal susceptibility on textiles | 189 |
| Lampshade fabrics saturated in cellulose acetate solution | 111 |
| Markets for plastic textiles (ab) | 160 |
| Multifilament yarn (polyvinylidene chloride) | 115 |
| Nylon sheet covered briefcase | 116 |
| Nylon surgical gauze | 116 |
| Pigmented water-in-oil emulsions for cotton fabrics | 111 |
| Plastic coated upholstery fabric | 101 |
| Scroll condenser (phenolic) for textile mills | 118 |
| Shower curtains (vinyl resin) | 120 |
| Upholstered aircraft resin-coated fabrics | 104 |
| Upholstery coated with vinyl butyral | 150 |
| Upholstery of pigments and plasticizers | 123 |
| Upholstery of plastic coated fabric | 93 |
| | 118 |

TEXTILES (Continued)

| | |
|--|-------|
| Upholstery of vinyl coated fabric | 91-98 |
| Vinyl butyral coated raincoat | 115 |
| Vinyl coated upholstery fabrics | 123 |
| Water-resistant treatment of textiles (ab) | 104 |
| Weaver's picker stick | 160 |
| Women's wearing apparel | 125 |
| Wool shrinkage control with resins (ab) | 92-95 |
| Woven fabric tests | 166 |
| Yarn-impregnating process | 137 |
| Yarn, vinylidene chloride monofilaments | 196 |
| Yarn winder and holder | 106 |
| Zein fibers prepared by wet spinning (ab) | 108 |

TOILET ACCESSORIES (See Cosmetics)

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Toilet seat (polystyrene), infant training | March 119 |
|--|-----------|

TOYS (See Juvenile Market)**TRANSPORTATION**

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Aircraft, light weight construction | March 106 |
| Buffet car, all plastic (ab) | August 168 |
| Postforming applications in transportation field | March 145 |
| Pulman coach, renovated plastic parts | June 100 |
| Railroad car lighting | March 97 |
| Railroad train, plastics model | February 102 |
| Railway plastics (ab) | June 164 |

TRAYS

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Acrylate trays and handles | August t17 |
| Baby chair tray (resin impregnated fiber) | June 111 |
| Decorative acrylate trays | May 92 |
| Desk trays, swivel base (molded phenolics) | June 133 |
| Hospital trays of melamine | September 188 |
| Hostess trays (injection molded) | July 122 |
| Refrigerator trays (alkyd urea-formaldehyde coating) | June 123 |
| Shock-resistant colorful trays | February 129 |

TUBES AND TUBING

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Acrylic rods for lamps | August 100 |
| Cellulose nitrate tubing process for fountain pens | June 137 |
| Duck tubes (chlorobutadiene polymer) | July 121 |
| Extruded tubing for piping water in airplanes | March 107 |
| Filter unit tube (polystyrene) | September 103 |
| Fluorescent tubes (ethyl cellulose scrolls) | September 120 |
| Holoplast, round and rectangular tubes (ab) | May 158 |
| Insulating tubes (thermoplastic) | November 130 |
| Irrigation tubes and soil conservation | September 190 |
| Laminated lamp tubing (phenolic impregnated rolled liner) | August 100 |
| Polyethylene tubing for heating greenhouses | August 108 |
| Polyvinyl alcohol resin tubing | July 120 |
| Polyvinyl chloride garden hose | May 89 |
| Rod and tube casting of unsaturated polyester resins | November 103 |
| Rods, light-piped with acrylics | August 123 |
| Spool waists of laminated tubing | November 125 |
| Tetrafluoroethylene resin rods and tubes | June 134 |
| Tube lighting installations | October 124 |
| Tube sealing caps (vinyl) | March 124 |
| Yarn spinning tube | September 108 |

U**UPHOLSTERY (See Textiles)**

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Unsupported vinyl film sheeting | August 95-98 |
| | April 150 |
| | July 107 |

V**VACUUM DEVICES**

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Vacuum bags of vinyl resin | February 133 |
| Vacuum cleaners, plastic parts | March 116 |
| Vacuum evaporation for metal coating | February 110 |

W**WALLPAPER built on thermoplastics**

| |
|-----------|
| April 140 |
|-----------|

WASHINGTON NEWS

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Machinery available for plastics | September 184 |
| Phenolic molding powder difficulties | September 184 |
| Plastics Branch of Chemicals, Bureau of War Production Board, retires | October 188 |
| Plastics control for civilian use | September 184 |

WATER FILTERS

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Water-filtering unit (injection-compression molded acrylic) | September 146 |
| Water filter unit (extrusion molded) | September 103 |
| Water filter unit (polystyrene) | February 130 |

WEAPONS (See Military)**WEARING APPAREL (See Style)****WHEELS**

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Automotive—ethyl cellulose disk | June 204 |
| Grinding wheels (phenol-formaldehyde) | June 109 |

WINDOWS (See Glass and Acrylics)**WOOL**

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Phenolic resin-impregnated glass fiber wool for soundproofing | July 125 |
| Shrinkage control of wool (ab) | September 162 |
| Shrinkage control of wool with resins (ab) | October 166 |

WRITING ACCESSORIES (See Stationery)**X****X-ray sales methods**

| |
|--------------|
| February 132 |
|--------------|

3 METHODS AND MATERIALS

A

ABRASIVES

| Month | Page |
|----------|------|
| March | 147 |
| February | 152 |
| March | 165 |

ACETYLENE

| | |
|---|-----|
| Acetylene, basis of new plastic materials (Germany)..... | 162 |
| Conductivity of acetylene and black (ab)..... | 169 |
| Resins from phenol and acetylene..... | 151 |
| Acid compounds from acetylene materials (German development)..... | 208 |
| | 152 |

ACRYLICS (See also *Methacrylates*)

| | |
|--|------|
| Acrylic acid compounds (new synthesis from acetylene)..... | 162 |
| Acrylics and wood combined..... | 169 |
| Color cone for matching shades (acrylic laminate)..... | 130 |
| Designing with acrylics (ab)..... | 133 |
| Display fixtures of acrylics..... | 144 |
| Fabricating acrylics, etc., with frictional heat..... | 157 |
| Free-blowing process for forming acrylic sheet (ab)..... | 142 |
| Giftware—acrylic versatility..... | 165 |
| Home furnishings and fittings (acrylic applications)..... | 128 |
| Housing of acrylics for clocks..... | 107 |
| Lamp rods of acrylic..... | 130 |
| Light-piping effects with acrylic materials..... | 100 |
| Optical efficiency of acrylic parts (ab)..... | 123 |
| Panels, pilaster juke box sections of acrylic sheet..... | 125 |
| Polyacrylates processing (Germany)..... | 152G |
| Skating rink ornaments of acrylic sheet..... | 124 |
| Welding of acrylics, cementing of thermoplastics | 167 |

ADHESIVES

| | |
|--|------|
| Alkyd resins as bonding agents (ab)..... | 158 |
| Atomic forces as related to adhesion..... | 153 |
| Bagasse resin laminates as bonding agents..... | 121 |
| Binders in building mastic (ab)..... | 172 |
| Bonding agents for pigment colors..... | 100 |
| Bonding assembly techniques (ab)..... | 162 |
| Bonding by frictional heat..... | 144 |
| Bonding high-pressure laminates..... | 148 |
| Bonding, new techniques (ab)..... | 182 |
| Bonding of thermosetting plastics (ab)..... | 172 |
| Bonding phenolic resin-impregnated glass fiber | 150 |
| Bonding thermoplastics, cementing operations..... | 168 |
| Cellulose nitrate adhesives from Germany..... | 160 |
| Compreg, resin bonded compressed laminated wood..... | 78 |
| Core binders (urea-formaldehyde resins)..... | 152G |
| Furfural resin adhesives..... | 124 |
| Glues from Germany..... | 157 |
| Glues in wood aircraft assembly..... | 156 |
| Gluing plywood to contours (low-pressure molding)..... | 129 |
| Low-density structural core with thermosetting resin adhesives..... | 96 |
| Metal bonding process (ab)..... | 172 |
| Metal bonding techniques..... | 154 |
| Peanut protein glues (ab)..... | 168 |
| Phenolic resin plywood glue (ab)..... | 204 |
| Plywood bonded and formed parts..... | 112 |
| Polyisobutylene bonded to steel for tank lining (ab)..... | 166 |
| Preparation and storage of adhesives (ab)..... | 184 |
| Resin-bonded glass fiber fly-rod..... | 124 |
| Resorcinol adhesive development—Resinous Products and Chemical Co. | 200 |
| Resorcinol resin glue for civilian trade..... | 186 |
| Room temperature setting adhesive—Pennsylvania Coal Products Co. | 200 |
| Sealing thermoplastics by conduction heat..... | 135 |
| Sealing unit and tape (cellulose acetate)..... | 117 |
| Shellac adhesives, high bond strength (ab)..... | 170 |
| Silicone resin bonded laminates..... | 160 |
| Survey of adhesives and adhesion materials. Part I. Theoretical aspects of adhesion..... | 153 |
| Part II. Properties of adhesively bonded structures..... | 164 |
| Thermoplastic binder for plastic floor tiles..... | 110 |
| Vinyl resin adhesives (ab)..... | 180 |
| Weatherproof adhesives for solid fiber board (ab)..... | 158 |

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

| | |
|---|-----|
| Agricultural residues in plastics..... | 158 |
| Apple syrup by ion exchange process (ab)..... | 177 |
| Bagasse resin laminates..... | 165 |
| Casein and wheat gluten insolubilizers (ab)..... | 121 |
| Cashew nut shell for liquid resins (ab)..... | 175 |
| Cocoon shell flour as filler..... | 161 |
| Coffee, formation of plastics (ab)..... | 104 |
| Flour processed from walnut shell (ab)..... | 161 |
| Furfural resin applications..... | 126 |
| Horn and hoof waste for molding powders (ab)..... | 165 |
| Inorganic extenders and organic plasticizers..... | 177 |

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (Continued)

| Month | Page |
|-----------|------|
| September | 190 |
| January | 168 |
| February | 114 |
| February | 177 |
| March | 170 |
| October | 158 |
| October | 165 |
| January | 168 |
| October | 167 |
| June | 118 |

ALKYD RESINS

| | |
|---|-----|
| Alkyd resin compositions..... | 158 |
| Urea-formaldehyde modified alkyd synthetic resin coating..... | 123 |
| Versatile alkyls as bonding and impregnating agents (ab)..... | 204 |
| Alkyl sulfates and free fatty alcohols..... | 157 |
| Alkynds and alkynediols..... | 171 |

ALLYL RESINS

| | |
|--|----------|
| Allyl ester pigmentation..... | 107 |
| Laminates from allyl ester resins (ab)..... | 170 |
| Polyester resins, unsaturated..... | 102 |
| Unsaturated polyester low-pressure laminating resins data..... | opp. 144 |
| Unsaturated polyester resins for arch supports..... | 114 |

AMINO RESINS

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Aminobutyres and propargylamines..... | 171 |
| Aminocarboxylic acids..... | 176 |
| Aminoplast and resorcinol resins..... | 216 |

ASBESTOS

| | |
|--|-----|
| Floor tiles with asbestos fiber fillers..... | 110 |
|--|-----|

B

BLOWING

| | |
|--|-----|
| Blow molding..... | 134 |
| Shapes (acrylic) with undercuts..... | 104 |
| Thermoplastic cellular blowing agents..... | 173 |

C

CALENDERING (See *Coatings Applications Index*)

CASEIN

| | |
|---|-----|
| Processing and manufacturing casein fiber (ab)..... | 165 |
|---|-----|

CASTING AND CAST RESINS

| | |
|---|-----|
| Allyl ester casting..... | 107 |
| Arch support casting mode..... | 114 |
| Cast resorcinol in candy replicas..... | 138 |
| Casting of unsaturated polyester resins..... | 102 |
| Die-cast resin combinations (vari-colored)..... | 76 |
| Furfural resin casting applications..... | 127 |
| Liquid phenolic casting resins..... | 126 |
| Methyl methacrylate resin casting..... | 126 |
| Phenolic resin casting..... | 124 |
| Plastiform finished castings (ab)..... | 212 |
| Precision optics of cast plastics..... | 116 |
| Sand cores (resin bonded)..... | 118 |

CELLULOSES

| | |
|--|------|
| Acetate sheet displays, light-directing..... | 144 |
| Acetyl cellulose acetate injection molded hypodermic for penicillin..... | 117 |
| Acetyl cellulose acetate model trains..... | 133 |
| Alkali-cellulose properties (ab)..... | 165 |
| Carboxymethylcellulose uses and applications (ab)..... | 184 |
| Cellular cellulose acetate structural core..... | 173 |
| Cellulose acetate and vinyl rigid folded boxes..... | 96 |
| Cellulose acetate butyrate camera parts..... | 112 |
| Cellulose acetate esters containing amino nitrogen (ab)..... | 101 |
| Cellulose acetate packaging..... | 162 |
| Cellulose acetate sheet applications—ice follies | 132 |
| Cellulose acetate short cuts..... | 125 |
| Cellulose acetate statistics..... | 119 |
| Cellulose acetate toys..... | 102 |
| Cellulose acetate vari-colored sheets (juke box)..... | 92 |
| Cellulose compounds in thermoplastic laminates (ab)..... | 76 |
| Cellulose ester plastic sheeting..... | 170 |
| Cellulose nitrate adhesives from Germany..... | 132 |
| Cellulose nitrates fractionated into fractions (ab)..... | 160 |
| Cellulose nitrate tubing for fountain pen..... | 166 |
| Cellulose plastics development (Germany)..... | 137 |
| Cellulose propionate plastic..... | 152P |
| Cellulose vulcanization (ab)..... | 118 |
| Combined sulfur determination of cellulose acetate (ab)..... | 204 |
| Copolymerization of unsaturated cellulose derivatives (ab)..... | 156 |
| Ethylated hydroxyethylcellulose production (ab)..... | 162 |
| Ethyl cellulose molded chime housings..... | 136 |

CELLULOSIC (Continued)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Ethyl cellulose sheeting (ab)..... | 160 |
| Extruded cellulose acetate butyrate shelf edging..... | 80 |
| Flame-resistant cellulose acetate testing..... | 119 |
| Grinding of macromolecular substances in cellulose (ab)..... | 165 |
| Injection molded cellulose acetate amusement devices..... | 82 |
| Nitrocellulose coating protects glass containers..... | 200 |
| Sprayed cellulose for artificial leg finishing..... | 114 |
| Vulcanized fibre manufacture in Germany..... | 196 |
| Wood, wood pulp and paper manufacture development..... | 162 |

CEMENTING

| | |
|---|-----|
| "Cementing and assembly of plastics," Technical Handbook, S.P.I. | 164 |
| Purane resin cement..... | 127 |
| Thermoplastics for cementing operations..... | 187 |

CHARTS

| | |
|--|----------|
| Abrasive evaluations..... | 167 |
| Acetylene, new synthesis of acrylic acid..... | 162 |
| Adhesives and adhesion applications..... | 169 |
| Allyl ester temperature charts..... | 153 |
| Cellular cellulose acetate density..... | 104 |
| Comparator, relationship of grades of laminated materials..... | 100 |
| Dielectric heating charts..... | 96 |
| Emulsion polymerization of ethylene..... | opp. 126 |
| Flame-resistant cellulose acetate test charts..... | 148 |
| Impact test charts of molded phenolic parts..... | 155 |
| Injection molding of methyl methacrylate resins..... | 120 |
| Inserts, design standards..... | 115 |
| Low-pressure laminating resins, descriptive chart | 142 |
| Measuring flow of thermosetting plastics..... | 144 |
| Phenolic molding properties..... | 202 |
| Plastics production data..... | 116B |
| Polyvinyl/pyrrolidone test charts..... | 158 |
| Postforming phenolic laminating resins..... | 120 |
| Stress-strain curves for injection molded cellulose acetate formulations..... | 140 |
| Tensile, flexural and impact properties tests of phenolic molding materials..... | 101 |
| Time and temperature control for compression molding..... | 149 |

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES (See Properties)**CHEMISTRY**

| | |
|---|-----|
| Absolute rate constants in liquid vinyl acetate polymerization (ab)..... | 172 |
| Absorption on base-exchange resins (ab)..... | 164 |
| Acetylation of starch with ketene (ab)..... | 176 |
| Acetylene, new discovery..... | 162 |
| Alkyl acrylates and unsaturated alcohols (ab)..... | 182 |
| Cellulose nitrate gelatinization by acetic esters (ab)..... | 189 |
| Chain initiation in catalysed polymerization (ab)..... | 151 |
| Chemists' contribution to insulation research (ab)..... | 170 |
| Chromatographic adsorption of amino acids on organic exchange-resins (ab)..... | 168 |
| Copolymerisation of monomers (ab)..... | 182 |
| Copolymerisation of styrene and maleic anhydride (ab)..... | 188 |
| Diamine compounds..... | 208 |
| Diethyl silicone dichloride preparation (ab)..... | 176 |
| Electron-microscopic investigation of precipitates of cellulose nitrates (ab)..... | 166 |
| Emulsion polymers and their hydrophilism..... | 157 |
| Emulsion polymerisation process (ab)..... | 182 |
| Ethynyl compounds..... | 171 |
| Factors affecting copolymerization (ab)..... | 170 |
| Fatty acid soaps in emulsion polymerization (ab)..... | 170 |
| Fluidity of nylon solution (ab)..... | 160 |
| Foreign end groups in vinyl polymerisations (ab)..... | 164 |
| Hardening process of phenol-formaldehyde (ab)..... | 182 |
| Heterogeneous acid and acid-salt hydrolysis of secondary cellulose acetate (ab)..... | 170 |
| Hydrolysis and catalytic oxidation of cellulosic materials (ab)..... | 208 |
| Hydrostatic pressure influence on sedimentation velocity in ultracentrifuge (ab)..... | 188 |
| Hydroxybenzyl alcohols from phenol-formaldehyde resins (ab)..... | 172 |
| Light-scattering investigation of cellulose acetate (ab)..... | 170 |
| Methacrylylurea and N-phenyl-N'-methacrylylurea (ab)..... | 170 |
| Molecular-size distribution of cross-linked polystyrene (ab)..... | 172 |
| Molecular weight studies on high polymers (ab)..... | 172 |
| Oligodation and polymerization of styrene (ab)..... | 182 |
| "Permeoselective" colloidion membranes permeability (ab)..... | 160 |
| Persulfate concentration effect in emulsion polymerization of styrene (ab)..... | 188 |
| Phenolaldehyde, mechanism of formation and structure (ab)..... | 164 |
| Phenylchlorosilanes synthesis (ab)..... | 188 |
| Photogellation of rubber rods in absence of accelerators (ab)..... | 188 |
| Polymer dehydration (ab)..... | 164 |
| Polymerization of alpha-methylstyrene (ab)..... | 208 |
| Polymerization of nitro-olefins (ab)..... | 182 |
| Polymer-plasticizer interaction (ab)..... | 176 |
| Polystyrenes, cross-linked preparation..... | 153 |
| Polythene texture tests (ab)..... | 176 |
| Pulp bonding of paper (Mitscherlich) (ab)..... | 176 |

CHEMISTRY (Continued)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Radical chain processes in vinyl and diene reactions (ab)..... | 160 |
| Reaction loci in emulsion polymerization (ab)..... | 172 |
| Resins from phenol and acetylene—report..... | 152 |
| Solubility and swelling of polythene (ab)..... | 166 |
| Synthesis and properties of plastics and raw materials (ab)..... | 175 |
| Synthetic resin tackifier (Koresin) manufacture | 151 |
| Theory of reaction loci in emulsion polymerization (ab)..... | 160 |
| Urea with formaldehyde condensation (ab)..... | 208 |
| Vinyl and allyl chlorosilanes preparation (ab)..... | 188 |
| Vinyl polymer formation in emulsions (ab)..... | 163 |
| Viscosity and molecular weight for wood pulp (ab)..... | 163 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Viscosity of solutions of polymers (ab)..... | 176 |
|--|-----|

COLORING MATERIALS

| | |
|--|-----|
| Allyl ester pigmentation..... | 107 |
| Dye color patterns..... | 128 |
| Inorganic pigments for vinyl coated upholstery | 93 |
| Methods for coloring plastics (ab)..... | 162 |

CURING

| | |
|---|----------|
| Adhesives (effect of curing conditions)..... | 165 |
| Electronic curing of rubber products..... | 142 |
| Furfural resin curing stage..... | 127 |
| Glass fiber cured for battery mat separators..... | 150 |
| Heat-cured vs. accelerator-cured resins..... | 125 |
| Honeycomb core, low-pressure cured..... | 129 |
| Low-pressure laminating resin curing operations | opp. 144 |
| Low-pressure molding of vinyl bags..... | 133 |
| Preheating without preforming process | 148 |
| Resin coatings cured by induction heating (ab)..... | 166 |
| Resin curing to contour (low-pressure molding) | 130 |
| Silicone resins (catalytic curing) (ab)..... | 175 |
| Yarn-curing process..... | 196 |

D**DIELECTRIC**

| | |
|---|----------|
| Dielectric heating..... | 148 |
| Electronic vulcanizing with dielectric molds..... | 142 |
| Low-pressure laminating resins, dielectric strength data..... | opp. 144 |

| | |
|----------|----------|
| November | 148 |
| July | 142 |
| June | opp. 144 |
| July | opp. 146 |

DISPERSIONS

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Aqueous plastic dispersions..... | 170 |
|----------------------------------|-----|

| | |
|----------|-----|
| December | 170 |
|----------|-----|

DRILLING

| | |
|---|-----|
| Drilled steam tables for molding dies..... | 156 |
| Drilling equipment (plastic bridge) for oil production..... | 104 |
| High-pressure laminated sheets..... | 149 |

| | |
|----------|-----|
| February | 156 |
| August | 104 |
| February | 149 |

DRYING

| | |
|--|----------|
| Infrared drying tunnels for radar transmitters..... | 132C |
| Low-pressure laminating resin drying operations | opp. 144 |
| Nylon powder, drying process..... | 146 |
| Vacuum drying apparatus for unstable polymeric materials (ab)..... | 143 |
| Vulcanized fibre drying process..... | 163 |

| | |
|-----------|----------|
| September | 132C |
| June | opp. 144 |
| July | 146 |
| August | 143 |
| September | 163 |
| April | 198 |

E**ELASTOMERS (See also Vinyls and Synthetic Rubber)**

| | |
|---|------|
| Elastic behavior of textiles (ab)..... | 167 |
| Elastic deformation of adhesives..... | 164 |
| Elastic plastics—today and tomorrow (ab)..... | 162 |
| Elastomeric compounds..... | 111 |
| Elastomeric vinyl type material for battery core | 206 |
| Electrical properties of plastics and elastomers (ab)..... | 168 |
| Ethylhexyl phthalate plasticizers..... | 169 |
| Laboratory testing of elastomer processability (ab)..... | 168 |
| Polyester elastomer development (Germany)..... | 152J |
| Production and sales statistics of elastomers, 1944..... | 136 |
| Varnish films, determination of modulus of elasticity (ab)..... | 166 |

| | |
|-----------|------|
| October | 167 |
| November | 164 |
| September | 162 |
| November | 111 |
| October | 206 |
| October | 168 |
| November | 169 |
| October | 168 |
| October | 152J |
| December | 136 |
| October | 166 |

EMULSIONS

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| ENGINEERING | 208 |
|-------------|-----|

| | |
|---|-----|
| Acetylene, black and conductivity (ab)..... | 208 |
|---|-----|

| | |
|--|-----|
| Acetylene, new raw material basis (Germany)..... | 162 |
|--|-----|

| | |
|--|-----|
| Aircraft design, high-strength plastics (ab)..... | 151 |
| Alkali lignin, industrial uses (ab)..... | 164 |
| Beryllium copper as mold material..... | 164 |
| Carbon black in war and peace (ab)..... | 139 |
| Casting molds of low melting point alloy..... | 188 |
| Cellular plastics in aircraft (ab)..... | 178 |
| Cellulose ester plastic sheeting produced by non-solvent continuous extrusion..... | 166 |
| Cellulose nitrate, roll laminated designed fountain pens..... | 132 |
| Cementing of thermoplastics..... | 137 |
| Coating processes and equipment (ab)..... | 167 |
| Comparing outlasts metal in sandblasting | 160 |
| Comparitor chart for grading laminated materials..... | 148 |
| Compression molding control press designs..... | 126 |
| Curing resin finishes (ab)..... | 137 |
| Dermatitis from synthetic resins (ab)..... | 208 |

| | |
|----------|-----|
| April | 151 |
| November | 160 |
| February | 169 |
| July | 164 |
| July | 164 |
| February | 139 |
| April | 178 |
| June | 166 |
| May | 132 |
| June | 137 |
| April | 167 |
| May | 160 |
| March | 148 |
| May | 126 |
| December | 137 |
| April | 208 |
| April | 208 |

| ENGINEERING (Continued) | | |
|---|-----------|-----|
| Design problems in utilizing plastics (ab)..... | Page | |
| Design standards for inserts..... | March | 172 |
| Dielectric heating..... | January | 142 |
| Duplicating procedure for plastic molds..... | November | 148 |
| Electronic equipment protection from fungi (ab)..... | May | 117 |
| Electronic vulcanization of synthetic and natural rubber..... | July | 164 |
| Equipment design and molding process development..... | July | 142 |
| Equipment for treating paper or paperboard with resins (ab)..... | January | 125 |
| Fabricating procedure on high-pressure laminates | May | 160 |
| Fabricating with frictional heat..... | December | 146 |
| Fabricating with metal working machines..... | February | 148 |
| Film properties and utilization of resin-starch (ab)..... | November | 142 |
| Flow properties— <i>see Flow</i> | August | 146 |
| Flow sheet for Korarin (synthetic resin tackifier) manufacture..... | July | 164 |
| Frames by the thousands..... | July | 151 |
| Friction brake linings—types, uses and design data (ab)..... | December | 152 |
| Heating cylinders..... | April | 208 |
| Heat sealing thermoplastics..... | October | 135 |
| High-frequency preheating of thermosetting materials..... | July | 135 |
| High humidity and fungi effect on insulation resistance of plastics (ab)..... | April | 180 |
| High velocity for band sawing..... | June | 166 |
| Hinge or latch design selection methods..... | March | 140 |
| Honeycomb core production..... | April | 174 |
| Injection-compression molding of acrylic feeder heads..... | May | 127 |
| Injection molding of nylon..... | September | 146 |
| Inserts, design standards..... | August | 130 |
| Ion exchange resins, improved cation (ab)..... | January | 142 |
| Low-pressure laminating resins data..... | April | 208 |
| Machining with diamond tools..... | June | 144 |
| Magazine molding techniques..... | March | 140 |
| Magnets, non-electric, permanent..... | April | 174 |
| Molding fire fighting equipment..... | May | 127 |
| Optical methods in electrophoresis (ab)..... | September | 138 |
| Paper and synthetic resin combinations (ab)..... | August | 170 |
| Petroleum as lubricant for plastics machinery..... | June | 166 |
| Phenolic resins for molding and laminating (German manufacture data)..... | October | 142 |
| phenolic resins, physical and molding properties | August | 155 |
| Plastic bridge and plugs for oil seepage..... | September | 140 |
| Polyethylene tubing for heating greenhouses..... | August | 104 |
| Polystyrene for plating baths..... | August | 108 |
| Postforming methods and applications..... | January | 138 |
| Preheating without preforming..... | March | 142 |
| Reciprocal relationships of synthetic lacquer resins..... | June | 148 |
| Reinforcing low-pressure moldings..... | December | 165 |
| Rubber and plastics in chemical plant construction (ab)..... | March | 138 |
| Saran pipe properties and applications (ab)..... | August | 170 |
| Sealing thermoplastics by conduction heat..... | February | 188 |
| Separator for storage batteries from sand..... | July | 135 |
| Short wave welding gun aids laminating (ab)..... | October | 148 |
| Silicones—molecule engineering (ab)..... | March | 172 |
| Skin hazards in use of cashew nut shell liquid-formaldehyde (ab)..... | June | 162 |
| Steam tables for molding dies..... | March | 172 |
| Steels for plastic industry (ab)..... | February | 156 |
| Styrene production by catalytic dehydrogenation (ab)..... | July | 164 |
| Synthetic resin tackifier..... | May | 100 |
| Technological research center for designing and engineering problems..... | July | 151 |
| Temperature and humidity effect on cellulose acetate molding compounds..... | December | 214 |
| Temperature-indicating paints (ab)..... | August | 159 |
| Testing by sound..... | May | 160 |
| Thermoplastic leather-resinoid (ab)..... | February | 143 |
| Time and temperature control for compression molding..... | August | 188 |
| Water purification by synthetic ion-exchange resins (ab)..... | December | 187 |
| Weave as it affects glass cloth laminates..... | June | 166 |
| Years in plastics engineering, A..... | November | 137 |
| Zinc alloy molds for short runs..... | January | 125 |

ETHYL CELLULOSE (*See Cellulose*)

ETHYLENE

| | | |
|---|----------|-----|
| Emulsion polymerization of ethylene..... | June | 153 |
| Ethylene glycol ester of hydrolyzed lac (ab)..... | February | 186 |
| Polymerization of ethylene, high-pressure techniques..... | May | 141 |
| Tetrafluoroethylene resin applications..... | June | 134 |

EXTRUSION

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----|
| Cellulose nitrate extrusion process, pearl effect fountain pens..... | June | 138 |
| Elastomeric extrusion compounds..... | November | 112 |
| Extruded hose and shelf edging..... | May | 89 |
| Heating cylinder for extrusion molding..... | October | 135 |
| Molds filled by extrusion..... | September | 103 |
| Nonsolvent continuous extrusion, cellulose ester plastic sheeting..... | May | 132 |
| Rocket igniter, extruded strips..... | September | 99 |

F

FABRICATING

| | | |
|---|----------|-----|
| Cellular fabricating..... | December | 173 |
| Cementing of thermoplastics..... | April | 167 |
| Flame-resistant cellulose acetate..... | February | 121 |
| Frictional heat fabricating process..... | November | 142 |
| Glass cloth laminates (fabricating techniques)..... | November | 137 |

| Month | Page |
|-----------|------|
| March | 172 |
| January | 142 |
| November | 148 |
| May | 117 |
| July | 164 |
| July | 142 |
| January | 125 |
| May | 160 |
| December | 146 |
| February | 148 |
| November | 142 |
| August | 146 |
| July | 164 |
| July | 151 |
| December | 152 |
| April | 208 |
| October | 135 |
| July | 135 |
| April | 180 |
| June | 166 |
| March | 140 |
| April | 174 |
| May | 127 |
| September | 146 |
| August | 130 |
| January | 142 |
| April | 208 |
| June | 144 |
| March | 140 |
| April | 174 |
| May | 127 |
| September | 138 |
| August | 170 |
| June | 166 |
| October | 142 |
| August | 155 |
| September | 140 |
| August | 104 |
| August | 108 |
| January | 138 |
| March | 142 |
| June | 148 |
| December | 165 |
| March | 138 |
| February | 156 |
| July | 164 |
| August | 170 |
| June | 166 |
| October | 135 |
| July | 135 |
| April | 180 |
| June | 166 |
| March | 140 |
| April | 174 |
| May | 127 |
| September | 138 |
| August | 170 |
| June | 166 |
| October | 142 |
| August | 155 |
| September | 140 |
| August | 104 |
| August | 108 |
| January | 138 |
| March | 142 |
| June | 148 |
| December | 165 |
| March | 138 |
| February | 156 |
| July | 164 |
| August | 170 |
| June | 166 |
| October | 135 |
| July | 135 |
| April | 180 |
| June | 166 |
| March | 140 |
| April | 174 |
| May | 127 |
| September | 138 |
| August | 170 |
| June | 166 |
| October | 142 |
| August | 155 |
| September | 140 |
| August | 104 |
| August | 108 |
| January | 138 |
| March | 142 |
| June | 148 |
| December | 165 |
| March | 138 |
| February | 156 |
| July | 164 |
| August | 170 |
| June | 166 |
| October | 135 |
| July | 135 |
| April | 180 |
| June | 166 |
| March | 140 |
| April | 174 |
| May | 127 |
| September | 138 |
| August | 170 |
| June | 166 |
| October | 142 |
| August | 155 |
| September | 140 |
| August | 104 |
| August | 108 |
| January | 138 |
| March | 142 |
| June | 148 |
| December | 165 |
| March | 138 |
| February | 156 |
| July | 164 |
| August | 170 |
| June | 166 |
| October | 135 |
| July | 135 |
| April | 180 |
| June | 166 |
| March | 140 |
| April | 174 |
| May | 127 |
| September | 138 |
| August | 170 |
| June | 166 |
| October | 142 |
| August | 155 |
| September | 140 |
| August | 104 |
| August | 108 |
| January | 138 |
| March | 142 |
| June | 148 |
| December | 165 |
| March | 138 |
| February | 156 |
| July | 164 |
| August | 170 |
| June | 166 |
| October | 135 |
| July | 135 |
| April | 180 |
| June | 166 |
| March | 140 |
| April | 174 |
| May | 127 |
| September | 138 |
| August | 170 |
| June | 166 |
| October | 142 |
| August | 155 |
| September | 140 |
| August | 104 |
| August | 108 |
| January | 138 |
| March | 142 |
| June | 148 |
| December | 165 |
| March | 138 |
| February | 156 |
| July | 164 |
| August | 170 |
| June | 166 |
| October | 135 |
| July | 135 |
| April | 180 |
| June | 166 |
| March | 140 |
| April | 174 |
| May | 127 |
| September | 138 |
| August | 170 |
| June | 166 |
| October | 142 |
| August | 155 |
| September | 140 |
| August | 104 |
| August | 108 |
| January | 138 |
| March | 142 |
| June | 148 |
| December | 165 |
| March | 138 |
| February | 156 |
| July | 164 |
| August | 170 |
| June | 166 |
| October | 135 |
| July | 135 |
| April | 180 |
| June | 166 |
| March | 140 |
| April | 174 |
| May | 127 |
| September | 138 |
| August | 170 |
| June | 166 |
| October | 142 |
| August | 155 |
| September | 140 |
| August | 104 |
| August | 108 |
| January | 138 |
| March | 142 |
| June | 148 |
| December | 165 |
| March | 138 |
| February | 156 |
| July | 164 |
| August | 170 |
| June | 166 |
| October | 135 |
| July | 135 |
| April | 180 |
| June | 166 |
| March | 140 |
| April | 174 |
| May | 127 |
| September | 138 |
| August | 170 |
| June | 166 |
| October | 142 |
| August | 155 |
| September | 140 |
| August | 104 |
| August | 108 |
| January | 138 |
| March | 142 |
| June | 148 |
| December | 165 |
| March | 138 |
| February | 156 |
| July | 164 |
| August | 170 |
| June | 166 |
| October | 135 |
| July | 135 |
| April | 180 |
| June | 166 |
| March | 140 |
| April | 174 |
| May | 127 |
| September | 138 |
| August | 170 |
| June | 166 |
| October | 142 |
| August | 155 |
| September | 140 |
| August | 104 |
| August | 108 |
| January | 138 |
| March | 142 |
| June | 148 |
| December | 165 |
| March | 138 |
| February | 156 |
| July | 164 |
| August | 170 |
| June | 166 |
| October | 135 |
| July | 135 |
| April | 180 |
| June | 166 |
| March | 140 |
| April | 174 |
| May | 127 |
| September | 138 |
| August | 170 |
| June | 166 |
| October | 142 |
| August | 155 |
| September | 140 |
| August | 104 |
| August | 108 |
| January | 138 |
| March | 142 |
| June | 148 |
| December | 165 |
| March | 138 |
| February | 156 |
| July | 164 |
| August | 170 |
| June | 166 |
| October | 135 |
| July | 135 |
| April | 180 |
| June | 166 |
| March | 140 |
| April | 174 |
| May | 127 |
| September | 138 |
| August | 170 |
| June | 166 |
| October | 142 |
| August | 155 |
| September | 140 |
| August | 104 |
| August | 108 |
| January | 138 |
| March | 142 |
| June | 148 |
| December | 165 |
| March | 138 |
| February | 156 |
| July | 164 |
| August | 170 |
| June | 166 |
| October | 135 |
| July | 135 |
| April | 180 |
| June | 166 |
| March | 140 |
| April | 174 |
| May | 127 |
| September | 138 |
| August | 170 |
| June | 166 |
| October | 142 |
| August | 155 |
| September | 140 |
| August | 104 |
| August | 108 |
| January | 138 |
| March | 142 |
| June | 148 |
| December | 165 |
| March | 138 |
| February | 156 |
| July | 164 |
| August | 170 |
| June | 166 |
| October | 135 |
| July | 135 |
| April | 180 |
| June | 166 |
| March | 140 |
| April | 174 |
| May | 127 |
| September | 138 |
| August | 170 |
| June | 166 |
| October | 142 |
| August | 155 |
| September | 140 |
| August | 104 |
| August | 108 |
| January | 138 |
| March | 142 |
| June | 148 |
| December | 165 |
| March | 138 |
| February | 156 |
| July | 164 |
| August | 170 |
| June | 166 |
| October | 135 |
| July | 135 |
| April | 180 |
| June | 166 |
| March | 140 |
| April | 174 |
| May | 127 |
| September | 138 |
| August | 170 |
| June | 166 |
| October | 142 |
| August | 155 |
| September | 140 |
| August | 104 |
| August | 108 |
| January | 138 |
| March | 142 |
| June | 148 |
| December | 165 |
| March | 138 |
| February | 156 |
| July | 164 |
| August | 170 |
| June | 166 |
| October | 135 |
| July | 135 |
| April | 180 |
| June | 166 |
| March | 140 |
| April | 174 |
| May | 127 |
| September | 138 |
| August | 170 |
| June | 166 |
| October | 142 |
| August | 155 |
| September | 140 |
| August | 104 |
| August | 108 |
| January | 138 |
| March | 142 |
| June | 148 |
| December | 165 |
| March | 138 |
| February | 156 |
| July | 164 |
| August | 170 |
| June | 166 |
| October | 135 |
| July | 135 |
| April | 180 |
| June | 166 |
| March | 140 |
| April | 174 |
| May | 127 |
| September | 138 |
| August | 170 |
| June | 166 |
| October | 142 |
| August | 155 |
| September | 140 |
| August | 104 |
| August | 108 |
| January | 138 |
| March | 142 |
| June | |

GLASS FIBER (Continued)

| | |
|---|-----|
| Deep freeze unit, glass fiber insulated..... | 145 |
| Frasers of spun glass fiber..... | 109 |
| Fiberglas cloth for coated upholstery fabric..... | 93 |
| Glass fabric laminates..... | 137 |
| Glass reinforced plastics..... | 99 |
| Heat-treated glass fabric..... | 122 |
| Impregnated glass fabric molds for electronic vulcanizing..... | 142 |
| Impregnated glass fiber cloth for honeycomb structure..... | 128 |
| Impregnated glass fiber mats (furfural)..... | 126 |
| Impregnating glass fiber mats with resins..... | 150 |
| Impregnating techniques of glass cloth and sandwich structure..... | 148 |
| Low-pressure laminating resin applications for glass cloth..... | 145 |
| Panels, rods, tubes of polyester glass cloth..... | 146 |
| Radome of glass fiber cloth (resin cured to contour)..... | 102 |
| Resin-bonded glass fiber fly-rod..... | 132 |
| Silicone bonded glass cloth laminates..... | 124 |
| Soundproofing with phenolic resin-impregnated glass fiber wool..... | 161 |
| Structural materials from fiberglass fabrics (ab)..... | 125 |
| Vinyl bags for low-pressure molding..... | 158 |
| Vinyl coated glass cloth package refrigerator..... | 133 |

GLUES (See Adhesives)**H****HEAT DISTORTION**

| | |
|---|-----|
| Low-pressure laminating resins data..... | 144 |
| Measuring heat distortion of plastics..... | 146 |
| Temperature and humidity effect on mechanical properties of molded cellulose acetate..... | 163 |

HEATING

| | |
|---|-----|
| Cement heating (vinol resin content) (ab)..... | 180 |
| Conduction heating for sealing thermoplastics..... | 135 |
| Dielectric heating..... | 148 |
| Electrotype sheet vinyl preheating process..... | 111 |
| Fabricating with frictional heat..... | 142 |
| Flame-retardant tests on plastics..... | 128 |
| Heating cylinder for injection molding machine..... | 135 |
| Heat in molding plant (ab)..... | 175 |
| Infrared heating (ab)..... | 175 |
| Polyethylene tubing for heating greenhouses..... | 108 |
| Radiant heating (ab)..... | 168 |

HIGH FREQUENCY (See Electronics)**HIGH-PRESSURE TECHNIQUES**

| | |
|---|-----|
| Comparator for high-pressure laminates..... | 126 |
| Deep drawn laminates..... | 100 |
| Emulsion polymerization of ethylene..... | 153 |
| Polymerization of ethylene..... | 141 |

HOBING

| | |
|---|-----|
| Hot hobbing beryllium copper..... | 140 |
| Mold cavity production, hobbing method..... | 118 |

I**IMPACT STRENGTH DATA**

| | |
|---|-----|
| Agricultural residue flours (properties)..... | 159 |
| Falling ball impact tests of molded phenolics..... | 155 |
| Izod impact strength of molded phenolics..... | 155 |
| Temperature and humidity effect on mechanical properties of molded cellulose acetate..... | 159 |

IMPREGNATION

| | |
|--|-----|
| Electronic vulcanizing impregnated glass fabric..... | 142 |
| Fabrics impregnated with contact resins..... | 132 |
| Furfural resin impregnated glass fiber mats..... | 126 |
| Glass cloth impregnating techniques, sandwich structure..... | 148 |
| Glass cloth, resin-impregnated (ab)..... | 170 |
| Glass fabric, impregnated with contact resins for artificial legs..... | 113 |
| Glass fiber cloth impregnated honeycomb structure..... | 128 |
| Glass fiber cloth impregnated with unsaturated polyester resins..... | 114 |
| Glass fiber mat impregnated with resins..... | 150 |
| Laminated tubing from phenolic impregnated rolled liners for lamps..... | 100 |
| Low-pressure impregnated reinforced resins..... | 138 |
| Low-pressure impregnation techniques..... | 131 |
| Low-pressure laminating resins impregnation process..... | 144 |
| Paper impregnation processes for making vulcanized fibre..... | 146 |
| Phenolic resin impregnation techniques (fibrous glass battery mats)..... | 196 |
| Plywood amphibian plane laminated with phenolic resin impregnated paper..... | 149 |
| Resin impregnated glass cloth molds—reinforced plastics..... | 128 |
| Resin impregnated paper core construction..... | 98 |
| Resin impregnation of fillers..... | 115 |
| Silicone bonded-glass impregnated cloth laminates..... | 121 |
| Soundproofing with phenolic resin-impregnated glass fiber wool..... | 101 |
| Vegetable sole leather impregnated with synthetic resins (ab)..... | 125 |
| Wood, impregnated and molded..... | 206 |
| Yarn-impregnating process..... | 135 |

| | |
|-----------|------|
| Month | Page |
| March | 145 |
| September | 109 |
| August | 93 |
| November | 137 |
| May | 99 |
| November | 122 |
| July | 142 |
| May | 128 |
| July | 126 |
| June | 150 |
| April | 148 |
| June | 145 |
| July | 146 |
| November | 102 |
| October | 132 |
| February | 124 |
| March | 161 |
| July | 125 |
| May | 158 |
| February | 133 |
| March | 107 |

INFRARED

| | |
|---|------|
| Dielectric heating and infrared lamps for molding | 148 |
| Drying tunnel for radar mandrels..... | 132C |
| Heating apparatus—infrared (ab)..... | 175 |

INJECTION MOLDING (See Molding)

| | |
|---|-----|
| Injection cylinder for plasticizing..... | 910 |
| Inorganic extenders and organic plasticizers..... | 177 |
| Insect penetration tests on packaging (ab)..... | 167 |

INSERTS (FOR MOLDED PRODUCTS)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Brass inserts for canvas duck fire-fighting horns..... | 138 |
| Designing standards for inserts..... | 142 |
| Don'ts in insert design..... | 192 |
| Tool handle molded around metal insert..... | 108 |

JIGS

| | |
|--|-----|
| Tab-fastening jigs for frames..... | 152 |
| Variable jigs for load-deflection tests..... | 147 |

J**LIGNIN**

| | |
|--|-----|
| Cocoanut shell yield of lignin..... | 118 |
| Extracting lignin from hydrolyzed lignocellulose (ab)..... | 184 |
| Lignin processing (ab)..... | 161 |
| Lignite: low-cost high-dielectric resins (ab)..... | 161 |
| Synthetic lignin resin (ab)..... | 184 |
| Testing of plastics from Scholler lignin (ab)..... | 170 |
| Utilization of lignin in plastics (ab)..... | 165 |

LOW-PRESSURE TECHNIQUES (See also Laminates, Molding)

| | |
|---|----------|
| Allyl ester resins and radomes from glass fabric (ab)..... | 156 |
| Contact resin applications..... | 132, 146 |
| Contact resins impregnated with glass fabric for artificial legs..... | 113 |
| Honeycomb core, low-pressure laminated..... | 127 |
| Impression molding process..... | 161 |
| Laminating resin data on low-pressure techniques | 144 |
| Low-pressure molding..... | 146 |
| Postforming methods and applications..... | 129 |
| Precision labeling with reinforced plastics..... | 142 |
| Reinforcing low-pressure moldings..... | 98 |
| S.P.I. low-pressure molding and fabricating discussions..... | 138 |
| March | 122 |

LUBRICATION

| | |
|---|-----|
| Lubrication of machinery and equipment..... | 142 |
|---|-----|

LAYOUTS

| | |
|---|-----|
| Compression molding control press layout..... | 138 |
|---|-----|

M**MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT (See also Presses)**

| | |
|---|-----|
| Abrasion comparator apparatus..... | 165 |
| Abrasives tool Handee Finisher—Master Specialty Co. | 208 |
| Aging bath, oil immersion type—Precision Scientific Co. | 218 |
| Auto engraver—Auto Engraver Co. | 238 |
| Automatic duplicating or die-sinking machines. | 120 |
| Ball bearing swivel pipe coupling—Snyder Sales Co. | 180 |
| Bonding machine..... | 139 |
| Boring chuck—De Soto Tool Co. | 218 |
| Boring machine (automatic)—Kearney & Trecker Products. | 210 |
| Brinell testing machine—Steel City Testing Laboratory. | 240 |
| Burring machine (industrial)—Mead Specialties Co. | 210 |
| Calenders for coating vinyl fabrics. | 95 |
| Calendering machines (vinyl coated fabrics).... | 106 |
| Camera inspection and joining equipment. | 102 |
| Carbide-tipped milling cutters and end mills—Neuco Tool Co. | 240 |
| Chopper, rotary knife, for mold flow—American Pulverizer and Crusher Co. | 184 |
| Coating application equipment for plastics. | 194 |
| Coating veneers, equipment and machinery. | 156 |
| Coil bobbins (molded phenolic).... | 100 |
| Collect folding fixtures—Hardinge Brothers. | 240 |
| Color comparator—Analyte Instruments, Inc. | 198 |
| Comparator gages (Micro-Chek)—Trico Products Corp. | 182 |
| Cutters and grinders for duplicating molds. | 122 |
| Cycle log controller—Foxboro Co. | 218 |
| Dielectric heaters—Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. | 184 |
| Dielectric heating unit. | 149 |
| Dielectric heating unit—Raytheon Mfg. Co. | 176 |
| Dip tank treating of low-pressure laminating resins. | 145 |
| Disk grinder, 24-in.—Kindt-Collins Co. | 146 |
| Dressing device for precise angles—Nichols-Morris Corp. | 184 |
| Drill, high speed bench—Dumore Co. | 150 |
| Drill press operations on laminated sheet. | 186 |
| Dripilot—Aircraft Tools, Inc. | 117 |
| Duplicating machine for plastic molds. | 118 |
| Duplicator, manual control. | 118 |
| Dust collecting unit (air master)—Cincinnati Electrical Tool Co. | 210 |
| Dust Collector, self-contained—Aget-Detroit Co. | 188 |

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

| | |
|---|-------|
| Ejector pins—Detroit Mold Engineering Co. | 182 |
| Electric-air control tapping machine—R. G. Haskins Co. | 180 |
| Electro-air control unit—Electro-Air Device Co. | 176 |
| Electrode bar sealing unit. | 137 |
| Electronic circuit timer—Electronic Controls, Inc. | 184 |
| Electronic gaging instrument—The Autotron Co. | 210 |
| Electronic heat sealing machines. | 139 |
| Electronic potentiometer-pyrometer—Bailey Meter Co. | 208 |
| Electronic vulcanizing equipment. | 142 |
| Emulsion polymerization of ethylene equipment. | 156 |
| Extractor for die inserts—Bolduc Specialties Co. | 198 |
| Extruding equipment for cellulose nitrate fountain pen manufacture. | 138 |
| Extrusion and rolling equipment for continuous sheeting of cellulose ester. | 132 |
| Fastener for fluorescent lamp assemblies—Tinnerman Products. | 176 |
| Fire control equipment (ab). | 182 |
| Fire-extinguishing unit—Cardox Corp. | 186 |
| Flexigrip tubing fitting—Gutin-Bacon Mfg. Co. | 218 |
| Flow valve expandable tube—Grove Regulator Co. | 182 |
| Foot control valve—Mead Specialties Co. | 188 |
| Friction welding equipment. | 142 |
| Furnace, electric mighty midget—K. H. Huppert Co. | 184 |
| Gage blocks, lifetime carbide—Fonda Gage Co. | 188 |
| Gage for inspecting instrument assemblies. | 137 |
| Gage for measuring sandwich construction. | 182 |
| Gage set cabinet—United Precision Products Co. | 240 |
| Gears, beech veneered. | 155 |
| Generators (vaportron) electric steam—AAA Mfg. Co. | 210 |
| Hand-bending tool—Glenn L. Martin Co. | 218 |
| Handle-grip—Pneumatics, Inc. | 240 |
| Heat distortion measuring equipment. | 163 |
| Heaters, high frequency for plastics applications—Climax Engineering Co. | 182 |
| Heating cylinders (Gastrow) of injection molding machine. | 135 |
| Heating system and shelf-loading oven—W. S. Rockwell Co. | 198 |
| Heat sealer, solenoid-operated—Techtmann Industries. | 186 |
| Heat sealer—Sta-Warm Electric Co. | 180 |
| Heat sealing device. | 136 |
| Heavy-duty hot stamping numbering head—Wm. A. Force & Co. | 178 |
| High frequency dielectric heating unit—Girdler Corp. | 184 |
| High-frequency heating power tube—Federal Telephone and Radio Corp. | 188 |
| High-frequency preheating equipment. | 181 |
| High pressure laminating machines. | 149 |
| High speed machines for band sawing. | 146 |
| High speed saw—Wyzenbeek & Staff. | 180 |
| Humidity and low temperature test cabinet—Northern Laboratories, Ltd. | 208 |
| Impact wrench, Thor pneumatic—Independent Pneumatic Tool Co. | 176 |
| Impregnating and construction techniques for luggage structure. | 148 |
| Indicating dial (3-part) for milling machine. | 194 |
| Infrared equipment—Fostoria Pressed Steel Corp. | 183 |
| Infrared (portable) units—Carbomatic Corp. | 208 |
| Interval timer—Paragon Electric Co. | 186 |
| Inverted quintuplex pump—Aldrich Pump Co. | 178 |
| Jiffy jig—Monarch Governor Co. | 186 |
| Junior hydraulic broaching and assembly presses—Colonial Broach Co. | 238 |
| Labeling machine for bottles or containers. | 98-99 |
| Lighting equipment—residential and industrial fixtures. | 182 |
| Load conveyor—Market Forge Co. | 208 |
| Machine tool duplicating attachment—Bailey Meter Co. | 144 |
| Magazine press for molding. | 208 |
| Magnetic (non-electric) separator—Eries Mfg. Co. | 183 |
| Marking machine—Acromark Co. | 208 |
| Marking machine cup attachment—Acromark Co. | 122 |
| Marking outfit—M. B. Cunningham Co. | 208 |
| Masters of templates for duplicating molds. | 188 |
| Measuring equipment—Baldwin Locomotive Works. | 122 |
| Measuring flow equipment of thermosetting plastics. | 208 |
| Metal master electrical tools—Bradford Machine Co. | 200 |
| Metal working machines for fabricating. | 240 |
| Micro scale model—Leonard Engineering Co. | 146 |
| Midget molder—Van Dorn Iron Works. | 208 |
| Mold base—Detroit Mold Engineering Co. | 186 |
| Neoprene synthetic rubber web for alignment. | 186 |
| Oilier and sprayer, cellulose acetate butyrate. | 208 |
| Petroleum for equipment operations. | 120 |
| Phenolic resin manufacturing unit. | 142 |
| Pinions and racks for plastic dies—Peerless Gear & Machine Co. | 158 |
| Pipe—leakproof joint—Flexo Supply Co. | 188 |
| Platen press—R. D. Wood Co. | 198 |
| Polyethylene polymerization machinery. | 190 |
| Portable plastic coating melting tank—Aeroil Products Co. | 143 |
| Power factor regulator—Modern Control Equipment Co. | 240 |
| Power table feed attachment—W. H. Nichols & Sons. | 238 |
| Precision hydraulic equipment for plastics manufacturer. | 182 |
| Precision machines for diamond tools. | 198 |
| Preforming equipment for aircraft structure. | 132 |

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

| | |
|---|-----|
| Preheaters—Airtronics Mfg. Co. | 208 |
| Preheating machinery. | 148 |
| Preheating unit (high frequency)—W. T. La Rose & Associates. | 210 |
| Pressure-pull indicator—George Rosales Co. | 178 |
| Pyrolizer, lubricant remover. | 128 |
| Radial saw—American Saw Mill Machinery Co. | 180 |
| Radius grinding attachment—Cincinnati Milling Machine Co. | 180 |
| Recording machine running-time—Bristol Co. | 183 |
| Reel combination haul-off capstan—National Rubber Machinery Co. | 176 |
| Roll leaf hot stamping press—Peerless Roll Leaf Co. | 188 |
| Rotary surface sander and planer—Barron Tool Co. | 228 |
| Rotorex precision tapping attachment—Douglas Machinery Co. | 182 |
| Safety switch for heavy injection molding machines. | 242 |
| Saw, carbide slitting—Gay-Lee Co. | 188 |
| Saw, speedy cutter—DoAll Co. | 186 |
| Screw machine inserts. | 142 |
| Sealing bushings, two piece—Varnall-Waring Co. | 188 |
| Seals for carbon filament lamps—North American Electric Lamp Co. | 210 |
| Semi-automatic self-contained press—E. W. Bliss Co. | 284 |
| Separator to remove moisture, oil, etc.—Swartwout Co. | 208 |
| Shaft grinder—Spring Specialty Co. | 120 |
| Shaft journal protecting guards. | 240 |
| Speed-control valve—Ross Operating Valve Co. | 182 |
| Spindle drilling attachment, "Multi-drill"—Commander Mfg. | 182 |
| Spindle milling machines—W. H. Nichols & Sons | 186 |
| Spinner-riveter—Keyn Airflex. | 188 |
| Spray gun—Sherwin-Williams Co. | 183 |
| Steam trap, cast-steel inverted bucket—Armstrong Machine Works. | 182 |
| Stepless-range power feed—Bellows Co. | 208 |
| Superdraulic pump—Hydraulic Machinery, Inc. | 238 |
| Surfacing machine—Detroit Surfacing Machine Co. | 210 |
| Tank, constant temperature and plastic melting—Laboratory Specialties, Inc. | 210 |
| Tap screw—Continental Screw Co. | 184 |
| Tap head for drilling machine—R. G. Haskins Co. | 190 |
| Testing equipment for tensile, flexural and impact properties. | 147 |
| Testing machine—Baldwin Locomotive Works. | 186 |
| Testing machine, by sound. | 143 |
| Textile scroll condenser (phenolic). | 120 |
| Time controller—Industrial Timer Corp. | 240 |
| Toggle pliers—Knu-Vise, Inc. | 178 |
| Toolmaker's lathe—Monarch Machine Tool Co. | 182 |
| Tracing styles for vertical duplicating machines. | 123 |
| Twin-fast screw—Apco Mfg. Co. | 186 |
| Union-rotating water joint for cooling equipment—Deublin Co. | 238 |
| Universal Fly cutter—New-Field Machined Parts Co. | 178 |
| Variable temperature and humidity chamber—Tenney Engineering, Inc. | 184 |
| Vari-speed lathe—Precise Products Co. | 240 |
| Vertical miller, converted to duplicator. | 119 |
| Vulcanized fibre processing equipment. | 106 |
| Weld seal electronic equipment—Electronic Process Corp. | 188 |
| Wet belt surfer—Porter-Cable Machine Co. | 180 |
| Yarn-impregnating machines. | 196 |
| MACHINING | |
| Band sawing simplified by high velocity. | 146 |
| Diamond tool machining. | 131 |
| Fabricating with metal working machines. | 146 |
| Fabrication of high-pressure laminates. | 148 |
| Inorganic extenders and organic plasticizers from agricultural residues, machining methods. | 178 |
| Light-piping, machined designs. | 125 |
| Metal milling machine for fabricating. | 151 |
| Milling, hobbing, duplicating machines. | 117 |
| Milling machines, knee-type—Kearney & Trecker Corp. | 178 |
| Plane (model maker's) and balsa stripper for machining. | 111 |
| Propeller, fabricated velocity counter in drying unit. | 124 |
| Railroad model trains (injection molded car bodies). | 134 |
| MAGNETS | |
| Magnets (non-electric) and their uses. | 152 |
| MARKING DEVICES | |
| High-pressure laminate marking operations. | 152 |
| Identification cards (laminated). | 188 |
| Pricing unit (cotton-flock-filled phenolics). | 132 |
| Tattooing thermoplastic nameplates. | 118 |
| MATERIALS—GENERAL | |
| Acetylene uses for new plastics (acrylics). | 162 |
| Adhesives and coatings from Germany. | 169 |
| Adhesives and adhesion survey. | 151 |
| Advances in plastics during 1945. | 157 |
| Allyl esters—tailored. | 153 |
| Cellulose acetate flame-resistant. | 164 |
| Cellulose ester plastic sheeting, nonsolvent continuous extrusion. | 161 |
| Cellulose propionate plastic. | 107 |
| Comparator chart for high-pressure laminates. | 119 |
| Contact resin applications. | 132 |
| | 118 |
| | 126 |
| | 132 |

MATERIALS (Continued)

| | |
|--|-------|
| Correlation between strength properties in test specimens and molded phenolic parts..... | 146 |
| Cross-linked polystyrene preparations..... | 154 |
| Development and production of plastic materials in Germany..... | 153 |
| Ethylenic, high-pressure polymerization..... | 152A |
| Expanded plastic core with aluminum faces..... | 151 |
| Fabrication of high-pressure laminates..... | 153 |
| Fungal susceptibility of various materials..... | 115 |
| Furfural resin applications..... | 146 |
| Honeycomb core production methods..... | 126 |
| Low-pressure laminating resins data..... | 127 |
| New materials and techniques in plastics (ab)..... | 115 |
| Phenolic molding materials, tensile, flexural and impact properties..... | 144 |
| Phenolic resins for molding and laminating (Germany manufacture) composition and yield data..... | 160 |
| Plastics supply situation..... | 146 |
| Polystyrene (modified) molding powder..... | 110A |
| Production and sales statistics..... | 151 |
| Resin impregnated paper core..... | 134 |
| Resins from phenol and acetylene..... | 115 |
| S.P.I. classification of plastic molding materials..... | 152 |
| S.P.I. standard for tolerances in molding..... | 125 |
| Tetrafluoroethylene, new industrial resin..... | 134 |
| Vinyl coated fabric..... | 104 |
| Vinyl sheet electrolyte processing..... | 91-98 |

MELAMINE RESINS

| | |
|---|--------|
| Applications of melamine during 1945, decorative laminates..... | 161 |
| Cyanide gas from heated melamine, false thesis..... | 7, 103 |
| Melamine-formaldehyde low-pressure laminating resins data..... | 144 |
| Mining machinery parts of melamine..... | 108 |
| Molding compounds, melamine resin processing (Germany)..... | 152P |
| Shock-resistant melamine molding compounds..... | 128 |

METHACRYLATES (See also Acrylics)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Casting methyl methacrylate resins..... | 126 |
| Corrugated methyl methacrylate sheet (ab)..... | 170 |
| Laminated methyl methacrylate windows (ab)..... | 158 |
| Methacrylic esters of glucose (ab)..... | 184 |
| Methyl methacrylate coatings..... | 202 |
| Methyl methacrylate dresser set..... | 123 |
| Methyl methacrylate molding compounds..... | 112 |
| Methyl methacrylate resin fabrication..... | 117 |
| Methyl methacrylate transparent models..... | 130 |
| Monomeric methyl methacrylate solvent for welding..... | 169 |
| Pyrolytic preparation of α -carbalkoxyalkyl acrylates and methacrylates (ab)..... | 156 |
| Rods for lamps, methyl methacrylates..... | 100 |

MOLDING

| | |
|---|-----|
| Agricultural residue flour molding..... | 158 |
| Agricultural residue molding compounds..... | 177 |
| Beryllium copper, molding processes..... | 139 |
| Cellulose acetate, effect of temperature and humidity on mechanical properties of molding compositions..... | 159 |
| Cellulose propionate molding properties..... | 118 |
| Classification of plastic molding materials..... | 134 |
| Coconut shell flour—molding powder..... | 118 |
| Cold molding color compounds..... | 83 |
| Compression molding of phenolic bobbins..... | 100 |
| Compression molding (high-frequency preheating) of thermosetting materials..... | 180 |
| Compression molding, time and temperature control..... | 137 |
| Deep drawn laminating process..... | 100 |
| Dielectric heating for molding..... | 148 |
| Elasticity of molding powders with various bulk factors..... | 154 |
| Elastomeric molded compounds..... | 111 |
| Extrusion molding methods..... | 102 |
| Extrusion process for making semi-rigid plastic sheet (ab)..... | 166 |
| Flame-resistant cellulose acetate..... | 121 |
| Frictional heat molding..... | 145 |
| Honeycomb core, low-pressure molded..... | 128 |
| "Hy-speed" plunger molding..... | 125 |
| Impact properties of molded phenolics..... | 154 |
| Impression molding process..... | 161 |
| Impression molding vinyl sheet electrolytes..... | 111 |
| Injection cylinder for molding..... | 210 |
| Injection molding heating cylinder (Gastrow)..... | 135 |
| Injection molding model car bodies..... | 134 |
| Injection molding of nylon..... | 139 |
| Injection molding process for child's camera parts..... | 102 |
| Inorganic extenders and organic plasticizers molded from agricultural residue..... | 178 |
| Insert molding..... | 146 |
| Low-pressure laminating resins data..... | 146 |
| Low-pressure molded resin impregnated glass cloth..... | 143 |
| Low-pressure molding laminated foot appliances..... | 114 |
| Low-pressure molding materials..... | 162 |
| Low-pressure molding of vinyl bags..... | 133 |
| Low-pressure molding techniques..... | 129 |
| Magnane compression molding..... | 144 |
| Methyl methacrylate molding compounds..... | 112 |
| Phenolic molding materials (processing of)..... | 140 |
| Phenolic resins for molding and laminating (Germany manufacture data)..... | 155 |
| Phenolics, tensile and flexural properties tests..... | 146 |
| Polystyrene (modified) molding powder..... | 154 |
| Postforming methods and applications..... | 151 |
| Postforming methods and applications..... | 143 |

MOLDS (Continued)

| | |
|--|------|
| Precision molding camera parts..... | 101 |
| Preheating without preforming molding powders. Processes (Germany developments) of molding techniques..... | 148 |
| Redesigning molding problems..... | 152A |
| Reinforcing low-pressure molding..... | 123 |
| Resistance preheating of molding materials (ab)..... | 138 |
| Shock-resistant colorful molding compounds..... | 206 |
| S.P.I. Standard for tolerances in molding..... | 128 |
| Statistics on molding materials..... | 125 |
| Textile scroll condenser, molding operations..... | 104 |
| Tolerances for plastic molding of fuses..... | 120 |
| Transfer molding of thermosetting materials..... | 133 |
| Vacuum bag molding process for reinforced plastics..... | 149 |
| Wood molding..... | 99 |

MOLDING PRESSES (See Presses)

MOLDS

| | |
|---|------|
| Artificial leg impression molds..... | 113 |
| Aircraft dies and textile equipment veneers..... | 156 |
| Beryllium copper molds, sand cast..... | 139 |
| Bomb cup molds (cast phenolic phosphorus)..... | 126 |
| Casting inexpensive molds..... | 178 |
| Cosmetic and jewelry box stock molds..... | 136 |
| Deep drawn shapes..... | 143 |
| Diamond tool machining..... | 121 |
| Die-cast alloy mold (toy press)..... | 94 |
| Dielectric molds for electronic vulcanizing..... | 142 |
| Die electrode for heat sealing thermoplastics..... | 136 |
| Dies extruded for cellulose materials (ab)..... | 175 |
| Dies for proximity fuse..... | 136 |
| Door chime houses mold..... | 137 |
| Duplicating machines for mold cavities and force plugs..... | 117 |
| Extrusion filled molds..... | 103 |
| Feeder head molds..... | 148 |
| Ferrous and non-ferrous metals for mold construction..... | .109 |
| Fire-fighting horn molds..... | 136 |
| Flash type cup mold for measuring flow of thermosetting plastics..... | 200 |
| Forming dies for postforming fibers..... | 142 |
| Forming dies (liquid phenolic casting resin)..... | 127 |
| Forming dies procedures..... | 131 |
| High frequency heated preform molds..... | 182 |
| Injection mold (single-cavity tumbler)..... | 115 |
| Low-pressure laminated tools..... | 134 |
| Marking mold parts..... | 190 |
| Model train (2-cavity mold)..... | 124 |
| Molds cast from low-melting point alloy..... | 145 |
| Plate glass mold (casting unsaturated polyester resins)..... | 138 |
| Plier handle sleeves (cellulose acetate butyrate)..... | 122 |
| Postforming phenolic laminates..... | 156 |
| Pressure-type transfer mold..... | 129 |
| Resin impregnated glass cloth molds..... | 126 |
| Sandwich structure mold design, foamed core..... | 198 |
| Sculpturing cast phenolic resin molds..... | 130 |
| Shell mold of reinforced fibers..... | 124 |
| Shoe display form molds..... | 138 |
| Steam tables for molding dies..... | 136 |
| Stock molds, cosmetics and jewelry boxes..... | 124 |
| Stocks molds (plastics) household..... | 130 |
| Stock molds, jewelry findings..... | 166 |
| Stock molds, trays, smoking accessories..... | 138 |
| Tools and dies for high-pressure laminates..... | 134 |
| Tools (carbide-tipped) plastic coated (ab)..... | 108 |
| Tools for testing fire hazards..... | 149 |
| Tube forming dies, cellulose nitrate fountain pens..... | 175 |
| Wire mesh die for embossing..... | 130 |
| Woodflour filled phenolic molds..... | 141 |
| Zinc alloy molds (acrylic) for small quantities..... | 188 |

N

NYLON

| | |
|---|-----|
| Briefcase, solid nylon sheeting..... | 116 |
| Brushes, nylon bristles..... | 124 |
| Injection molded nylon switches..... | 120 |
| Injection molding nylon products..... | 139 |
| Nylon heater unit..... | 139 |
| Production technique of nylon (ab)..... | 162 |
| Surgical gauze of nylon..... | 111 |

O

OVENS

| | |
|--|-----|
| Air-oven for testing thermoplastic and synthetic rubber insulations..... | 130 |
| Curing, vinyl bags for low-pressure molding..... | 133 |
| Drying vulcanized fibre process..... | 197 |
| Glass spinning furnace..... | 148 |
| Preheating, rotating oven..... | 149 |
| Shelf-loading oven..... | 198 |

P

PHENOLICS

| | |
|--|-----|
| Acetylene and phenol resin production..... | 152 |
| Casting of phenolic resins..... | 124 |
| Cast phenolic piano key housing..... | 99 |
| Cocoanut shell flour phenolic molding compounds..... | 119 |
| Cold-setting phenolic adhesives..... | 163 |

PHENOLICS (Continued)

| | |
|---|------|
| Dispensers (laminated phenolics)..... | 81 |
| Electronic blanket, phenolic control..... | 137 |
| Fibrous glass mat storage battery separator (phenolic resin impregnated)..... | 148 |
| Impact properties of phenolic plastics..... | 154 |
| Koresin (synthetic resin tackifier) <i>p-tertiary-butylphenol</i> | 151 |
| Industrial phenolic resins for oil wells..... | 103 |
| Laminated phenolic resins..... | 129 |
| Liquid phenolic casting resins..... | 126 |
| Low-pressure phenolics in aircraft..... | 130 |
| Molding and laminating from phenolic resins (German manufacture data)..... | 155 |
| Molding compounds (phenolic) techniques from Germany..... | 152L |
| Phenol-formaldehyde low-pressure laminating resins data..... | 144 |
| Phenolic and urea resin chemicals (ab)..... | 163 |
| Phenolic compression molded sterilizer base..... | 105 |
| Phenolic laminates (hot-formed)..... | 131 |
| Plasticizers and inorganic extenders in phenolics..... | 177 |
| Plugs of phenolic resins plastics prevent oil seepage..... | 105 |
| Plugs of phenolics for polyethylene tubing electrically heated greenhouses..... | 109 |
| Plywood amphibian plane laminated with phenolic resin impregnated paper..... | 128 |
| Pricing unit (cotton flock-filled phenolics)..... | 132 |
| Processing phenolic molding materials..... | 140 |
| Soundproofing with phenolic resin-impregnated glass fiber wool..... | 126 |
| Technology of phenolic resins (ab)..... | 170 |
| Tensile, flexural and impact properties tests of phenolic molding material..... | 146 |
| Woodflour-filled phenolic magazine molding..... | 154 |
| Woodflour-filled phenolic resins in tropics (ab)..... | 144 |
| Woodflour phenolic iron handle..... | 162 |
| | 88 |

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES (see also Properties)

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Low-pressure laminating resins, physical characteristics data..... | June opp. 144 |
| Polyethylenes, high-pressure polymerization..... | July opp. 146 |
| Resin-impregnated plaster, physical properties (ab)..... | May 141 |
| Structural core, low-density..... | July 160 |
| | May 96 |

PLASTICIZERS

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Cellulose propionate plastics..... | December 118 |
| Ethylhexyl phthalate plasticizers..... | November 169 |
| Fungal susceptibility on various plasticizers..... | April 190 |
| Germany—development and production of plasticizers..... | December 168 |
| Injection cylinder for plasticizing..... | February 210 |
| Inorganic extenders and organic plasticizers from agricultural residues..... | February 177 |
| Lac derivatives as resin plasticizers (ab)..... | October 166 |
| Paraplex resins for commercial trade..... | January 186 |
| Production and sales statistics..... | December 136 |
| Styrene plasticizing resins (ab)..... | February 212 |
| Tall oil esters as plasticizers for GR-S (ab)..... | February 186 |
| Vinyl coated resins..... | July 107 |
| Vinyl compounded plasticizers for upholstery..... | August 93 |
| Vinyl polymer plasticizers (ab)..... | October 165 |

PLATING

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Electrotype processing (vinyl sheet)..... | July 111 |
| Polystyrene for plating baths..... | January 138 |
| Tin-plating shields (phenolic casting resins)..... | October 126 |
| Zinc plating refrigerator trays..... | June 123 |

POLISHING (See Finishing)**POLYAMIDES**

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Igamide processing (Germany)..... | October 152E |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|

POLYESTERS

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Casting unsaturated polyester resins..... | November 102 |
| Polyester elastomer development (Germany)..... | October 152J |
| Unsaturated polyester resins..... | June 114, 144 |

POLYETHYLENE

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Polyethylene properties (ab)..... | August 16 |
| Polymerization of ethylene, high-pressure techniques..... | May 141 |
| Polythene, aid to radar..... | December 218 |
| Temperature effect on polymerized hydrocarbons (ab)..... | April 204 |
| Tubing of polyethylene for heating greenhouses..... | August 108 |
| Polyhydroxystyrene uses..... | February 171 |

POLYMERS (See also Vinyl Polymers)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Adhesion and cohesion of polymers..... | October 153 |
| Adhesive bonded structures (high polymer)..... | November 164 |
| Allyl ester polymers..... | December 107 |
| Chlorine-free polymers in lacquers..... | December 161 |
| Coatings of polymers..... | December 163 |
| Copolymer forms..... | December 175 |
| Copolymerization of styrene and allyl chloride (ab)..... | May 156 |
| Cyclic dimethylsiloxanes (ab)..... | July 160 |
| Cyclopolyolefin polymerization..... | February 218 |
| Development and production of polymers (Germany)..... | October 152A |
| Dichlorostyrenes and their polymers (ab)..... | July 160 |
| Emulsion polymerization of ethylene..... | June 153 |
| Molecular-weight determination in high polymers (ab)..... | October 167 |
| Monomer-polymer castings..... | December 126 |
| Plastic armor bonded with polystyrene copolymers (ab)..... | May 156 |
| Polyethylenes, high-pressure polymerization of ethylene..... | May 141 |
| Polyisobutylene tank lining (ab)..... | October 166 |

POLYMERS (Continued)

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Polymerization of cross-linked polystyrene preparations..... | July 153 |
| Polymerization of <i>p</i> -cyanostyrene, <i>p</i> -vinylbenzoic acid and its methyl ester (ab)..... | March 170 |
| Styrene copolymer, modified molding powder..... | April 151 |
| Tetrafluoroethylene resin applications..... | June 134 |
| Thermoplastic polymers as adhesives..... | October 156 |
| Wool shrunk by polymerization (ab)..... | July 162 |

POLYSTYRENE (See Styrene)**POLYURETHANE**

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Polyurethane adhesives..... | December 157 |
|-----------------------------|--------------|

POSTFORMING

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Developments and applications of post-forming products (ab)..... | August 166 |
| Low-pressure postforming molding..... | October 133 |
| Methods and applications of postforming..... | March 142 |
| Postforming applications (laminated phenolics)..... | September 129 |

PREDRYING—PREHEATING

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Electronic preheating..... | January 163 |
| High-frequency preheaters..... | January 131 |
| High-frequency preheating..... | April 150 |
| Preheating without preforming..... | June 148 |

PREFORMS, PREFORMING

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Aircraft parts preformed in steam presses..... | April 159 |
| Balance in phenolic fan blade by preforms..... | April 165 |
| Bomb cups (cast phenolic phosphorus)..... | September 126 |
| Canvas duck fire-fighting horns (phenolic resin impregnation)..... | September 133 |
| High-frequency preheating of preforms..... | April 181 |
| Preforming cellulose nitrate shoe display forms..... | September 122 |
| Pulp-resin preform applications (ab)..... | September 161 |
| Resin-impregnated paper preforms..... | December 170 |
| Transfer plunger preforms..... | January 125 |

PRESSES AND MOLDING MACHINES (See also Machinery and Equipment, Molding)

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Automatic molding machine—F. J. Stokes Machine Co. | October 186 |
| Compressing wood presses..... | March 157 |
| Compression and transfer molding press..... | September 182 |
| Compression molding control presses..... | December 137 |
| Compression press, all-welded steel construction —Armour Plastic Mold Corp. | June 186 |

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Compression units..... | January 130 |
| Drill press operations on laminated sheet..... | February 150 |
| Forming press..... | January 128 |
| Hobbing press, duplicating plastic molds..... | May 117 |
| Hydraulic and air cylinders—Miller Motor Co. | February 218 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| Hydraulic duplicating attachment—Turchan Follower Machine Co. | March 184 |
| Hydraulic forming press, manually controlled—Buffalo Gasoline Motor Co. | May 180 |
| Hydraulic generator with finger-tip control—Superdraulic Corp. | August 208 |
| Hydraulic injection machine—De Mattia Machine & Tool Co. | March 182 |
| Hydraulic press components, compact packaged—Denison Engineering Co. | March 184 |

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Hydraulic press, four rod universal—Wrobel Engineering Co. | June 188 |
| Hydraulic press—Hydraulic Machinery, Inc. | January 184 |
| Hydraulic press, new model—Preco Inc. | February 208 |
| Hydraulic press, 20-ton motor-drive—Northern Tool and Machine Co. | March 184 |

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Hydraulic tablet machine..... | January 129 |
| Hydroelectric press for molding plastics..... | November 198 |
| "Hy-Speed" plunger molding press..... | January 125 |
| Injection-compression molding machines..... | September 146 |
| Injection cylinder for molding..... | February 210 |
| Injection machines, laboratory..... | January 129 |
| Injection molding machine—England..... | February 214 |

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Injection molding machines for methacrylate compounds..... | September 113 |
| Injection molding machine—Lester-Phoenix, Inc.—Sav-Way Industries..... | May 178 |
| Injection molding machine—Reed-Prentiss Corp. | December 208 |
| Injection machine sketch for molding nylon..... | February 208 |
| Injection molding machine, hydraulic foot operated—Munton Mfg. Co. | August 142 |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Injection molding machine, power operated—Van Dorn Iron Works..... | August 188 |
| Laboratory presses and machinery..... | July 176 |
| Laminating presses for identification cards..... | January 129 |
| Low-pressure molding machines..... | December 188 |
| Magazine press for molding..... | March 188 |
| Molding, injection and extruding machines distribution data..... | September 133 |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Molding machine, laboratory size—Improved Paper Machinery Corp. | May 94 |
| Molding press, vinyl sheet electrotype processing..... | July 176 |
| Multiple platen hydraulic press for processing vinyl coated fabrics..... | January 129 |
| Postforming, pneumatic presses..... | December 188 |
| Semi-automatic press for postforming molds..... | March 188 |
| Spinning press (lens sealing)..... | September 133 |
| Standard rotary and hydraulic press for cold molding..... | February 144 |

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Steam generator for individual presses..... | May 116A |
| Steam platen press—R. D. Wood Co. | February 208 |
| Steam presses for preforming laminated wood..... | July 111 |
| Toggle press (automatic)..... | July 105 |
| Turret (6-spindle) attachment for drill press—Maco Products, Inc. | March 143 |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Steam generator for individual presses..... | September 127 |
| Steam platen press—R. D. Wood Co. | January 184 |
| Steam presses for preforming laminated wood..... | April 159 |
| Toggle press (automatic)..... | October 150 |
| Turret (6-spindle) attachment for drill press—Maco Products, Inc. | October 156 |

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Steam generator for individual presses..... | September 163 |
| Acetylene, new synthesis of acrylic acid..... | November 162 |
| | February 169 |
| | July 151, 152 |

PROPERTIES

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Abrasion resistance of paper base plastics (ab)..... | September 163 |
| Acetylene, new synthesis of acrylic acid..... | November 162 |
| | February 169 |
| | July 151, 152 |

PROPERTIES (Continued)

| | | |
|--|-----------|----------|
| Adhesives and adhesion properties | Month | Page |
| Advances in plastics properties during 1945 | October | 158 |
| Agricultural residues in plastics, composition and properties | November | 164 |
| Allyl monomer properties | January | 161 |
| Assembly glued wood for aircraft | October | 158 |
| Bagasse resin laminate properties | February | 177 |
| Cellular plastics, physical properties | December | 108 |
| Cellulose acetate molding, effect of temperature and humidity on mechanical properties | September | 156 |
| Cellulose derivative characterization by solution properties (ab) | November | 122 |
| Cellulose thermoplastic dimensional stability (ab) | December | 173 |
| Cellulose propionate properties | May | 96 |
| Cellulosic physical properties (ab) | August | 159 |
| Cementing phenolic laminates (ab) | June | 168 |
| Cocoanut shell flour phenolic molding compounds | December | 110 |
| Comparator chart for laminated materials | December | 184 |
| Compreg, resin-bonded, compressed laminated wood | August | 170 |
| Correlation between strength properties in test specimens and molded phenolic parts | June | 119 |
| Dielectric losses in non-polar and polar polymers (ab) | May | opp. 126 |
| Dielectric properties of dipolar solids (ab) | March | 155 |
| Dielectric properties of homogeneous materials at high electric stress (ab) | May | 146 |
| Dielectric properties of lac (ab) | July | 154 |
| Diffusion of vapors through polymers (ab) | September | 164 |
| Dimensional stability of plastics (ab) | December | 184 |
| Dipolar properties of resins (ab) | June | 168 |
| Dry heat effect on nylon fabrics (ab) | October | 168 |
| Elastic loss relaxation times in cross-linked polymers (ab) | August | 170 |
| Elastic properties of plastic materials (ab) | September | 164 |
| Elastic properties of tire cords (ab) | December | 184 |
| Electrical plastics in U. S. (ab) | June | 174 |
| Electrolytes in plastics (ab) | January | 174 |
| Emulsion polymerization of ethylene | June | 154 |
| Ethylhexyl phthalate plasticizing properties | November | 169 |
| Fabrication of high-pressure laminates | December | 164 |
| Flexural properties of plastics (ab) | September | 164 |
| Foreign developments of plastics—see Foreign Developments | April | 189 |
| Fungal growth affecting plastics | April | 210 |
| Gas-permeability and microstructure of high-polymeric compounds (ab) | November | 137 |
| Glass fabric reinforced low-pressure laminates | February | 190 |
| Glue composition physical testing (ab) | September | 156 |
| Glues on tensile strength of wood | January | 174 |
| Humidity effect on plastic insulation (ab) | July | 154 |
| Infrared spectra of polymers and related monomers (ab) | November | 176 |
| Kinetics of package life (ab) | January | 174 |
| Low-pressure laminating resins data | June | 144 |
| Measuring flow of thermosetting plastics | July | 146 |
| Measuring hardness of polyvinyl chloride (ab) | April | 200 |
| Methods of calculating rheological properties (ab) | January | 174 |
| Molecular theory of relaxing media (ab) | May | 160 |
| Phenolic resins for molding and laminating data (German manufacture) | May | 162 |
| Physical properties of phenolic molding materials | August | 155 |
| Plastics properties as a function of molecular structure (ab) | September | 140 |
| Plastification and resistance to cold (ab) | April | 210 |
| Polyethylene properties, high-pressure polymerization of ethylene | July | 164 |
| Polymer properties and processing (ab) | May | 141 |
| Polymer properties as functions of conversion (ab) | September | 164 |
| Polymers and related monomers to infrared spectra (ab) | March | 172 |
| Polystyrene (modified) molding powder | November | 176 |
| Polythene properties and uses (ab) | April | 151 |
| Polyvinyl alcohol properties (Germany) | December | 178 |
| Polyvinyl chloride (calendé grain) (ab) | January | 165 |
| Polyvinylpyrrolidone properties data | September | 164 |
| Raw materials situation facts | November | 157 |
| Resistance of plastics to abrasive particles | May | 116A |
| Rheological and working properties of printing inks (ab) | March | 165 |
| Sand cores improved by resin binders | October | 167 |
| Silicone insulation proved by test (ab) | October | 118 |
| Silicone properties and applications (ab) | June | 168 |
| Silicone resin bonded laminates | December | 178 |
| Synthetic fiber properties—key to use and potentialities (ab) | March | 160 |
| Synthetic rubber tackifier (Koresin) | April | 210 |
| Temperature and humidity effect on mechanical properties of molded cellulose acetate | July | 151 |
| Temperature effect on strength properties of wood, plywood and glued joints (ab) | August | 150 |
| Tensile properties of molded phenolics | April | 210 |
| Tensile strength in relation to molecular weight of high polymers (ab) | May | 146 |
| Tensile strength variation and elongation of plastics with temperature | February | 190 |
| Tetrafluoroethylene resin properties | September | 153 |
| Thermal evidence of crystallinity in linear polymers (ab) | June | 135 |
| Thermal expansion anomaly in high polymers (ab) | July | 166 |
| Thermoplastic m-cresol—dielectric properties (ab) | January | 174 |
| Ultraviolet irradiation of cellulose in helium (ab) | November | 177 |
| Viscoelastic properties (ab) | April | 208 |
| Vulcanized fibre properties (Germany) | February | 188 |
| Water repellency of textile fabrics (ab) | April | 198 |
| Water-resistant films of plastic materials (ab) | September | 164 |
| | June | 168 |

PROPERTIES (Continued)

| | | |
|---|----------|------|
| Water-vapor permeability (ab) | Month | Page |
| X-ray studies of plastic structure (ab) | December | 184 |
| | July | 166 |
| PULP (See also Paper) | | |
| Low-resin content and resin-free pulp plastics (ab) | December | 178 |
| Pulp-reinforced phenolic plastics (ab) | December | 178 |

R**RESORCIN**

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-----|
| Resorcinol resin | December | 216 |
| Replicas for candy of cast resorcin | April | 139 |

S**SAWING (See also Machinery)**

| | | |
|--|----------|-----|
| Band and circular sawing high-pressure laminates | February | 148 |
| High-velocity sawing techniques | March | 146 |

SILICONES

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----|
| Preparation, structure, properties and uses of silicone polymers (ab) | January | 170 |
| Properties of silicone resins (ab) | January | 168 |
| Silicone oil development (ab) | February | 212 |
| Silicone resin bonded laminates | March | 160 |
| Silicone resins and plastics (ab) | September | 161 |
| Silicones as lubricants (ab) | June | 162 |

SOLVENTS

| | | |
|--|-----------|----------|
| Development and production of solvents from Germany | December | 167 |
| Heat sealing thermoplastics | July | 135 |
| Inorganic extenders and organic plasticizers from agricultural residue | February | 177 |
| Low-pressure laminating resins data | June | opp. 144 |
| Monomeric methyl methacrylate solvents for welding | July | opp. 146 |
| Pigmented solvent dispersions | April | 169 |
| Polyvinyl alcohol solvent mixture | September | 102 |
| Polyvinylpyrrolidone properties in organic solvents | January | 165 |
| Silicone resin solvents | November | 157 |
| | March | 160 |

STOCK MOLDS

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-----|
| Cosmetic and jewelry box stock molds | June | 136 |
| Household items | January | 124 |
| | March | 130 |
| | April | 166 |
| Jewelry findings | August | 138 |
| Trays, compacts, smoking accessories | July | 134 |
| | February | 138 |
| Utilitarian items | May | 108 |
| | January | 124 |

STORAGE

| | | |
|---|------|----------|
| Low-pressure laminating resins storage data | June | opp. 144 |
| | July | opp. 146 |

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----|
| Adhesives and adhesion survey | October | 153 |
| Cellular cellulose acetate, low-density structural core | November | 164 |
| | December | 173 |
| Ethylene polysulfides structure (ab) | May | 96 |
| Expanded plastic core with aluminum faces | August | 166 |
| Fabricating procedure of high-pressure laminates | July | 115 |
| Honeycomb reinforced sandwich construction | December | 146 |
| Honeycomb structure of impregnated glass fiber | February | 148 |
| Houses of structural plastics | March | 139 |
| Koresin (synthetic resin tackifier) manufacture in Germany | May | 128 |
| Low-density structural core | April | 7 |
| Plywood curved toboggan parts formed by bonding materials | July | 115 |
| Plywood for preforming aircraft structures | February | 112 |
| Plywood, low-pressure molding techniques | April | 159 |
| Sandwich construction of cellular boards | October | 129 |
| Sandwich structure combined with six different plastics for luggage making | December | 175 |
| Sandwich structure of foamed core | April | 148 |
| Silicone bonded glass-cloth laminates | January | 190 |
| Soundproofing (phenolic resin impregnated glass fiber wool) | March | 161 |
| Standard tests and structural performance of molded phenolics | July | 125 |
| Wood aircraft assembly glues | May | 146 |
| | July | 154 |
| | September | 156 |

STYRENE

| | | |
|---|----------|-----|
| Emulsion polymerization of styrene (ab) | March | 170 |
| Modified polystyrene molding powder | April | 151 |
| Polyhydroxystyrene resins | February | 171 |
| Polymerization and preparation of substituted styrenes (ab) | August | 166 |
| Polymerization of chlorostyrenes (ab) | February | 186 |
| | March | 170 |
| Polymerization of <i>p</i> -chlorostyrene in presence of polymethyl acrylate (ab) | August | 166 |
| Polymerization of six nuclear isomeric dichlorostyrenes (ab) | August | 166 |
| Polystyrene, child's training seat | February | 153 |
| Polystyrene, cross-linked preparations | July | 153 |
| Polystyrene for plating baths | January | 138 |
| Polystyrene, injection molded panels | May | 80 |
| Polystyrene light shields | August | 107 |

STYRENE (Continued)

| | |
|--|------|
| Polystyrene molded chime housings | 136 |
| Polystyrene piano strikers | 99 |
| Polystyrene price stamp parts | 133 |
| Polystyrene processing (ab) | 161 |
| Polystyrene processing (Germany) | 152D |
| Polystyrene statistics for injection molding | 103 |
| Polystyrene, surface lacquer coating | 122 |
| Polystyrene tiles for tube illumination | 124 |
| Styrene production is post-war (ab) | 161 |
| Welding of polystyrene | 170 |
| Sugar and sugar by-products in plastics (ab) | 165 |
| | 168 |

SYNTHETIC RUBBER (See also Elastomers)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Adhesion of rubber to brass plate (ab) | 166 |
| Adhesion of vulcanized rubber to cord (ab) | 166 |
| Advances in rubber during 1945 (ab) | 162 |
| Aircraft construction of synthetic rubbers (ab) | 168 |
| Alkyd resins in rubber industry (ab) | 100 |
| Buna S vulcanization, structural changes (ab) | 172 |
| Buna-type rubber properties (ab) | 184 |
| Butadiene chemical characteristics (ab) | 177 |
| Butyl rubber, molecular structure effects on physical properties (ab) | 172 |
| Butyl rubber unsaturation (ab) | 165 |
| Calorimetric heat measurements of synthetic rubber (ab) | 190 |
| Cold compression sets of natural and synthetic vulcanizates (ab) | 177 |
| Compression of solid substances (ab) | 184 |
| Creep and relaxation in rubber products at elevated temperatures (ab) | 172 |
| Densities of GR-S latices (ab) | 168 |
| Effect of moisture on GR-S (ab) | 162 |
| Elastic bitumens (ab) | 184 |
| Klastomeric vinyl vacuum bumper and bag grip | 116 |
| Extenders for GR-S (ab) | 174 |
| Flexible molds from neoprene latex (ab) | 210 |
| Freeze resistance tester of vulcanizates (ab) | 184 |
| Gas-protective materials from rubbers (ab) | 177 |
| Leather resinoid (ab) | 184 |
| Lyogel studies of synthetic rubber (ab) | 108 |
| Mechanical parts for vehicles of synthetic rubber (ab) | 174 |
| Methylpentadiene synthetic rubbers (ab) | 166 |
| Molecular requirements for synthetic rubbers (ab) | 172 |
| Neoprene gum and tread stocks dielectric dispersion (ab) | 100 |
| Neoprene in product design (ab) | 177 |
| Organosodium compounds reaction with butadiene (ab) | 168 |
| Oxidation of GR-S vulcanizates (ab) | 190 |
| Peroxide determination in synthetic rubbers (ab) | 162 |
| Peroxides, role of organic, in processing rubber (ab) | 184 |
| Polymerization of synthetic rubber production (ab) | 184 |
| Polysulfide synthetic rubbers (ab) | 162 |
| Production report, 1940 to 1945 (ab) | 168 |
| Proportion of crystalline and amorphous components in stretched vulcanized rubber (ab) | 190 |
| Qualitative spot tests for rubber polymers (ab) | 165 |
| Reactions of copper and sulphur on rubber bonding (ab) | 210 |
| Report of German medical, surgical, and sundry rubber goods (ab) | 170 |
| Resistance of synthetic rubbers to bacteria and insects (ab) | 156 |
| Rubber developments in 1945 (ab) | 172 |
| Shellac as ingredient of rubber compositions (ab) | 172 |
| Silastic—heat-stable silicone rubber (ab) | 160 |
| Soles and heels of synthetic rubber (ab) | 174 |
| Specific heats of Hevea, GR-S and GR-I stocks (ab) | 162 |
| Statistical application methods to synthetic rubber production (ab) | 182 |
| Tackifier, Koresin manufacture in Germany | 151 |
| Tearing natural and synthetic rubber mechanisms (ab) | 177 |
| Testing (static and dynamic) natural and synthetic rubbers (ab) | 177 |
| Vulcanization of rubber with phenol-formaldehyde derivatives (ab) | 100 |
| Vulcanization of rubber with synthetic resins (ab) | 172 |
| Vulcanizing synthetic rubber electronically | 142 |

T**TAPPING**

Threading and tapping, high-pressure laminates

TEMPERATURE

| | |
|--|-----|
| Determination of temperature, variation of tensile strength and elongation of plastics | 153 |
| Extruding cellulose ester plastic sheeting, temperature and operation | 132 |
| Humidity and temperature effect on mechanical properties of molded cellulose acetate | 150 |
| Time and temperature control for compression molding | 137 |

TENSILE PROPERTIES

| | |
|--|-----|
| Adhesively bonded structure tests | 165 |
| Agricultural residue flours | 150 |
| Bagasse resin tensile and flexural specimens | 121 |
| Cellular cellulose acetate, low-density structural core | 174 |
| Glues on tensile strength of wood | 166 |
| Modified polystyrene molding powder properties | 151 |
| Molded phenolic test procedures and equipment of tensile, flexural and impact properties | 146 |
| | 154 |

TENSILE PROPERTIES (Continued)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Temperature and humidity effect on mechanical properties of molded cellulose acetate | 150 |
| Tensile strength, variation of, and elongation of plastics with temperature | 177 |
| Urea-formaldehyde resins compared with tensile data | 120 |

TESTING

| | |
|---|-----|
| Abrasion, adhesion and flexibility tests on traffic points (ab) | 166 |
| Adhesion test methods (ab) | 184 |
| Adhesion test review (ab) | 190 |
| Adhesively bonded structure tests | 165 |
| Alkyd urea-formaldehyde coating tests | 123 |
| Allyl ester properties | 108 |
| Bagasse resin testing methods | 121 |
| Brittle point apparatus, improved (ab) | 162 |
| Calorimeter (isothermal) to determine polymerization heats (ab) | 119 |
| Cellular cellulose acetate structural core | 119 |
| Cellulose propionate tests | 210 |
| Chemical analysis and structure determination of plastics (ab) | 164 |
| Constant-load tests electronically controlled (ab) | 174 |
| Cutting-wire plastometer (ab) | 100 |
| Depolarization of light scattered from polymer solutions (ab) | 184 |
| Determining moisture equilibrium curves of hygroscopic materials (ab) | 172 |
| Determination of phthalic anhydride (ab) | 168 |
| Determination of total solids in resin solutions (ab) | 190 |
| Determining instantaneous hardness of plastic substances (ab) | 162 |
| Electron microscopical techniques of organic surfaces (ab) | 190 |
| Emulsion polymerization of ethylene | 153 |
| Equipment for tensile testing at elevated temperatures (ab) | 168 |
| Evaluation of dispersions (ab) | 119 |
| Flame-resistant cellulose acetate | 210 |
| Flavor retention with organic packaging materials (ab) | 166 |
| Flexural strength testing of plastics—small scale (ab) | 190 |
| Flexural strength with span-depth ratio on molded phenolic specimens | 164 |
| Flow characteristics of thermosetting plastics | 190 |
| Fungal susceptibility of synthetic resins, plastics and plasticizers | 168 |
| Glued joint shear tests | 172 |
| Guide for positioning of impact specimens (ab) | 173 |
| Hardness testing of vulcanized elastomers (ab) | 164 |
| Heat distortion recorder for plastics (ab) | 164 |
| High temperature, high-pressure testing rheometer (ab) | 164 |
| Impact properties tests of phenolic plastics | 155 |
| Impact test specimens—notching (ab) | 166 |
| Inserts, strength and test methods | 144 |
| Iodine impact strength of molded phenolics | 155 |
| Knoop indentation hardness tester (ab) | 168 |
| Light scattering of high polymer solutions (ab) | 162 |
| Low-angle X-ray scattering study of materials (ab) | 184 |
| Machine measures knitting factor of synthetic yarns (ab) | 184 |
| Measurement of thermal conductivity of non-metallic solids (ab) | 162 |
| Measuring conductivity of electrically conductive rubber (ab) | 172 |
| Measuring permeability to carbon dioxide (ab) | 190 |
| Methods of testing finished moldings (ab) | 174 |
| Microscopic examination of plastic materials (ab) | 210 |
| Microscopic techniques (ab) | 174 |
| Moisture determination in plastic molding powders (ab) | 168 |
| Oven for measuring volatility of plasticizers (ab) | 190 |
| Optical tester for coated elements (ab) | 168 |
| Phenolic resins for molding and laminating (German manufacture data) | 166 |
| Photoelectric optical distortion tester (ab) | 151 |
| Polystyrene molding powder properties | 190 |
| Proteins—determination of saturation water content (ab) | 156 |
| Pulp suitability for cellulose acetate production (ab) | 168 |
| Radiographic methods to control plastics quality (ab) | 168 |
| Recorder (flow-curve) for rotational viscometer (ab) | 168 |
| Reference fuel comparisons (ab) | 184 |
| Relation between standard test and structural performance of molded plastics | 154 |
| Ring and ball softening points of resins (ab) | 177 |
| Rugosimeter, measuring instrument (ab) | 177 |
| S.P.I. technical handbook "Testing Plastics Parts" | 104 |
| Specific gravity determination of wood and plastics (ab) | 177 |
| Spectroscopic methods of infrared applications (ab) | 165 |
| Stress-strain machine (ab) | 172 |
| Temperature and humidity effect on mechanical properties of molded cellulose acetate (A.S.T.M. test method) | 154 |
| Temperature-control device (ab) | 168 |
| Tensile, flexural and impact properties tests of phenolic molding materials | 172 |
| Testing by sound | 150 |
| Testing drum for plastic versus glass bottle breakage | 143 |
| Testing methods for synthetic-resin raw materials (ab) | 172 |

TESTING (Continued)

| | | |
|---|----------|------|
| Tetrafluoroethylene resin properties..... | Month | Page |
| Transparent models to study stress and strain..... | June | 134 |
| Viscometer, falling sphere (ab)..... | June | 131 |
| Wallpaper resistance tests..... | May | 102 |
| Water-vapor permeability tester (ab)..... | April | 161 |
| Weave as it affects glass cloth laminates..... | August | 172 |
| Weber color test for identification of natural rubber (ab)..... | November | 137 |
| WVP test for papers and films (ab)..... | March | 172 |
| X-ray examination of laminated plastics (ab)..... | December | 184 |

THERMAL EXPANSION

| | | |
|--|----------|-----|
| Adhesives (thermal expansion differences)..... | November | 167 |
| Cellular cellulose acetate..... | May | 97 |

TRANSFER MOLDING (See Molding)**U****ULTRASONICS**

| | | |
|---|---------|-----|
| Ultrasonics, scientific and industrial applications (ab)..... | October | 167 |
|---|---------|-----|

UNSATURATED RESINS

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-----|
| Polyester unsaturated resins..... | November | 102 |
| June | 114, 144 | 144 |
| July | 146 | |

UREA RESINS

| | | |
|---|----------|------|
| Glass fiber impregnated with urea-formaldehyde for artificial legs..... | August | 112 |
| Indirect lighting shields of urea-formaldehyde..... | August | 106 |
| Molding compounds (urea resin) techniques from Germany..... | October | 152N |
| Urea-formaldehyde adhesives from Germany..... | December | 160 |
| Urea-formaldehyde resin core binders..... | October | 118 |
| Urea-formaldehyde tensile data..... | October | 120 |

V**VINYL POLYMERS**

| | | |
|---|-----------|------|
| Acetylene, basis of new plastics..... | November | 162 |
| Airplane equipment, vinyl-coated fabrics..... | February | 109 |
| Bags for low-pressure molding..... | July | 151 |
| Butyl acetyl ricinoleate incompatibility with polyvinyl chlorides (ab)..... | March | 107 |
| Covers of protective vinyl..... | February | 133 |
| Dichloroethane and trichloroethane converted to vinyl chloride (ab)..... | February | 184 |
| Divinylbenzene mixtures..... | March | 99 |
| Elastomeric compounds of vinyl chloride acetate..... | August | 166 |
| Film exposure calculator made of vinyl sheet..... | November | 111 |
| Nonrigid vinyl plastics applications (ab)..... | July | 130 |
| Patent vinyl butyral film applications..... | September | 162 |
| Plasticizing of vinyl polymers (ab)..... | April | 116 |
| Polyvinyl acetates (ab)..... | October | 165 |
| Polyvinyl alcohol in Germany..... | February | 186 |
| Polyvinyl chloride applications..... | January | 165 |
| Polyvinyl chloride garden hose..... | December | 172 |
| Polyvinyl coated electrical equipment..... | May | 89 |
| Polyvinyl coated fabric..... | April | 121 |
| Polyvinyl developments and production in Germany..... | August | 94 |
| Polyvinyl ether adhesives..... | October | 152A |
| | December | 158 |

VINYL POLYMERS (Continued)

| | | |
|--|----------|-------|
| Polyvinyl laminated flexible fuel cells (ab)..... | August | 168 |
| Polyvinyl pyrrolidone properties..... | November | 157 |
| Polyvinyl type resins for aircraft..... | April | 150 |
| Sheet vinyl electrotype processing..... | July | 111 |
| Spray coatings of vinyl resin solution..... | April | 152 |
| Vacuum bags of vinyl resins..... | February | 133 |
| Vinyl and acetate boxes, rigid folded..... | June | 112 |
| Vinyl butyral coating (upholstery)..... | October | 123 |
| Vinyl chloride-acetate resins as plasticizers..... | November | 170 |
| Vinyl coated industrial fabrics..... | July | 104 |
| Vinyl coated upholstery fabrics..... | August | 91-98 |
| Vinylidene chloride monofilament fabrics..... | November | 202 |
| Wearing apparel of vinyl resins..... | February | 107 |
| | April | 116 |

VULCANIZED FIBRE

| | | |
|--|----------|-----|
| Vulcanized fibre manufacture in Germany..... | April | 196 |
| Vulcanized fibre machining methods..... | November | 176 |

W**WATER**

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| Absorption and resistance to water of agricultural products (ab)..... | April | 204 |
| Agricultural residue compounds, water-precipitated..... | February | opp. 178 |
| Aqueous plastic dispersions..... | December | 170 |
| Emulsion polymerization of ethylene in water..... | June | 154 |
| Ethyhexyl phthalate water solubility..... | November | 170 |
| Nylon molding powder moisture pick up when under water..... | August | 142 |
| Polyvinylpyrrolidone properties soluble in water..... | November | 157 |
| Silicone resins hydrolyzed with water..... | March | 160 |
| Water absorption from acylated casein (ab)..... | April | 204 |
| Water absorption tests of bagasse resins..... | November | 121 |
| Water absorption tests on agricultural residue flours..... | October | 150 |

WOOD (See also Plywood)

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----|
| Acrylic and wood combinations..... | December | 130 |
| Airplane structure of spruce, birch, walnut and plywood..... | April | 159 |
| Alkaline pulping on acetylation properties of wood pulp (ab)..... | July | 162 |
| Balsa stripper and model maker's plane..... | March | 111 |
| Compreg, resin-bonded compressed laminated wood..... | March | 155 |
| Fillers of wood pulp..... | January | 162 |
| Finishes and treatment of postwar wood (ab)..... | August | 166 |
| Glues in wood aircraft assembly..... | September | 156 |
| Gluing wood experiments..... | October | 196 |
| Ground wood fiber base plastic..... | April | 248 |
| Impregnating improved wood (ab)..... | November | 175 |
| Improved and molding of solid wood..... | January | 135 |
| Improved compregnated wood studies (ab)..... | June | 162 |
| Improving wood methods (ab)..... | September | 162 |
| Laminated wood bases for lamps..... | August | 100 |
| Laminated wood properties (ab)..... | January | 170 |
| Picker sticks of vulcanized impregnated laminations of wood..... | November | 125 |
| Plastics from wood and for wood improvement (ab)..... | September | 161 |
| Plastic timber construction materials..... | March | 108 |
| Thermoplastic wood availability (ab)..... | June | 162 |

WELDING

| | | |
|---|----------|-----|
| Cementing operations on thermoplastics..... | April | 167 |
| Frictional heat welding..... | November | 142 |
| Foam-styrene, welding techniques..... | April | 171 |

4**INDEX OF AUTHORS****AUTHORS****A**

| | | |
|--|---------|-----|
| AKIN, DR. RUSSELL B. The injection molding of nylon..... | August | 139 |
| AUERBACH, ALFRED. I don't know..... | October | 90 |

B

| | | |
|--|----------|-----|
| BALL, DR. RALPH H. Cellulose propionate..... | December | 118 |
| BAUER, B. S. Phenolics stop seepage in oil wells..... | August | 103 |
| BECKER, GEORGE. Fabricating with metal working machines..... | August | 146 |
| BENNER, F. C. Metal coating by vacuum evaporation..... | February | 110 |
| BENTIVOGLIO, M. Testing flame-resistant cellulose acetate..... | February | 119 |
| BOLAND, LAWRENCE F. Beryllium copper as a mold material..... | February | 139 |
| BONNANO, J. L. Railroading in miniature..... | February | 102 |
| BORRO, E. F. Measuring flow of thermosetting plastics..... | April | 200 |
| BROUS, SAM L. A tailored allyl ester..... | December | 107 |
| BROWN, ALFRED E. The problem of fungal growth..... | April | 184 |

AUTHORS

| | | |
|---|----------|-----|
| BURKTAM, JOHN H. Steam tables for molding dies..... | February | 166 |
|---|----------|-----|

C

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----|
| CALLOMON, MRS. I. G. German manufacture of phenolic resins for molding and laminating..... | August | 155 |
| CALLOMON, MRS. I. G. High pressure polymerization of ethylene..... | May | 141 |
| CARSWELL, T. S. Effect of temperature and humidity on mechanical properties of molded cellulose acetate..... | August | 159 |
| CASH, B. E. Testing flame-resistant cellulose acetate..... | February | 119 |
| CHAMBERLAND, H. F. High velocity simplifies band sawing..... | March | 146 |
| CHASE, WINN W. Resin-bonded pigment colors..... | September | 100 |
| CLARK, T. F. Agricultural residues in plastics, Part I..... | October | 158 |
| CLARK, T. F. Agricultural residues in plastics, Part II..... | February | 177 |
| CONNELLY, WILLIAM J. Seeing with and without light..... | September | 110 |
| CONRAD, PAUL. Resistance of plastics to abrasive particles..... | March | 105 |

| AUTHORS | Month | Page | AUTHORS | Month | Page | | | |
|---|-----------|------|---|-----------|------|--|--|--|
| CRAWFORD, R. W. Impression molding..... | April | 161 | MARKS, MAURICE E. Resistance of plastics to abrasive particles..... | March | 165 | | | |
| CURIER, J. B. Railroading in miniature..... | February | 102 | MASTERSON, C. T. Pan shaped polystyrene light shield..... | August | 107 | | | |
| D | | | | | | | | |
| DALY, LEGRAND. Artificial legs must be light, strong, well fitted..... | August | 121 | MAXFIELD, RICHARD. Machining with diamond tools..... | March | 131 | | | |
| DONOHUE, FRANK J. Processing phenolic molding materials..... | September | 140 | McELHINNEY, T. R. Bagasse resin laminates..... | November | 121 | | | |
| DOWLING, ARTHUR P. Wood aircraft assembly glues..... | September | 156 | MEYER, FRED F. Weave as it affects glass cloth laminates..... | November | 137 | | | |
| DU BOIS, J. H. Changing styles in iron handles..... | May | 185 | N | | | | | |
| E | | | | | | | | |
| EMERSON, ARTHUR W. Irrigation tubes and soil conservation..... | September | 100 | NAFFZIGER, T. R. Agricultural residues in plastics, Part I..... | October | 158 | | | |
| F | | | | | | | | |
| FELSKE, F. G. Resin binders improve and improve sand cores..... | October | 118 | NAFFZIGER, T. R. Agricultural residues in plastics, Part II..... | February | 177 | | | |
| FREES, ROBERT N. Fabricating with frictional heat..... | November | 142 | NASH, BRUCE. Postforming and its application..... | September | 129 | | | |
| FRISBIE, MARSHALL. High fidelity in model trains..... | August | 133 | NASON, H. K. Effect of temperature and humidity on mechanical properties of molded cellulose acetate..... | | | | | |
| FROST, PAUL. Inexpensive molds for cast plastics..... | April | 137 | NATHANSON, I. B. Impression molding..... | August | 159 | | | |
| FULLER, PRESCOTT C. Melamine in the mines..... | November | 108 | | April | 161 | | | |
| FULLER, PRESCOTT C. Precision labeling with reinforced plastics..... | May | 198 | O | | | | | |
| H | | | | | | | | |
| HASENZAHL, H. B. Eye testing demands accuracy..... | March | 121 | O'DETTE, RALPH E. Plastics and petroleum work together..... | October | 142 | | | |
| HAYES, R. F. Effect of temperature and humidity on mechanical properties of molded cellulose acetate..... | August | 159 | O'DETTE, SANLEY R. Plastics and petroleum work together..... | October | 142 | | | |
| HEMMING, CHARLES B. How and why of low pressure molding..... | October | 129 | P | | | | | |
| HERMANN, ARTHUR. Time and temperature control for compression molding..... | December | 137 | PEARSON, HENRY. Piping light with acrylic materials..... | August | 123 | | | |
| HOHL, JOHN. The duplication of plastic molds..... | May | 117 | PITZER, J. C. A comparison of laminated materials..... | May | 126 | | | |
| HOWALD, ARTHUR M. Resin-bonded glass fiber fly-rod..... | February | 124 | R | | | | | |
| J | | | | | | | | |
| JACKSON, W. WARD. Rockets—and their plastic components..... | September | 195 | RICHARDSON, R. Manufacture of compreg in Germany..... | March | 155 | | | |
| JENNINGS, A. H. Transparent models..... | June | 130 | RICHARDSON, R. Manufacture of vulcanized fibre in Germany..... | April | 196 | | | |
| K | | | | | | | | |
| KLEIDERER, CHARLES. Proximity fuze taught new techniques..... | November | 133 | RINKER, R. C. Survey of adhesives and adhesion, Part I..... | October | 153 | | | |
| KLINER, DR. GORDON M. Plastics in Germany, 1939-1945..... | October | 152a | RINKER, R. C. Survey of adhesives and adhesion, Part II..... | November | 164 | | | |
| KLINER, DR. GORDON M. Survey of adhesives and adhesion, Part I..... | October | 153 | S | | | | | |
| KLINER, DR. GORDON M. Survey of adhesives and adhesion, Part II..... | November | 164 | SACHS, CARROL C. Cellular plastics in aircraft..... | December | 173 | | | |
| KLINER, DR. GORDON M. Plastics in Germany, Part II..... | December | 212 | SAMPSON, FRED W. Molding for quantity and quality..... | September | 133 | | | |
| KLINER, DR. GORDON M. Advances in plastics during 1945..... | January | 161 | SCHUELER, GEORGE B. E. Uses of cocoanut products..... | June | 118 | | | |
| KLINER, DR. GORDON M. Polyvinyl alcohol in Germany..... | January | 165 | SCHWARTZ, R. T. Variation of tensile strength and elongation of plastics with temperature..... | September | 133 | | | |
| KLINER, DR. GORDON M. Manufacture of compreg in Germany..... | March | 155 | SCULL, ROBERT C. Combining plastics with other materials..... | August | 130 | | | |
| KLINER, DR. GORDON M. Manufacture of vulcanized fibre in Germany..... | April | 196 | SHERMAN, V. W. Dielectric heating..... | November | 148 | | | |
| KLINER, DR. GORDON M. High pressure polymerization of ethylene..... | May | 141 | SIMKINS, T. R. From sand to battery separator | October | 148 | | | |
| KLINER, DR. GORDON M. Manufacture of koresin in Germany..... | July | 151 | SIMMONDS, J. EARL. Color in cold moldings..... | May | 83 | | | |
| KLINER, DR. GORDON M. German manufacture of phenolic resins for molding and laminating..... | August | 155 | SONTAG, L. A. Measuring flow of thermosetting plastics..... | April | 178 | | | |
| L | | | | | | | | |
| LANDES, W. STUART. Plastic materials supply situation..... | May | 116a | STAHL, GERALD. Industrial design—what is it? | April | 200 | | | |
| LANE, RICHARD M. Fabrication of high-pressure laminates..... | December | 146 | STOUT, WILLIAM B. The automotive industry..... | July | 105 | | | |
| LATHROP, E. C. Agricultural residues in plastics..... | October | 158 | T | | | | | |
| LEWIS, WILLIAM L. Plastics in precision hydraulic equipment..... | June | 198 | THOMAS, ISLYN. Heating cylinders..... | October | 135 | | | |
| LINCOLN, J. D. Reinforcing low pressure moldings..... | March | 138 | THOMAS, ISLYN. A report from England..... | February | 214 | | | |
| LINCOLN, J. D. Production of honeycomb cores..... | May | 127 | THOMAS, ISLYN. The duplicating of plastic molds..... | May | 117 | | | |
| LUBIN, G. Measuring heat distortion of plastics..... | March | 163 | THOMASON, T. H. Correlation between strength properties in test specimens and molded phenolic parts, Part I..... | May | 146 | | | |
| M | | | | | | | | |
| MACHT, M. L. Molding methyl methacrylate resins..... | September | 112 | THOMASON, T. H. Correlation between strength properties in test specimens and molded phenolic parts, Part II..... | July | 154 | | | |
| MAIER, R. E. A low-density structural core..... | May | 98 | TINNERHOLM, A. R. High frequency preheating | July | 154 | | | |
| W | | | | | | | | |
| WELCH, W. E. Effect of temperature and humidity on mechanical properties of molded cellulose acetate..... | August | 159 | | | | | | |
| WENGER, WILEY D. Heat sealing thermoplastics | July | 135 | | | | | | |
| WHITE, ERVEN. Weave as it affects glass cloth laminates..... | November | 137 | | | | | | |
| WILLIAMSON, R. V. Agricultural residues in plastics, Part I..... | October | 158 | | | | | | |
| WILLIAMSON, R. V. Agricultural residues in plastics, Part II..... | February | 177 | | | | | | |
| WILSON, STEPHEN J. Elastomeric compounds..... | November | 111 | | | | | | |

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Cleveland • Chicago • Los Angeles

